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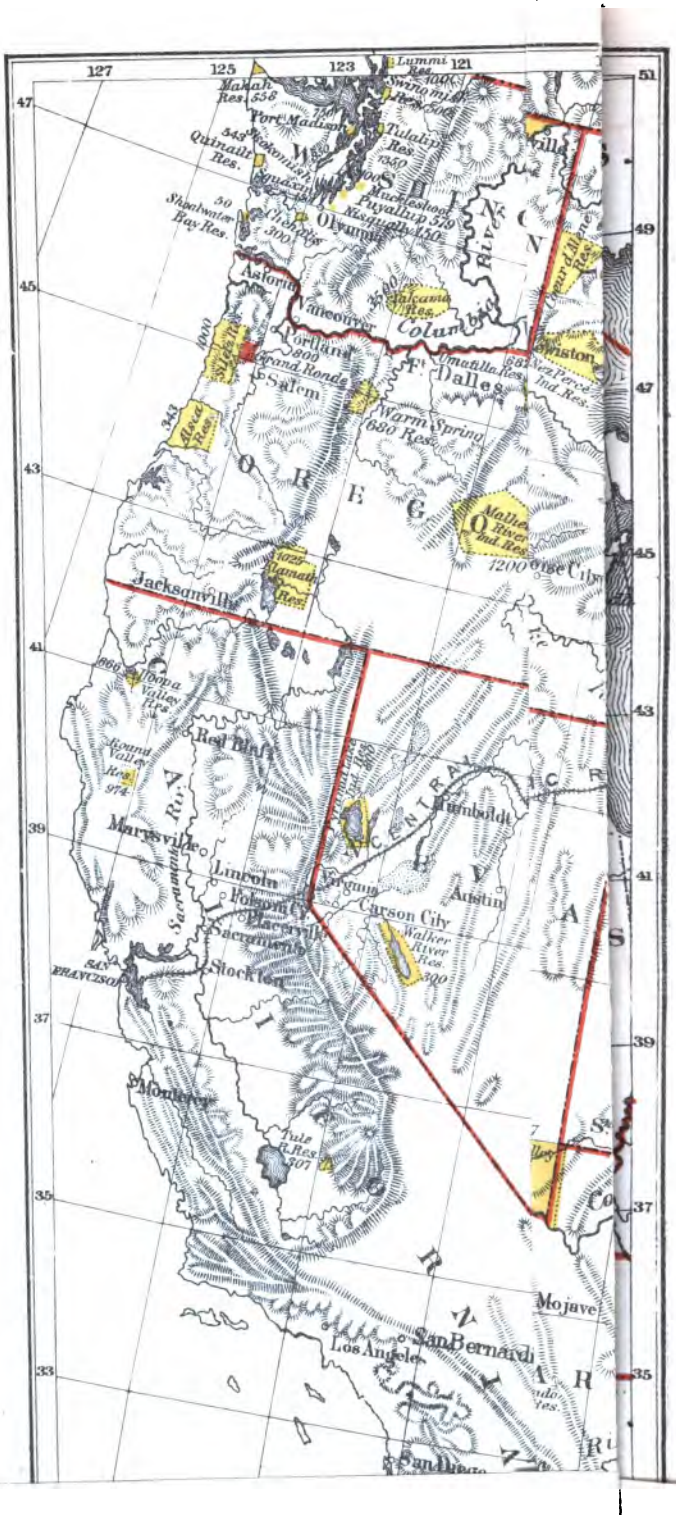
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ANNUAL REPORT

3965-6

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1874.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1874.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, accompanied by the reports of the superintendents and agents of the Indian Bureau. The statistical returns are more than usually full and accurate. From them will be gathered unmistakable indications of advancing civilization among nearly all the different tribes of Indians, evinced by a gain in all material prosperity, increased interest in and facilities for education, and a growing general disposition of good will toward the Government. I believe that no year in the history of Indian relations with the Government has witnessed such a marked general movement toward the civilization of the Indian. For three years the appliances of civilization have been brought to bear with increasing force upon the red men of the country, and the results produced are gratifying and most hopeful for the future.

At twenty-one agencies, Indians who at the beginning of this period made no effort and showed no inclination toward labor or self-support, or education for their children, seem now to have settled into an earnest purpose to adopt a civilized mode of life, and to learn to provide for themselves.

For convenience of reference and remark, the Indians of the country may be classified under three heads:

First. Those that are wild and scarcely tractable to any extent beyond that of coming near enough to the Government agent to receive rations and blankets.

Second. Indians who are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of labor, and are actually undertaking it, and with more or less readiness accept the direction and assistance of Government agents to this end.

Third. Indians who have come into possession of allotted lands and other property in stock and implements belonging to a landed estate.

A CENSUS OF THE TRIBES BY CLASSES.

In the first class are enumerated 98,108, who may be catalogued as follows: 46,663 out of about 53,000 Sioux; 420 Mandans; 1,620 Gros Ventres; 4,200 Crows; 5,450 Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans; 6,153 Utes in Colorado and New Mexico; 9,057 Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona; 2,000 Navajoes in New Mexico; 4,975 Kiowas and Comanches in Indian Territory; 6,318 Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Indian Territory, Wyoming, and Dakota; 5,352 Chippewas in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; 300 Nez Percés in Idaho; 1,600 Shoshones and Bannacks in Wyoming; 1,000 Shoshones and Bannacks in Oregon.

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The second class, to the number of 52,113, is summed as follows: 5,769 Chippewas and Menomonees in Minnesota and Wisconsin, 338 Sac and Fox in Iowa, 4,622 Sioux, 730 Poncas, and 975 Arickarees in Dakota; 3,289 Pawnees, Omahas, Otoes, and Sac and Fox in Nebraska; 1,829 Flatheads in Montana; 2,700 mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep-Eaters in Idaho and Wyoming; 1,200 Nez Percés in Idaho; 355 Kickapoos, 365 Kaws, 345 Comanches, and 2,372 Osages in the Indian Territory; 1,200 Pai Utes on reservations in Nevada; 575 Utes in Utah; 1,900 Mojaves, Chemehuevis, and Hualapais in Arizona; 9,068 Navajos in New Mexico, and 15,056 among the different tribes in Washington Territory, Oregon, and California.

The third class, numbering 100,085, includes 5,140 Senecas and other Indians in New York, 11,774 Chippewas and other Indians in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; 2,780 Sioux at Sisseton, Santee, and Flandreau agencies; 226 Iowas and 1,785 Winnebagoes in Nebraska; 750 Pottawatomies and Kickapoos in Kansas; 500 Osages, 16,000 Choctaws, 13,000 Creeks, 6,000 Chickasaws, 2,438 Seminoles, 17,217 Cherokees, and 4,141 belonging to smaller bands in the Indian Territory; 1,000 Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina: 1,307 Nez Percés in Idaho; 5,122 Yakamas and others in Washington Territory, and 10,905 Pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona.

Within the third class, modified somewhat, might be included 4,300 Pimas and Maricopas, and 6,000 Papagoes, in Arizona, and a majority of the 5,000 Mission Indians in California, all of whom were once citizens under the Mexican government, and all receiving no governmental aid beyond the care of an agent and a small disbursement for educational purposes; and if at any time during the last generation it had been possible for them to have received suitable lands in severalty, they would now be in as tolerable a condition of comfort as most of their white neighbors.

A fourth class of roamers and vagrants might be enumerated, consisting of 600 Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin, 250 Sac and Fox in Kansas, known as Mokohoko's band, 6,000 Shoshones, and others in California, 2,500 Indians on the Columbia River; 1,945 Western Shoshones in Nevada; 3,221 Utes in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona; 2,420 Yumas and others in Arizona, and 500 scattered Indians in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and Texas.

THE WILDER TRIBES.

Respecting the Indians enumerated in the first class, this general statement is true: A decided advance has been made during the year in the direction of securing control and influence over these the wildest of the tribes in the country; and the way has opened quite perceptibly for a much larger and more hopeful work among them during the coming year. They are as yet unreached by missionary work, and are in their native paganism, whose superstition often forbids their being counted for enrollment and the attendance of their children at school. It is from Indians in this class that any such hostilities are to be apprehended as hereafter to require the presence or use of the military; and, with the exception of possibly seven thousand to ten thousand, none of these are properly designated hostile; and the hostiles themselves are so scattered and divided in cliques and bands that, except under extraordinary provocation, or in circumstances not at all to be apprehended, it is not probable that as many as 500 Indian warriors will ever again be mustered at one point for a fight; and with the conflicting interests of the different

tribes, and the occupation of the intervening country by advancing settlements, such an event as a general Indian war can never occur in the United States. This opinion finds strong confirmation in the fact that the highly disturbed feeling among the Sioux during the past summer has not led to an attempt at war, and that military posts have been successfully established at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, in face of the violent declaration of the Indians that no soldier should ever cross the North Platte. The feeding process, which has been now continued for six years with the Sioux, has so far taken the fight out of them that it was impossible for a portion of the more warlike non-treaty bands to prevail upon their brethren, who have been sitting down at the agencies along the Missouri River, to risk the loss of their coffee, sugar, and beef in exchange for the hardships and perils of a campaign against soldiers. As a result, the Custer expedition penetrated to the very heart of their wild country and returned without meeting opposition, and the military camps at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are in safety, though surrounded by a force of fighting men from ten to twenty times larger than their own number. To have tamed this great and warlike nation down to this degree of submission by the issue of rations is in itself a demonstration of what has been often urged—that it is cheaper to feed than to fight wild Indians.

The first requisite in the management of all the Indians in this class is firmness. All outrages or depredations should be followed up promptly, and punished at all hazards and at any cost. Any leniency which comes in to prevent such exercise of firmness is an expensive and mistaken kindness, which is sure to end in great suffering caused by the necessity for greater severity. The necessity for making the present war upon the Comanches and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory has resulted largely from a failure to observe this rule. The military force now stationed around and among these wild Indians is deemed sufficient for their restraint, there being no reason to expect that the same amount of military service will be needed to keep the peace during the coming year as has been required and effectively rendered during the past.

It is confidently believed that even the present appliances, if held steadily to bear upon this class of Indians, will diminish its numbers year by year, by inducing them, partly through increasing confidence and partly through stress of circumstances, to undertake some sort of civilized labor.

THE PARTIALLY CIVILIZED.

The 52,113 people embraced in class two may be properly designated as Indian novitiates in civilization. They have largely broken away from heathenish practices, are generally abandoning the medicine-dance, and have come directly under the influence of religious teaching. With scarcely an exception, their progress in civilization seems to keep pace with the breaking down of their pagan notions. They have furnished the subjects upon which the main labor of the year has been bestowed by the agents, and by this labor its ranks have been largely recruited from those hitherto wild and intractable. A glance at almost any one of the reports of the agents will show the enthusiasm and hopefulness which have been inspired by the marked improvements they have witnessed.

For this class of Indians the beginnings of civil government, a large increase of school facilities, lands in severalty, and generous assistance in furnishing teachers of trades and agriculture, together with farming

implements, seeds, and stock, are needed; and wherever any tribe in this class is receiving cash annuity by treaty, that treaty should be so far amended or annulled as to make all bounty and aid by the Government come to the Indian ward in the form of payment for labor performed.

If, according to the testimony of faithful and trustworthy agents, who speaking from personal observation and contact with the facts know whereof they affirm, such bountiful and hopeful results have been produced among them, in spite of the present disabilities and difficulties, no candid mind can question the sure and rapid returns which will come if the reasonable requirements of their case can be met by appropriate legislation.

THE CIVILIZED.

The third class, numbering 100,085, composed of Indians who, without violence to the term, may be called civilized, is most numerous. All of these have been greatly assisted in attaining to their present condition by the direct and long-continued religious teachings and influences of missionaries. The great need of a majority of this class of Indians at the present time is a qualified citizenship, and yet most of them hesitate to take any steps which propose to lead them out of the tribal condition. Pride of nationality, dread of competition with the enterprise of white men, and fear of loss of property by taxation or suit for debt cause this hesitation among the mass of the less educated; while the more forehanded and better educated among them, being generally the government *de facto*, and thus intrusted with funds and power, are in no haste for a change. Both classes appeal most strenuously to the letter of their treaties, which requires the United States to protect them as sovereignties forever; and the question will sooner or later arrive at this point, as in the case of cash annuities, whether the Government will hold itself bound forever by the literal terms of its bargain with its wards, to the palpable damage of both contracting parties.

Of the roamers, numbering about 14,000, little can be said except that they are generally as harmless as vagrants and vagabonds can be in a civilized country. They are found in all stages of degradation produced by licentiousness, intemperance, idleness, and poverty. Without land, unwilling to leave their haunts for a homestead upon a reservation, and scarcely in any way related to or recognized by the Government, they drag out a miserable life. Themselves corrupted and the source of corruption, they seem to serve by their continued existence but a single useful purpose, that of affording a living illustration of the tendency and effect of barbarism allowed to expend itself uncured.

THE SIOUX PROBLEM.

These Indians, comprising seventeen different bands, are the most numerous tribe in the United States. Forty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three have received rations from the Government at eleven different agencies. The wilder portions of this tribe, who have as yet consented to visit an agency only on an occasional raid for rations, are variously estimated from five thousand to ten thousand, making the whole number of Sioux not far from 53,000. As a whole, this tribe is as yet unreached by civilization, except so far as their necessities and inclinations have led them to receive rations and annuity goods from the hands of Government agents.

The problem of the future of this tribe is a serious one; not so much on account of numbers or wildness as from the fact that the country

they inhabit is not adapted to their support in a civilized mode of life. Undoubtedly a much larger number of white people could maintain themselves by farming and herding in the vast domain assigned to the Sioux, but this is possible only to a people trained to such habits of thrift and industry as would enable them to sustain themselves for one year, or even two, in event of loss of crops by drought or grasshoppers. An Indian farmer must be far along in civilization before he will have become forehanded enough for such an emergency, and it would be scarcely possible for the Sioux to come from barbarism to this condition in a country where they are liable to such losses two years out of five. It may be said that the Government can come to their aid and carry them over these occasional years of failure; but such help, teaching the Indian to rely on other resources than his own, would be a constant lesson in improvidence, and thus tend to defeat the end in view. The larger portion of the Territory is unsuited to herding on account of the severe winters, which make it necessary to provide hay during several months of the year. Proper care of cattle in such circumstances presupposes a degree of civilization of Indians which would place them above all necessity of Government guardianship. The ponies which the Indians now raise in large numbers, being more hardy than cattle, survive the cold and hunger of a Dakota winter with such support as they get from the grass under the snow, and the bark of the cotton-wood tree. But these ponies, even if a market was found for them, could not be raised in sufficient numbers to furnish a means of support to a people in civilized life.

The Sioux now upon the Missouri River can possibly find suitable soil and wooded country sufficient for as large an experiment of civilization as they can for some years to come be induced to undertake, though not without serious disadvantages. Many of these Indians along the Missouri, as will be seen by the reports of their respective agents, are already beginning in earnest to labor for themselves. The stock cattle furnished at Cheyenne, Crow Creek, and Yankton agencies one year ago have been as well cared for by these Indians as could have been expected, and more are now called for by others at these agencies and at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The experiment in this direction at Grand River was not so successful. This process of settling down will gradually extend until the bands along the river are brought into a degree of civilization that will render them no longer hostile or dangerous to neighboring settlers; but it is not at all likely that the country will furnish them with such farms and means of subsistence as to make it unnecessary to provide for a certain portion of their support yearly; and the furnishing of this support will, in itself, retard and in many ways damage the process of civilization.

For the main portion of the Sioux Nation living in Northern Montana, and west of the Missouri River in Dakota, there is not even this degree of hopeful prospect, on account of the barrenness of their country.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

A military reconnoitering expedition to the country in Southwestern Dakota, known as the Black Hills, occasioned great excitement among the whole Sioux people during the summer. They regard it as a palpable infraction of their treaty stipulations, and were filled with the apprehension that it might lead to their exclusion from a country held sacredly their own, and highly prized as their home and last refuge from the encroachment of settlements. The exaggerated accounts of rich mines

and agricultural lands given in the dispatches of the commander and explorers and correspondents of the expedition intensified the eagerness of the people all along the border to take possession of this country. Notwithstanding the subsequent correction of these exaggerations by statements on reliable information that no indications of mineral wealth were found, and that the lands were undesirable for white settlements, together with the strict prohibition by the War Department of any intrusion into the Territory, exploring and mining expeditions have been fitted out at Yankton, Bismarck, and other points, and have started to the Black Hills. Some have been driven back by the Indians with loss of life and property, and others are supposed to be on their way. It is not believed, however, that any serious complication will arise from this source. If neither the military nor Indians should be able to guard their country, the explorers themselves will probably soon become satisfied of its undesirableness to them, and will voluntarily relinquish their projects for mining or settlement. It is not improbable, however, that legislation will be sought, meanwhile, by which to procure the opening of this country to settlement. Such a course cannot be too strongly deprecated, and should be opposed in every form. Scarcely a greater evil could come to the Sioux people than the disturbance and demoralization incident to an attempt to dispossess them of their country.

A NEW AGENCY NEEDED.

The Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle bands, which have made the Black Hills country their home and special retreat, are for the most part wild and non-treaty Indians, though probably a majority of them have been accustomed for several years past to receive more or less rations during the three or four months of the winter at different agencies, but mainly at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Their presence at these agencies causes disturbance and irregularities of many kinds, and the agent has not heretofore had for his support a sufficient force to enable him to prevent them from taking for themselves, from the Government stores purchased for other Indians, such quantities of rations as they have demanded. This has required additional supplies and necessitated annual deficiency appropriations. To remedy this evil Congress at its last session was requested by the Department to establish a new agency in the region of the Black Hills, and provide support for these Indians by themselves; but the necessary legislation was not secured, and these wild Indians are already coming from their partially successful buffalo-hunts to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to spend the ensuing winter. The presence of the military force now established at these points will probably prevent any serious disturbance or violent demands at these agencies for rations like those of the last winter; but it will not prevent the desperation which would come from starvation, and the consequent depredations upon settlements in Nebraska and Wyoming. For it is not to be supposed that wild Indians, numbering from seven to ten thousand, will long suffer from hunger within two days' ride of the herds and granaries of white men. There can be no question as to the expediency of supporting Indians by regular issues of rations when the alternative is their support by plunder. And as all the reasons heretofore urged for the establishment and support of an agency for these non-treaty Sioux are still pressing, and with the increased force which further observation and experience have furnished, I respectfully suggest that Congress be again requested to provide such an agency, and also to make the deficiency appropriation necessary to provide for their subsistence during the ensuing winter.

RELINQUISHMENT OF HUNTING PRIVILEGES IN NEBRASKA.

It will be seen by the report of the commissioners appointed to negotiate at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies for the relinquishment of the privilege secured to the Sioux by the treaty of 1868 to hunt in Nebraska, and to find a suitable location for the Spotted Tail agency, that the purpose of the commission was not fully accomplished; but it is expected, as the result of their conference, that the Indians, in consideration of $25,000 offered in exchange, will yet consent to the relinquishment of the privilege of hunting south of the Niobrara, in Nebraska.

Their right to roam over Wyoming also still exists according to treaty. Probably an inquiry as to the strict observance of treaty stipulations by the Sioux would reveal the fact that, long since, by committing depredations and refusing to point out or deliver up the depredators, they have violated some of the most important provisions of their treaty, and that the Government, if so disposed, could find justification for declaring the treaty abrogated, and thus compel the Sioux to remain within their reservation. The object desired, however, can, in my judgment, be more readily and economically attained by purchasing the relinquishment of this right of roaming.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY LOCATED IN NEBRASKA.

The attempt of the commission to find a suitable location for the Spotted Tail agency confirms the opinion heretofore entertained as to the general barrenness of this reservation. The site selected—and the only one found after long and wide searching at all desirable or practicable for locating the Indians with a view to their civilization—is in the State of Nebraska, ten miles from the southern line of Dakota. Both the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are now without the limits of the reservation, being situated on a portion of Nebraska reserved by treaty for the exclusive use of the Indians. It will be largely for the advantage both of the Government and Indians if the southern divide of the Niobrara River can be made the boundary of their permanent reservation in place of the southern line of Dakota. Besides affording a natural boundary, instead of an imaginary line not easily distinguished by Indians, this would furnish a country suited to an experiment in Indian agriculture and herding.

If this country is not retained, the alternative is the entire and perpetual support of a large number of the Sioux by the annual appropriations until under the slow but certain process of demoralization the tribe shall become extinct. This will require several generations and millions of money. For this reason I regard the retention of this portion of Nebraska for Indian purposes as absolutely essential to any humane or economical plan for the care of the Sioux.

THE WILD TRIBES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The apprehension expressed in my last annual report, that without calling for vigorous operations by the military it would be impossible to put a stop to the constant and murderous raiding by Indians belonging in the southwestern portion of the Indian Territory, have been fully realized. For several years past the Comanches and Cheyennes have not for any length of time fully ceased their raids. The Kiowas made a covenant never again to raid in Texas, and substantially observed it so long as the question of the release of their chiefs, Satanta and Big

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1874.

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At twenty-one agencies, Indians who at the beginning of this period made no effort and showed no inclination toward labor or self-support, or education for their children, seem now to have settled into an earnest purpose to adopt a civilized mode of life, and to learn to provide for themselves.

For convenience of reference and remark, the Indians of the country may be classified under three heads:

First. Those that are wild and scarcely tractable to any extent beyond that of coming near enough to the Government agent to receive rations and blankets.

Second. Indians who are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of labor, and are actually undertaking it, and with more or less readiness accept the direction and assistance of Government agents to this end.

Third. Indians who have come into possession of allotted lands and other property in stock and implements belonging to a landed estate.

A CENSUS OF THE TRIBES BY CLASSES.

In the first class are enumerated 98,108, who may be catalogued as follows: 46,663 out of about 53,000 Sioux; 420 Mandans; 1,620 Gros Ventres; 4,200 Crows; 5,450 Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans; 6,153 Utes in Colorado and New Mexico; 9,057 Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona; 2,000 Navajoes in New Mexico; 4,975 Kiowas and Comanches in Indian Territory; 6,318 Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Indian Territory, Wyoming, and Dakota; 5,352 Chippewas in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; 300 Nez Percés in Idaho; 1,600 Shoshones and Bannacks in Wyoming; 1,000 Shoshones and Bannacks in Oregon.

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The second class, to the number of 52,113, is summed as follows: 5,769 Chippewas and Menomonees in Minnesota and Wisconsin, 338 Sac and Fox in Iowa, 4,622 Sioux, 730 Poncas, and 975 Arickarees in Dakota; 3,289 Pawnees, Omahas, Otoes, and Sac and Fox in Nebraska; 1,829 Flatheads in Montana; 2,700 mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep-Eaters in Idaho and Wyoming; 1,200 Nez Percés in Idaho; 355 Kickapoos, 365 Kaws, 345 Comanches, and 2,372 Osages in the Indian Territory; 1,200 Pai Utes on reservations in Nevada; 575 Utes in Utah; 1,900 Mojaves, Chemehuevis, and Hualapais in Arizona; 9,068 Navajos in New Mexico, and 15,056 among the different tribes in Washington Territory, Oregon, and California.

The third class, numbering 100,085, includes 5,140 Senecas and other Indians in New York, 11,774 Chippewas and other Indians in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; 2,780 Sioux at Sisseton, Santee, and Flandreau agencies; 226 Iowas and 1,785 Winnebagoes in Nebraska; 750 Pottawatomies and Kickapoos in Kansas; 500 Osages, 16,000 Choctaws, 13,000 Creeks, 6,000 Chickasaws, 2,438 Seminoles, 17,217 Cherokees, and 4,141 belonging to smaller bands in the Indian Territory; 1,000 Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina: 1,307 Nez Percés in Idaho; 5,122 Yakamas and others in Washington Territory, and 10,905 Pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona.

Within the third class, modified somewhat, might be included 4,300 Pimas and Maricopas, and 6,000 Papagoes, in Arizona, and a majority of the 5,000 Mission Indians in California, all of whom were once citizens under the Mexican government, and all receiving no governmental aid beyond the care of an agent and a small disbursement for educational purposes; and if at any time during the last generation it had been possible for them to have received suitable lands in severalty, they would now be in as tolerable a condition of comfort as most of their white neighbors.

A fourth class of roamers and vagrants might be enumerated, consisting of 600 Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin, 250 Sac and Fox in Kansas, known as Mokohoko's band, 6,000 Shoshones, and others in California, 2,500 Indians on the Columbia River; 1,945 Western Shoshones in Nevada; 3,221 Utes in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona; 2,420 Yumas and others in Arizona, and 500 scattered Indians in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and Texas.

THE WILDER TRIBES.

Respecting the Indians enumerated in the first class, this general statement is true: A decided advance has been made during the year in the direction of securing control and influence over these the wildest of the tribes in the country; and the way has opened quite perceptibly for a much larger and more hopeful work among them during the coming year. They are as yet unreached by missionary work, and are in their native paganism, whose superstition often forbids their being counted for enrollment and the attendance of their children at school. It is from Indians in this class that any such hostilities are to be apprehended as hereafter to require the presence or use of the military; and, with the exception of possibly seven thousand to ten thousand, none of these are properly designated hostile; and the hostiles themselves are so scattered and divided in cliques and bands that, except under extraordinary provocation, or in circumstances not at all to be apprehended, it is not probable that as many as 500 Indian warriors will ever again be mustered at one point for a fight; and with the conflicting interests of the different

tribes, and the occupation of the intervening country by advancing settlements, such an event as a general Indian war can never occur in the United States. This opinion finds strong confirmation in the fact that the highly disturbed feeling among the Sioux during the past summer has not led to an attempt at war, and that military posts have been successfully established at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, in face of the violent declaration of the Indians that no soldier should ever cross the North Platte. The feeding process, which has been now continued for six years with the Sioux, has so far taken the fight out of them that it was impossible for a portion of the more warlike non-treaty bands to prevail upon their brethren, who have been sitting down at the agencies along the Missouri River, to risk the loss of their coffee, sugar, and beef in exchange for the hardships and perils of a campaign against soldiers. As a result, the Custer expedition penetrated to the very heart of their wild country and returned without meeting opposition, and the military camps at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are in safety, though surrounded by a force of fighting men from ten to twenty times larger than their own number. To have tamed this great and warlike nation down to this degree of submission by the issue of rations is in itself a demonstration of what has been often urged—that it is cheaper to feed than to fight wild Indians.

The first requisite in the management of all the Indians in this class is firmness. All outrages or depredations should be followed up promptly, and punished at all hazards and at any cost. Any leniency which comes in to prevent such exercise of firmness is an expensive and mistaken kindness, which is sure to end in great suffering caused by the necessity for greater severity. The necessity for making the present war upon the Comanches and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory has resulted largely from a failure to observe this rule. The military force now stationed around and among these wild Indians is deemed sufficient for their restraint, there being no reason to expect that the same amount of military service will be needed to keep the peace during the coming year as has been required and effectively rendered during the past.

It is confidently believed that even the present appliances, if held steadily to bear upon this class of Indians, will diminish its numbers year by year, by inducing them, partly through increasing confidence and partly through stress of circumstances, to undertake some sort of civilized labor.

THE PARTIALLY CIVILIZED.

The 52,113 people embraced in class two may be properly designated as Indian novitiates in civilization. They have largely broken away from heathenish practices, are generally abandoning the medicine-dance, and have come directly under the influence of religious teaching. With scarcely an exception, their progress in civilization seems to keep pace with the breaking down of their pagan notions. They have furnished the subjects upon which the main labor of the year has been bestowed by the agents, and by this labor its ranks have been largely recruited from those hitherto wild and intractable. A glance at almost any one of the reports of the agents will show the enthusiasm and hopefulness which have been inspired by the marked improvements they have witnessed.

For this class of Indians the beginnings of civil government, a large increase of school facilities, lands in severalty, and generous assistance in furnishing teachers of trades and agriculture, together with farming

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implements, seeds, and stock, are needed; and wherever any tribe in this class is receiving cash annuity by treaty, that treaty should be so far amended or annulled as to make all bounty and aid by the Government come to the Indian ward in the form of payment for labor performed.

If, according to the testimony of faithful and trustworthy agents, who speaking from personal observation and contact with the facts know whereof they affirm, such bountiful and hopeful results have been produced among them, in spite of the present disabilities and difficulties, no candid mind can question the sure and rapid returns which will come if the reasonable requirements of their case can be met by appropriate legislation.

THE CIVILIZED.

The third class, numbering 100,085, composed of Indians who, without violence to the term, may be called civilized, is most numerous. All of these have been greatly assisted in attaining to their present condition by the direct and long-continued religious teachings and influences of missionaries. The great need of a majority of this class of Indians at the present time is a qualified citizenship, and yet most of them hesitate to take any steps which propose to lead them out of the tribal condition. Pride of nationality, dread of competition with the enterprise of white men, and fear of loss of property by taxation or suit for debt cause this hesitation among the mass of the less educated; while the more forehanded and better educated among them, being generally the government *de facto*, and thus intrusted with funds and power, are in no haste for a change. Both classes appeal most strenuously to the letter of their treaties, which requires the United States to protect them as sovereignties forever; and the question will sooner or later arrive at this point, as in the case of cash annuities, whether the Government will hold itself bound forever by the literal terms of its bargain with its wards, to the palpable damage of both contracting parties.

Of the roamers, numbering about 14,000, little can be said except that they are generally as harmless as vagrants and vagabonds can be in a civilized country. They are found in all stages of degradation produced by licentiousness, intemperance, idleness, and poverty. Without land, unwilling to leave their haunts for a homestead upon a reservation, and scarcely in any way related to or recognized by the Government, they drag out a miserable life. Themselves corrupted and the source of corruption, they seem to serve by their continued existence but a single useful purpose, that of affording a living illustration of the tendency and effect of barbarism allowed to expend itself uncured.

THE SIOUX PROBLEM.

These Indians, comprising seventeen different bands, are the most numerous tribe in the United States. Forty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three have received rations from the Government at eleven different agencies. The wilder portions of this tribe, who have as yet consented to visit an agency only on an occasional raid for rations, are variously estimated from five thousand to ten thousand, making the whole number of Sioux not far from 53,000. As a whole, this tribe is as yet unreached by civilization, except so far as their necessities and inclinations have led them to receive rations and annuity goods from the hands of Government agents.

The problem of the future of this tribe is a serious one; not so much on account of numbers or wildness as from the fact that the country

they inhabit is not adapted to their support in a civilized mode of life. Undoubtedly a much larger number of white people could maintain themselves by farming and herding in the vast domain assigned to the Sioux, but this is possible only to a people trained to such habits of thrift and industry as would enable them to sustain themselves for one year, or even two, in event of loss of crops by drought or grasshoppers. An Indian farmer must be far along in civilization before he will have become forehanded enough for such an emergency, and it would be scarcely possible for the Sioux to come from barbarism to this condition in a country where they are liable to such losses two years out of five. It may be said that the Government can come to their aid and carry them over these occasional years of failure; but such help, teaching the Indian to rely on other resources than his own, would be a constant lesson in improvidence, and thus tend to defeat the end in view. The larger portion of the Territory is unsuited to herding on account of the severe winters, which make it necessary to provide hay during several months of the year. Proper care of cattle in such circumstances presupposes a degree of civilization of Indians which would place them above all necessity of Government guardianship. The ponies which the Indians now raise in large numbers, being more hardy than cattle, survive the cold and hunger of a Dakota winter with such support as they get from the grass under the snow, and the bark of the cotton-wood tree. But these ponies, even if a market was found for them, could not be raised in sufficient numbers to furnish a means of support to a people in civilized life.

The Sioux now upon the Missouri River can possibly find suitable soil and wooded country sufficient for as large an experiment of civilization as they can for some years to come be induced to undertake, though not without serious disadvantages. Many of these Indians along the Missouri, as will be seen by the reports of their respective agents, are already beginning in earnest to labor for themselves. The stock cattle furnished at Cheyenne, Crow Creek, and Yankton agencies one year ago have been as well cared for by these Indians as could have been expected, and more are now called for by others at these agencies and at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The experiment in this direction at Grand River was not so successful. This process of settling down will gradually extend until the bands along the river are brought into a degree of civilization that will render them no longer hostile or dangerous to neighboring settlers; but it is not at all likely that the country will furnish them with such farms and means of subsistence as to make it unnecessary to provide for a certain portion of their support yearly; and the furnishing of this support will, in itself, retard and in many ways damage the process of civilization.

For the main portion of the Sioux Nation living in Northern Montana, and west of the Missouri River in Dakota, there is not even this degree of hopeful prospect, on account of the barrenness of their country.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

A military reconnoitering expedition to the country in Southwestern Dakota, known as the Black Hills, occasioned great excitement among the whole Sioux people during the summer. They regard it as a palpable infraction of their treaty stipulations, and were filled with the apprehension that it might lead to their exclusion from a country held sacredly their own, and highly prized as their home and last refuge from the encroachment of settlements. The exaggerated accounts of rich mines

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and agricultural lands given in the dispatches of the commander and explorers and correspondents of the expedition intensified the eagerness of the people all along the border to take possession of this country. Notwithstanding the subsequent correction of these exaggerations by statements on reliable information that no indications of mineral wealth were found, and that the lands were undesirable for white settlements, together with the strict prohibition by the War Department of any intrusion into the Territory, exploring and mining expeditions have been fitted out at Yankton, Bismarck, and other points, and have started to the Black Hills. Some have been driven back by the Indians with loss of life and property, and others are supposed to be on their way. It is not believed, however, that any serious complication will arise from this source. If neither the military nor Indians should be able to guard their country, the explorers themselves will probably soon become satisfied of its undesirableness to them, and will voluntarily relinquish their projects for mining or settlement. It is not improbable, however, that legislation will be sought, meanwhile, by which to procure the opening of this country to settlement. Such a course cannot be too strongly deprecated, and should be opposed in every form. Scarcely a greater evil could come to the Sioux people than the disturbance and demoralization incident to an attempt to dispossess them of their country.

A NEW AGENCY NEEDED.

The Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle bands, which have made the Black Hills country their home and special retreat, are for the most part wild and non-treaty Indians, though probably a majority of them have been accustomed for several years past to receive more or less rations during the three or four months of the winter at different agencies, but mainly at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Their presence at these agencies causes disturbance and irregularities of many kinds, and the agent has not heretofore had for his support a sufficient force to enable him to prevent them from taking for themselves, from the Government stores purchased for other Indians, such quantities of rations as they have demanded. This has required additional supplies and necessitated annual deficiency appropriations. To remedy this evil Congress at its last session was requested by the Department to establish a new agency in the region of the Black Hills, and provide support for these Indians by themselves; but the necessary legislation was not secured, and these wild Indians are already coming from their partially successful buffalo-hunts to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to spend the ensuing winter. The presence of the military force now established at these points will probably prevent any serious disturbance or violent demands at these agencies for rations like those of the last winter; but it will not prevent the desperation which would come from starvation, and the consequent depredations upon settlements in Nebraska and Wyoming. For it is not to be supposed that wild Indians, numbering from seven to ten thousand, will long suffer from hunger within two days' ride of the herds and granaries of white men. There can be no question as to the expediency of supporting Indians by regular issues of rations when the alternative is their support by plunder. And as all the reasons heretofore urged for the establishment and support of an agency for these non-treaty Sioux are still pressing, and with the increased force which further observation and experience have furnished, I respectfully suggest that Congress be again requested to provide such an agency, and also to make the deficiency appropriation necessary to provide for their subsistence during the ensuing winter.

RELINQUISHMENT OF HUNTING PRIVILEGES IN NEBRASKA.

It will be seen by the report of the commissioners appointed to negotiate at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies for the relinquishment of the privilege secured to the Sioux by the treaty of 1868 to hunt in Nebraska, and to find a suitable location for the Spotted Tail agency, that the purpose of the commission was not fully accomplished; but it is expected, as the result of their conference, that the Indians, in consideration of $25,000 offered in exchange, will yet consent to the relinquishment of the privilege of hunting south of the Niobrara, in Nebraska.

Their right to roam over Wyoming also still exists according to treaty. Probably an inquiry as to the strict observance of treaty stipulations by the Sioux would reveal the fact that, long since, by committing depredations and refusing to point out or deliver up the depredators, they have violated some of the most important provisions of their treaty, and that the Government, if so disposed, could find justification for declaring the treaty abrogated, and thus compel the Sioux to remain within their reservation. The object desired, however, can, in my judgment, be more readily and economically attained by purchasing the relinquishment of this right of roaming.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY LOCATED IN NEBRASKA.

The attempt of the commission to find a suitable location for the Spotted Tail agency confirms the opinion heretofore entertained as to the general barrenness of this reservation. The site selected—and the only one found after long and wide searching at all desirable or practicable for locating the Indians with a view to their civilization—is in the State of Nebraska, ten miles from the southern line of Dakota. Both the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are now without the limits of the reservation, being situated on a portion of Nebraska reserved by treaty for the exclusive use of the Indians. It will be largely for the advantage both of the Government and Indians if the southern divide of the Niobrara River can be made the boundary of their permanent reservation in place of the southern line of Dakota. Besides affording a natural boundary, instead of an imaginary line not easily distinguished by Indians, this would furnish a country suited to an experiment in Indian agriculture and herding.

If this country is not retained, the alternative is the entire and perpetual support of a large number of the Sioux by the annual appropriations until under the slow but certain process of demoralization the tribe shall become extinct. This will require several generations and millions of money. For this reason I regard the retention of this portion of Nebraska for Indian purposes as absolutely essential to any humane or economical plan for the care of the Sioux.

THE WILD TRIBES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The apprehension expressed in my last annual report, that without calling for vigorous operations by the military it would be impossible to put a stop to the constant and murderous raiding by Indians belonging in the southwestern portion of the Indian Territory, have been fully realized. For several years past the Comanches and Cheyennes have not for any length of time fully ceased their raids. The Kiowas made a covenant never again to raid in Texas, and substantially observed it so long as the question of the release of their chiefs, Satanta and Big

Tree, from the State penitentiary was pending; but since their release there is little doubt that some of the Kiowas have joined the Comanches in expeditions for plunder and murder.

MISTAKEN LENIENCY.

There can be no question but that the necessity of fighting these Indians would have been obviated by firmness and promptness in procuring the punishment of the crimes of individual Indians and of white marauders in their territory. For a long time past it has been the practice of the Government to solemnly promise Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes that any further raiding in Texas would be promptly and severely punished by the military, but when the Cheyennes and Comanches, having continued to raid with scarcely any abatement, have been again arraigned, the promise has been redeemed by a second issue of the same tenor. Under this impunity in crime these Indians have become bold and defiant. Added to the demoralization produced by this mistaken leniency was the aggravation of frequent loss of property by white thieves from Texas and Kansas raiding upon their herds. Some of the well-disposed Indians, who had induced others of their tribe to surrender stolen stock, were the parties who suffered most from this white thieving. Taking advantage of this demoralization and exasperation, it was not difficult for some of the wilder and more unmanageable braves to inaugurate hostilities by assassinating the clerk at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, and by the murder of teamsters and the plunder of a train freighted with Indian supplies.

PUNISHMENT OF HOSTILES BY THE MILITARY.

In July, Agents Haworth, Miles, and Richards were directed to call in and enroll at their agencies all Indians who were prepared to remain peaceful and law-abiding, and the military authorities were requested to bring to punishment all who joined themselves to the hostiles. This has resulted in a vigorous campaign against nearly all the Comanches and Cheyennes and more than one-half of the Kiowas. By the latest advices received from the agents and military commanders, it is believed that these intractables have been effectually chastised, and are prepared to submit to proper regulations and restrictions. So far as the Office is advised the campaign has been successfully conducted, without the barbarity of indiscriminate slaughter which has sometimes attended warfare upon Indians, and such methods have been adopted as have brought the punishment directly and almost exclusively upon the hostile persons.

PROPOSED RADICAL CHANGES FOR THE HOSTILES.

The question of the future of these wild Indians has been seriously considered. Their deep and avowed aversion to any settled life cannot be overcome so long as they are on the borders of the vast unoccupied plains and almost within sight of herds of buffalo. And while they continue in this unsettled life by the chase it will be well-nigh impossible to render settlers in Northern Texas and in New Mexico secure from pilfering and murderous attacks by small parties of individuals of these tribes. The interests, therefore, both of citizens and Indians require the adoption of radical measures. Their hostilities during the past summer are a practical abrogation on their part of treaty right. The Government, having subjugated them by arms, will be at liberty in deal-

ing with them to have reference hereafter only to what is right and best for them, and in my judgment the following course is practicable, expedient, and humane: Procure from the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws a sufficient quantity of land, in four different tracts, suited to herding and agriculture, and disarm and dismount these wild Indians and remove them to these localities, furnishing them cattle in return for their ponies, and rations and clothing in return for their labor in building houses and opening farms for themselves.

The principal objection to such a course will be found in the necessarily large expense for the first two or three years, additional to the amount now required for rations and clothing. Allowing for stock and implements and house-building $250 to a family, about $500,000 annually for the next two or three years will be needed. But this course, pursued for three years, will practically relieve the Government from further annual expenses, except for schools and a few employés. The cost of lands required for their new location will be more than compensated by the territory relinquished in exchange; and this relinquished country may be held for occupation by other and peaceful Indians to be removed to the territory, or may be surrendered for homesteads of settlers. This course, successfully pursued, will put an end to depredations by these Indians, and thus save a large expense to the Government. During the past five years claims for depredations committed by these Indians have been allowed by the Department in the amount of nearly $1,000,000. These claims represent actual damage sustained, and in the main will be recognized as just and be paid by the Government.

These facts establish conclusively the economy of the proposed removal. Of its humanity and kindness there can be no question; and if adopted at the present favorable time, when the consent of the Indians thereto may be required as the condition of their return to allegiance and support by the Government, it will, in my judgment, be found entirely practicable.

NORTHERN ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNES.

A portion of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes who belong in the Indian Territory are still roaming among the Sioux in the vicinity of Red Cloud agency. In accordance with the provisions of the act appropriating $25,000 for their support, the agent has been instructed to withhold any further rations until they remove south. Such removal, however, has not been deemed advisable, pending the settlement of hostilities in the Indian Territory.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY WITHOUT LAW.

Lawlessness and violence still continue in the Indian Territory. The two or three United States marshals sent to enforce the intercourse laws by protecting Indians from white thieves and buffalo-hunters have been entirely inadequate to cover a country of 30,000 square miles, and out of this inadequate administration of law have come the irritation and retaliation which have led to the present hostilities.

The constitution adopted by the Ocmulgee council in 1870 has not been ratified by the legislatures of the several civilized tribes of the Territory, and all efforts on the part of the Indians to establish a government have failed. Such administration of the law in this country as is possible through the United States district courts of Arkansas scarcely deserves the name. Practically, therefore, we have a country embracing

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62,253 square miles, inhabited by more than 75,000 souls, including 50,000 civilized Indians, without the protection of law, and not infrequently the scene of violence and wrong.

The necessity of establishing a government in some form, or at least a United States court, for these people is manifest, and I respectfully recommend that this necessity be again clearly laid before Congress.

REMOVALS TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory has a population at present averaging a little over one inhabitant to the square mile. The unoccupied portions of this country are sufficient in extent to furnish a homestead to every Indian family in the United States, and it has heretofore been considered feasible eventually to domicile a large majority of the Indians in this Territory. Experience, however, shows that no effort is more unsuccessful with an Indian than that which proposes to remove him from the place of his birth and the graves of his fathers. Though a barren plain without wood or water, he will not voluntarily exchange it for any prairie or woodland, however inviting.

The 5,000 Pimas and Maricopas, a peaceful and agricultural people in Arizona, who are shut in upon a narrow strip of land along the Gila, whose waters are insufficient for irrigating their lands, and who often suffer from hunger and are hardly treated by adjoining settlers, were at length prevailed upon by their agent to send a delegation to the Indian Territory, with the view to the selection of a tract of country to which the tribe should remove. The delegation reported the country fertile and in all respects as desirable as it had been represented to them; but it was not possible to gain the consent of the tribe, or any portion of it, to remove from Arizona.

The Arickarees, at Fort Berthold, in Dakota, are in a more straitened and deplorable condition than the Pimas. Their crops fail three years out of five. Their village is a long distance from wood and grass. They are obliged to live in dirt lodges, half underground, for fear of the Sioux who perpetually threaten to destroy them. These were also persuaded to send a delegation to the Indian Territory with a view to colonizing. The country was found satisfactory, and the agent was not without hope that the Arickarees would avail themselves of its fine advantages, but after a full discussion by the tribe they decided and declared in council, "We are willing to work harder and have less in Dakota, but are unwilling to run the risk of going away from a country which has been so long our home."

Removals to the Indian Territory heretofore effected have been either through compulsion, like the original removal of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and other now civilized tribes, and latterly of the Modocs, or have been on the part of those tribes living just over the border in Kansas who had attained a certain degree of civilization and were familiar with the country to which they were going. The Pawnees, who are of this class, are now in process of removing from Nebraska. From these facts it seems that the prospect of inducing any large number of Indians, and especially such tribes of Indians as would be most benefited by a removal, voluntarily to settle in the Indian Territory is not encouraging, and cannot safely be made the basis of any general plan for future relief or civilization of Indians. It is not impossible that hereafter this Territory, if kept open, may furnish homesteads for such Indians as have tried the ways of the white man's life and failed in the severe competition to which they have been subjected. But beyond such a use it

does not seem to me probable that the large, unoccupied tracts of this country will ever be required for Indian purposes. If by an arrangement with the tribes owning that country the Comanches, Cheyenues, and Kiowas can be removed, according to my recommendation, east of the ninety-sixth meridian, I see no reason why the lands now occupied by these wild Indians may not be taken in exchange and opened to settlement.

CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The necessity for seeking the assistance of soldiers in punishing and restraining lawless Indians has been almost exclusively confined to Arizona, New Mexico, Western Indian Territory, and Dakota; and the service rendered has so promptly and efficiently met the emergencies which have arisen as to make it probable that requisitions upon the military for the punishment and restraint of Indians hereafter will be less frequent, and such as will require the employment of less force.

The Sioux at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have quietly submitted to the occupation of their country by the military. The Comanches and confederated tribes in the Indian Territory have been subdued. The Apaches and Utes in New Mexico have been put under comparatively strict surveillance, and for most of the year kept upon their reservations; and the Apaches in Arizona, with the exception of the acts of a few outlaws, have been brought to keep the peace.

There can be no question but that the presence of a military camp upon a reservation of wild Indians brings evils as well as benefits, and as soon as proper discipline can be maintained by the operations of soldiers outside of a reservation, they should be removed. It is quite important that Indians throughout the country should thoroughly understand that when outside of their reservation-lines they are subject to severe treatment by the military, and to the police of the State or Territory, for depredations or mischief of any kind committed by them, either among white settlements or against other tribes which are at peace with the Government, and that agents have no responsibility or help for them except upon the reservations to which they belong.

At Hoopa Valley, in California, and at Colorado River, San Carlos, and White Mountain reservations, in Arizona, the efficiency of the service in inducing civilization would now be largely promoted by the removal of troops outside of those reservations, and at Hoopa Valley the substitution of a force of five deputy marshals would be in the direction of economy and efficiency. And, in general, this statement may be made, that a few deputies in vicinity of agencies would be able, with the assistance of employés and friendly Indians, acting as a posse, to make arrests and secure punishment of disturbing whites and lawless Indians with more efficiency and at far less expense than by the employment of the military for a service of this nature. I believe that, with the appointment of two hundred such deputies for duty at the several agencies, and with proper legislation providing tribunals for trial and punishment, the use of the military in the Indian service may be entirely dispensed with, except for the Sioux, the Apaches, and the wild tribes in the Indian Territory.

CO-OPERATION WITH RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The relations of the Bureau to the several religious societies, in accordance with whose nominations its agents have been appointed, have

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been harmonious, and, it is believed, mutually helpful. There can be no question but that, as a class, the persons thus secured for the difficult and responsible position of Indian agent are conscientious and faithful men. Exceptions to this statement have been less frequent the past year than heretofore, owing to the increased care of the religious bodies in their selection of nominees, which has probably resulted from a quickened sense of the responsibility assumed by them, and their enlarged information as to the requisite qualifications of an efficient agent. Other things being equal, the character of an accurate report of an agency can be forecast by previous personal acquaintance with the agent. If he is a man of nerve and hard sense, who has gone to his agency with the ruling purpose to do good, who believes that an Indian is a fellow-man, susceptible to the same motives and influences as himself, needing to be taught industry and individuality, the reports from that agency will show a steadily improving condition from the time of the arrival of the agent; and if the ordinary means are at hand with which barbarism may reasonably be expected to be cured, the indications of such improvement shortly become marked, and the recovery of the tribe from barbarism is soon made to appear feasible and well begun. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of securing this class of men for agents, and by no plan likely to be adopted is it probable that better men can be secured for this service than the several religious bodies offer on their nominations to the Government.

EXPENSIVE ECONOMY.

Scarcely any service in the Government is more delicate and difficult than that of an Indian agent. On no Government post of duty is an officer more liable to be approached and manipulated by designing men, and nowhere else are the apparent facilities for undetected fraud so great as in many of these distant and inaccessible fields. Surely the Government cannot afford to appoint a man to this duty who is not both able and upright, and who can be kept strong in his integrity. And yet the Government offers for such service, requiring such qualifications, the sum of $1,500 per annum as pay of an agent and the support of his family in a country unusually expensive. Can it be that the Government intends either deliberately to maim and cripple its service, or to wrong honest and efficient officers? I respectfully repeat and urge the recommendation of last year, that the salaries of Indian agents be increased to at least $2,000 per annum for the eastern agencies, and $2,500 for the remote.

LEGISLATION FOR INDIANS ON A NEW BASIS.

Frequent mention has been made in this report of the necessity for additional legislation on behalf of the Indians. This necessity is apparent from the fact that the only statutes under which Indians are managed and controlled are substantially those enacted in 1834, known as the trade and intercourse laws, whose main purpose was to regulate traffic in furs, and prevent sale of ammunition and intoxicating drinks, and intrusion upon an Indian reservation. This meager legislation was in accord with the theory then prevailing, that the Indian tribes were related to the American Government only as sovereignties who naturally would provide their own laws; and that the red men, being a people essentially wild and untamable, needed only to be kept as remotely as possible from all settlements, to be assisted as hunters, to be forcibly

precluded from an undue supply of gunpowder and rum, and to be made as peaceable as possible by the presence of an agent and the distribution of a few annuities in cash and blankets.

In my judgment, whatever of failure has attended the management of Indian affairs in the past has been largely attributable to this fundamental failure to recognize and treat the Indian as a man capable of civilization, and, therefore, a proper subject of the Government and amenable to its laws. A judge in Idaho, who is also a United States commissioner, has decided that he had no jurisdiction, either as a territorial or Federal officer, in a casewhere one Indian had killed another, though the murder was committed in his own county and outside of any reserve. Thus it has come to pass that we have within our borders at the present time 75,000 wild Indians who need legislation appropriate to a people passing rapidly out from a savage tribal government into a degree of control by the United States Government; and 200,000 other Indians who might be readily brought within the protection and restraint of ordinary law, and yet are practically without the benefit of any suitable government, a majority of them being property-holders, living upon their farms, having their schools and churches, and scarcely differing in their mode of life from the pioneer settlers of the country.

The damage which is inevitable to the Indians from this anomalous state of things, will be more apparent if we keep in mind that no officer of the Government has authority by law for punishing an Indian for crime, or restraining him in any degree; that the only means of enforcing law and order among the tribes is found in the use of the bayonet by the military, or such arbitrary force as the agent may have at command. Among the Indians themselves, all tribal government has been virtually broken down by their contact with the Government. The chiefs hold a nominal headship, depending for its continuance on the consent of the most turbulent and factious portion of the tribe. If a white man commits depredations upon the Indians in their own country no penalty is provided beyond that of putting him out of the country, a penalty which he readily takes upon himself when escaping with his booty.

Neither is there any provision of law by which an Indian can begin to live for himself as an American citizen. Being by the fiction of sovereignty, which has come into our Indian relations, citizens of a "domestic dependent nation," contrary to the American doctrine upon this subject he is not allowed to change his nationality at will, but required first to obtain consent of both parties to his tribal treaty. As a result of this restriction, many Indians are kept with the mass of their tribe who otherwise would strike out for themselves. The case of the Flandreaus, a small band of Sioux in Dakota, hereafter detailed, who availed themselves of a special provision to this effect in their treaty, is interesting as illustrating the advantage of a privilege which should be provided for all Indians.

Neither is there any provision under existing law by which an Indian desiring to continue his relations with his tribe is allowed to receive an allotment of his portion of the land owned in common; thus individual enterprise and self-support are materially repressed.

Many of the appropriations, in accordance with treaty stipulations, provide that annuities should be paid cash in hand, or in goods distributed per capita, to be accounted for to the Government on the receipts of the chief. All bounty of the Government bestowed in this form is worse than wasted, tending to perpetual poverty by providing for idleness and unthrift.

QUALIFIED CITIZENSHIP.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to this subject, and that such legislation be requested as will secure—

First. A suitable government of Indians:

(1.) By providing that the criminal laws of the United States shall be in force upon Indian reservations, and shall apply to all offenses, including offenses of Indians against Indians, and extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts to enforce the same.

(2.) By declaring Indians amenable to the police laws of the State or Territory for any act committed outside a reservation.

(3.) By conferring upon the President authority, at his discretion, to extend the jurisdiction of the State courts, or any portion of them, to any reservation, whenever, in his judgment, any tribe is prepared for such control.

(4.) By providing a sufficient force of deputy marshals to enforce law and order both among and in behalf of Indians.

(5.) By giving authority to the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe for all tribes prepared, in his judgment, to adopt the same, an elective government, through which shall be administered all necessary police regulations of a reservation.

(6.) By providing a distinct territorial government, or United States court, wherever Indians are in numbers sufficient to justify it.

Second. Legislation for the encouragement of individual improvement:

(1.) By providing a way into citizenship for such as desire it.

(2.) By providing for holding lands in severalty by allotment for occupation, and for patents with an ultimate fee, but inalienable for a term of years.

(3.) By providing that wherever per capita distribution provided by treaty has proved injurious or without benefit to its recipients, a distribution of the same may, in the discretion of the President, be made only in return for labor of some sort.

In concluding these general statements respecting the Indian service, I desire to reiterate my conviction of the entire feasibility of Indian civilization, and that the difficulty of its problem is not so inherent in the race-character and disposition of the Indian—great as these obstacles are—as in his anomalous relation to the Government, and in his surroundings affected by the influence and interest of the white people. The main difficulty, so far as the Government is concerned, lies in the fact that the Indian's deepest need is that which the Government, through its political organization and operations, cannot well bestow. The first help which a man in barbarism requires is not that which can be afforded through a political party, but that which is offered by a fellow-man, wiser than himself, coming personally and extending a hand of sympathy and truth. No amount of appropriations and no governmental machinery can do much toward lifting an ignorant and degraded people, except as it works through the willing hands of men made strong and constant by their love for their fellow-men.

If, therefore, it shall be possible to continue the sympathy and aid of the religious people of the land in this work, and to rally for its prosecution the enthusiasm and zeal which belong to religion, and also if it shall be possible to procure the enactment of such laws as will recognize the essential manhood and consequent capabilities and necessities of the Indian, and to provide reasonably adequate appropriations

which shall be expended both honestly and wisely for their benefit, and to hold steadily to well-defined and carefully prepared methods of treatment, every year will witness a steady decrease of barbarism and its consequent danger and annoyance, and a constant accession to the number of peaceful and intelligent Indians who shall take their place and part as subjects of the United States. Surely this cannot be too much to ask and expect of the people of the great republic. The record of the past cannot be rewritten, and it is not pleasant to recall. Much of administrative mistake, neglect, and injustice is beyond repair. But for Indians now living much of protection and elevation and salvation is still not only possible, but feasible and highly promising; and well will it be if we are wise enough to make the most of the opportunity left to deal justly and humanely with these remnants of the first American people.

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COMMISSIONS UNDER INDIAN LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Stockbridge enrollment.—Henry R. Wells, esq., of New Jersey, was appointed on the 24th of March last a special commissioner to complete the enrollment of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, in Wisconsin, as provided by the sixth section of the act of February 6, 1871, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, in the State of Wisconsin." (Stat. at Large, vol. 16, p. 406.) Instructions were issued from this Office on the 25th of March last as to the manner of making up said enrollment and rules that should govern his decision. Commissioner Wells has submitted his report, with enrollment of said Indians, which was approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in May last.

Stockbridge improvements.—On the 4th of June last Special Commissioner H. R. Wells was appointed a commission to proceed to Keshena, Wis., to investigate the question of ownership in certain improvements, whether belonging to the tribe or individual members thereof, upon lands within the reserve of two townships set apart for the Stockbridge Indians. Under instructions issued on the 5th of June last, Mr. Wells has executed his commission and submitted his report, dated June 30, 1874.

Sioux.—A commission, consisting of Right Reverend Bishop William H. Hare, chairman, Rev. S. D. Hinman, Robert B. Lines, and C. C. Cox, M. D., was appointed on the 23d of February last, and re-appointed on the 24th of April last, to visit the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies and the Sioux country, with a view to induce the roving tribes and bands of Sioux Indians to abandon their nomadic habits and accept a permanent home within the Sioux reservation or elsewhere, if such other location be desirable; to establish an agency for these nomadic tribes in the event of their consent being obtained; to secure the abrogation of the eleventh and sixteenth articles of their treaty of April 29, 1868, the one giving them the right to hunt on lands north of the North Platte River and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River so long as buffalo abound; the other declaring the country north of the North Platte River and east of the Big Horn Mountains unceded Indian country, closed to whites for either settlement or passage; and to select a suitable location for the Whetstone agency. Instructions were issued to said commission on the 4th of May last upon the above subjects, and their final report has been received, and is printed herewith.

Mission Indians in California.—Charles A. Wetmore, esq., of California, was appointed on the 11th of August last a special commissioner to proceed to Southern California and make a thorough inquiry into all the facts and circumstances affecting the Mission Indians, with instructions, issued on the 25th of September last, to devise some plan whereby favorable legislation can be had to relieve their present deplorable condition, and to select lands upon which to locate these Indians, the title to which lands should be vested in the Government; and to report as fully as possible the previous history and condition of these Indians, which may be obtained from the records of the old missions. When Commissioner Wetmore shall have submitted his report to this Office it will be duly forwarded, for such action as you may deem necessary in the premises.

Indian Territory.—A commission, consisting of Col. J. W. Smith, of Little Rock, Ark., and F. H. Smith, esq., of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was appointed on the 6th of August last, to visit fully and to obtain accurate information in regard to the situation of Indian affairs in the Indian Territory, which commission has submitted a report of their action and views.

ACTION IN REGARD TO INDIAN LANDS.

Kansas or Kaw Indian lands in Kansas.—An act of Congress approved May 8, 1872, provides for the removal of the Kansas Indians and the appraisement and disposition of their lands in Kansas. These lands, embracing 137,808.13 acres of "trust lands" and 80,409.06 acres of the "diminished reserve," were appraised in accordance with the provisions of the act, and a sale of 2,443.94 acres of the "diminished reserve" was made. New legislation being deemed desirable, the same was recommended by the Department. The act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, provides that the settlers on the "trust lands" whose claims have heretofore been approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall pay for their lands, at the appraised value, in six equal annual installments, the first payable January 1, 1875, the remaining installments bearing 6 per cent. interest. There are 235 of these settlers, who are entitled to purchase on these terms a total number of 29,190.87 acres. The remainder of the "trust lands" and the "diminished reserve" are, for a period of one year from the date of the act last referred to, namely, until June 23, 1875, subject to entry by actual settlers, at their appraised value, payment to be made, one-fourth at the time the entry is made, and the remainder in three equal annual payments, bearing 6 per cent. interest. All the lands not sold before June 23, 1875, in this manner, may be sold in amounts not to exceed 160 acres to any one person, at the appraised price, such purchaser to make payment, one-fourth at the time of the purchase and the remainder in three equal annual installments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. When there is timber on the land, a bond will be required to provide against waste. In compliance with the law, the lands are being sold by the register and receiver of the land-office at Topeka, Kans., acting under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

Miami Indian lands in Kansas.—An act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to abolish the tribal relations of the Miami Indians, and for other purposes," provides for the appraisement and sale, with the consent of the Indians, of the unallotted portion (including the school section) of the lands reserved for their future homes by the first article of the treaty of June 5, 1854. All these lands not occupied by actual settlers at the date of the approval of the act, (2,493.20 acres,) including the improvements thereon, were to be sold to the highest bidder for cash, either at public sale or on sealed bids, for not less than the appraised value. In accordance with this provision of the law, the unoccupied lands were duly advertised for sale on sealed bids, the bids to be opened on the 20th day of February, 1874. At this sale awards were made of 165.28 acres for the sum of $1,703.56 for the land and $120 for improvements, and payment has been made for the same.

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LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

The act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, having provided for the sale of portions of the Omaha, Pawnee, Ottoe, and Missouria, and the whole of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indian reservations, on sealed bids, for cash, an appraisement was made of the Omaha and Pawnee, which received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Omaha lands were offered for sale last year. The bids were very few in number and for small tracts, so that awards were only made of 300.72 acres. It was deemed inadvisable to again offer the lands upon the same terms, and therefore, on the 10th of December, 1873, the Department submitted to Congress the draught of a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, the object of which was to provide for the sale of any of the lands described in said act, at not less than the appraised value thereof, on the following conditions, viz, one-fourth cash in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, drawing interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale; the purchaser to give bond with adequate security to commit no waste or damage, by the sale or destruction of timber, or otherwise, until the last payment should be made. Congress at its last session failed to enact the foregoing bill into a law, and no further steps have been taken toward carrying out the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872. The Pawnees have recently removed to the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and have expressed the desire in open council, under date of October 8, 1874, that their entire reserve in Nebraska should be sold. A bill will be prepared for submission to Congress embodying this proposed provision, and such legislation relative to the disposition of the remaining reservations named in the act of June 10, 1872, as may be deemed advisable and proper.

Modocs in the Indian Territory.—An agreement was made with the Eastern Shawnee Indians June 23, 1874, whereby they cede to the United States, for a permanent home of the Modoc Indians, a tract of land embracing 4,000 acres, situate in the northeast corner of the Shawnee reserve in the Indian Territory, and for which it was agreed that the Shawnees should receive $6,000. There being no authority of law for such agreement, it was not approved by the Department. A lease was subsequently entered into and approved by the Department, in which the Shawnees lease to the United States for a term of five years, for the sum of $3,000, the tract of land in question for the use of said Modoc Indians. It is provided in said lease that, in the event of a ratification by Congress of the agreement of June 23, 1874, the sum of $3,000 paid as rent under the lease shall be regarded as part of the purchase-money under the said agreement.

This sum of $3,000 was paid out of the appropriation, at the last session of Congress, for the settlement, &c., of the Modoc Indians in the Indian Territory. I recommend that Congress be called upon to confirm the agreement of June 23, 1874, in order that the title to said tract of land may be vested in the United States, in trust for said Modoc Indians.

Purchase of lands from Omaha Indians for use of Winnebagoes.—On the 31st day of July, 1874, the chiefs of the Omaha tribe of Indians made and executed a deed of conveyance to the United States, in trust for the Winnebago tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin. The deed embraces an area of 12,347.55 acres, taken from the north side of the Omaha reserve in the State of Nebraska, for which the sum of

$30,868.87 was paid out of the appropriation for this purpose at the last session of Congress. The Winnebagoes consented to this purchase in accordance with the provisions of the act making the appropriation, and I recommend that Congress be asked to confirm said purchase.

Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.—By the treaty of July 31, 1855, land embracing about twenty-four full townships, situated in the western and northern portion of the lower peninsula and southern portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan, was withdrawn from sale for the benefit of these Indians. Provision was made in said treaty for the selection of land by said Indians (40 acres to a single person over twenty-one years of age and 80 acres to the head of a family) and the issue of patents therefor. Selections were made, and 1,297 patents, under date of October 22, 1870, and November 21, 1872, were issued and delivered to the members of said tribe. By an act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, provision was made for homestead entries by said Indians who had not made selections or purchases under said treaty, or had become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty, on any of the unoccupied lands on said reserve and their restoration to market six months after the passage of said act. It having been ascertained that quite a number of said Indians had made selections of land and held certificates for the same under the treaty of 1855, and had not secured patents, an investigation was ordered by the Department, and it was found that 317 Indians were entitled to patents for land under said treaty A bill was prepared recommending the passage of a law authorizing the issue of patents to the 317 Indians found entitled, and the restoration of the remainder of the undisposed portion of said reserve to market. This bill, with some amendments relative to restoration to market, passed the Senate, but was not reached in the House, and failed to become a law at the last session of Congress. It appears from reports on file in this Office that most of these Indians are *bona-fide* settlers, having made the selections many years ago, and improved the same, and I recommend the passage of the bill prepared by this Office and sent to the Department under date of January 15, 1874. These Indians, relying upon the promises of the Government—as evinced by their certificates for land—refused to go to the expense of availing themselves of the benefits of the act of June 10, 1872, and unless the bill referred to should become a law, or something equivalent thereto, they will not receive a title to the land to which they are entitled under treaty stipulations.

Siletz and Alsea Indian reservations in Oregon.—A treaty was made August 11, 1855, with the Indians of Oregon residing west of the Cascade Mountains, by which a tract of country along the Pacific coast was reserved to them as a permanent home. This treaty was never ratified by Congress. The President, under date of November 9, 1855, issued an order setting apart the "Coast Range Indian reservation" for the use and occupation of these Indians, which reservation was subsequently reduced by the restoration of a portion thereof to the public domain, by executive order, dated December 21, 1865, and as it now stands, is separated into two parts by an intervening strip which has been restored to the public lands. The northern portion is now known as the Siletz Indian reservation, the other as the Alsea Indian reservation. These reservations require attention by Congress to provide a permanent home for these Indians, and for making allotments of land to them. They have already evinced a desire for agricultural pursuits, but owing to the tenure of their reservations, this Office is not fully authorized to take steps for segregating the lands

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beyond directing the agent to place them upon separate tracts, and to secure them possession.

Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian reserves in New York.—The right of pre-emption, commonly known as the right of the Ogden Land Company, has been a continual source of agitation in connection with these reserves, and I deem it important that some steps should be taken whereby the same can be extinguished and the Indians placed in the same relations to the United States, as regards their title, as other Indians. This could probably be done by an appropriation of, say, $100,000, and a tender of the same to the representative of the Ogden Land Company, for a total relinquishment of their pre-emption right. I think this amount would be accepted, and by this means, in future, agitation of questions with a view to the removal of the Indians from these reserves would be avoided. It should be provided that the extinguishment of this claim of the Ogden Land Company should be in full satisfaction of all claims of these Indians to the lands west of the State of Missouri, and all right and claim to be removed thither, and for support and subsistence after such removal, and all other claims against the United States under treaty with New York Indians of January 15, 1838, and the treaty with the Senecas of May 20, 1842.

INFORMATION, WITH HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL STATEMENTS, RELATIVE TO THE DIFFERENT TRIBES AND THEIR AGENCIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK AGENCY.—The Indians in the State of New York, formerly known as the "Six Nations," are located on eight different reservations, mainly in the extreme southwestern part of the State. They number 5,140, 3,060 of whom are *Senecas*, and the remainder are *Saint Regis*, *Onondagas*, *Tuscaroras*, *Oneidas*, and *Cayugas*. They have 30 schools supported by the State, 12 of the teachers being Indians. Out of 1,870 children of school-age, 1,418 have been in attendance during some portion of the year, an increase of 55 per cent. since 1871. The average daily attendance is 908, an increase in three years of nearly 70 per cent. This marked improvement is largely due to the influence of the annual teachers' institute established in 1871. An orphan asylum incorporated in 1855, supported largely by the State, has been enlarged and improved during the year, and has furnished a home for over 100 orphan and destitute Indian children. Nineteen thousand five hundred and eighty-six acres are under cultivation. Their industry and pride in farming are stimulated by an annual agricultural fair, held by an incorporated society, and officered by Indians, which is largely attended, and furnishes an annual display of grain, vegetables, and fruit which will compare favorably with that of the county fairs of their white neighbors. Their receipts this year were $1,300, most of which was paid out in premiums.

These Indians have always been considered among the most intelligent of their race. They have completely adopted a civilized life, and except for the fact they have so long been treated as so many quasi-independent sovereignties in the heart of the State of New York, there is no reason why they should not be declared citizens. The jurisdiction of the criminal courts of New York has already been extended over them, and pending the question of their full citizenship a great benefit would be secured to the New York Indians by authorizing the State to extend over the reservations its laws relating to highways, to stock, and to collection of debts.

The Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are the largest in extent, the former lying forty miles along the Alleghany River and one mile in width. Across this reservation, along the Alleghany, the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, and Rochester and State Line Railroads have been built, and the town of Salamanca and other small villages have grown up. These improvements were made on what were supposed to be leases legally granted by the Indians and confirmed by an act of the State legislature; but the courts have decided that neither Indians nor the State have power to make such leases. There are therefore improvements exceeding $1,000,000 in value, and occupied by over 2,000 people, upon lands without the authority of law. Three parties are interested in the question of this settlement of lease; the Seneca Nation owning this reservation in common, individuals of the nation who claim to have been occupants of lands used for railroad purposes, and the parties who have leased the land in good faith and have made large expenditures in improvements. The interests of all parties concerned require

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an early settlement of the questions involved in these leases. A satisfactory settlement can be arrived at only through a commission duly authorized, who shall make inquiries upon the spot and give full hearing to all parties.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.—The Indians in Michigan, consisting of four tribes, with a population of 8,923, are located at four points widely separated from each other, but all included under one agency.

The *Ottawas* and *Chippewas* of *Michigan*, 6,170 in number, live upon lands which have been set apart, and in most instances patented to them in fee-simple, under the provisions of the treaty of July 21, 1855. These lands are scattered along the shore of Lake Michigan in the lower peninsula, and on the shore of Lake Superior in the upper peninsula. These Indians are no longer wards of the Government, but have attained the rights of citizenship and are entirely self-supporting. They cultivate farms, which they have greatly improved during the year, stimulated thereto by the issuing to them of patents for the lands which have been allotted to them. They have cultivated 15,000 acres, and have raised 24,000 bushels wheat; 10,750 bushels corn; 6,283 bushels oats; 21,000 bushels potatoes, besides a large supply of other vegetables, and have made 32,000 rods of fence. They are, however, very destitute of educational facilities, having but one small district-school, and in this respect they have retrograded ever since the withdrawal of Government aid by the expiration of their treaty stipulations. They are not yet able to support schools themselves, and unless they speedily receive outside aid, the present generation will be far behind the previous one in general intelligence.

The *L'Ansé* band of *Chippewas* of *Lake Superior*, 1,118 in number, are on a reservation of 52,684 acres on both sides of Keewenaw Bay, in the extreme northern part of the State. They subsist largely on fish. The recent allotment of their lands in severalty will undoubtedly awaken a much greater interest in farming. They have two Government schools, with an attendance of 75 pupils; also two missions. They receive this year their last annuity payment in fulfillment of treaty obligations.

The *Chippewas* of *Saginaw*, *Swan Creek*, and *Black River*, 1,575 in number, are located on a reservation containing 138,240 acres, in Isabella County, near the center of the lower peninsula, of which there remains not patented to the Indians in severalty 11,097 acres. They are more advanced in civilization than any other tribes in the agency, are peaceable, law-abiding citizens, growing in intelligence and prosperity. About half of them live on the reservation; the other half are gathered in seven or eight different settlements, where they have purchased land. Their educational fund is ample. They have three schools supported by Government, and seven smaller ones among the different districts, attended by 283 pupils. They have raised 4,585 bushels wheat; 25,840 bushels corn; 4,657 bushels potatoes; besides a large quantity of onions, turnips, and beans.

The *Pottawatomies of Huron*, 60 in number, own in common 160 acres, 100 of which are fenced and cultivated. They have one school, which nearly all their children attend.

All these reservations are fertile and well wooded. The Indians have adopted the citizens' dress and live in comfortable log houses. Sixty-nine houses have been built during the year, making the total number 1,230.

WISCONSIN.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.—The Indians under this agency are divided into three tribes, the *Oneidas*, *Menomonees*, and confederated tribes of *Stockbridges* and *Munsees*, and occupy separate reservations. A few of the Menomonees, most of the Oneidas, and all of the Stockbridges and Munsees speak English, and all, except a small portion of the Menomonees, wear citizens' clothing and live in houses.

The *Oneidas* formerly resided at Lake Oneida, New York, and were one of the "Six Nations." Three hundred of the tribe are still in New York. The remainder, 1,279 in number, occupy a reservation of 65,400 acres near Green Bay, Wis. It has good farming lands and valuable hard-wood and pine timber, and is completely surrounded by white settlers. These Indians receive from the Government but $800 annuity and $1,000 for the support of schools, and make a good living by farming. The chief obstacle to their progress is their system of hereditary chieftainship. Many of the chiefs composing the present council work against the best interests of the tribe. Another difficulty is the cutting and marketing, by individuals, of timber belonging to the tribe, the proceeds of which are divided among the few who have teams and other facilities for lumbering, while the larger portion of the tribe receive no benefit therefrom, and in all such sales they are more or less defrauded by white purchasers. The allotment of lands in severalty would largely counteract both of these evils, and should be undertaken at once. The two schools and missions have been more than usually successful, with a marked increase in the attendance of the pupils and in the interest of the Indians in the subject of education. In regard to these Indians, Inspector Kemble reports as follows:

> I passed Sunday at the Oneida reservation, visited and spoke in the mission chapels, morning and evening. There was a good attendance of Indians at both houses, and the efforts of the two missionaries here appear to be very well rewarded, the religious interest being quite as active as in a community of whites of the same size, even in the most enlightened districts. The law, order, and morality, under all the circumstances, is very much above that of a white community of similar intelligence. But there is still considerable drunkenness, which the agent is powerless to repress so long as there are members of the council who are themselves confirmed inebriates. The tribe should be given an opportunity of rejecting the leading men, under whose leadership they are distracted and divided in regard to the division of their lands and the enforcement of laws against liquor-selling and intemperance, and if the tribe is incapable of action, then the agent should be authorized to depose the objectionable persons from the council, for I think the interests of good government and morality would require it. There cannot be harmony and true progress among these Oneidas until their present council is changed. In this the missionaries and best men among the chiefs are agreed.

The *Menomonees*, 1,480 in number, have a reservation of 231,680 acres in the northern part of Shawano County. It has good farming lands, and the Wolf River furnishes a fine water-power with good facilities for bringing their timber to the market. Their hay is becoming quite a source of income, and they find a ready market for all that they do not need. They are very desirous of having their farms allotted to them in severalty, and, though much less advanced in civilization than the other tribes, are decidedly disposed to industry. The young men have generally, under the influence of the Roman Catholic mission, abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors, and are teachable and ready to commence farming in some permanent location. To this end a road has been surveyed through their best farming lands, and 40-acre lots laid off on each side for Indian farms, and if they can be protected from whisky-sellers and pine-thieves the outlook for these Indians is very hopeful

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The tribe has as yet shown little interest in education, and the attendance in the two schools is very small. These Indians have carried on quite an extensive lumbering operation during the past winter, the work being done entirely by themselves, under the direction of the agency miller. The logs, if sold at a fair price, will net over $8 per thousand stumpage, which is fully twice its market value. The advantage of thus allowing the Indians to cut and market their own pine, whenever feasible, over any other disposition by contract or otherwise needs no further comment.

The *Stockbridges*, with the remnant of the *Munsees*, occupy a reservation of 11,520 acres joining the southwest township of the Menomonee reservation. The rest of their land, with its valuable pine, was sold by act of Congress of February 6, 1871, for about $200,000. They number 241, of whom not over half a dozen are Munsees. They formerly lived in Massachusetts and New York, and were removed in 1857 from fertile lands, where they had good farms and were rapidly becoming worthy of citizenship, to their present reserve, on which no white man could obtain a comfortable livelihood by farming. They are now divided into two factions, known as the "citizen" and "Indian" parties. The former have lived off from the reservation for the past twelve years. They have but little communication with the other half of the tribe, but still hold their rights in the tribal property. In the enrollment of this tribe, completed during the year, in accordance with the act of Congress of February 6, 1871, 140 decided to become citizens, and 112 decided to remain Indians. The citizen class are now receiving their per capita share of the tribal property, amounting to $672.71 each. This is subject, however, to revision, and must not be taken as final. The school has been well attended, and the scholars have made very satisfactory progress.

The sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians in this agency, especially to the Oneidas, has been materially checked. Agent Chase reports as follows:

> By my own efforts, principally, eleven persons have been indicted for selling whisky to Indians. Three of them have not been arrested by the United States marshal. Most of the others pleaded guilty and were imprisoned one day, and fined $100. The extreme penalty is two years' imprisonment and $300 fine, and I think there should be a minimum penalty of not less than three months and $100. Public opinion, as reflected by the grand and petit juries, would sustain it. The conduct of the district attorney has discouraged me very much. At one time he positively refused to bring two good cases before the grand jury; he has allowed prisoners to go at liberty on their own recognizance, and has been unwilling to ask for any heavier penalty than has been inflicted.
>
> Because of the apparent determination of the district attorney not to prosecute whisky cases vigorously, I have made no effort to obtain new ones for several months. Tobias Murray, indicted in January for furnishing liquor to two Menomonees, one of whom killed the other, has not been arrested by the marshal.

LA POINTE AGENCY.—The 4,919 *Chippewas* belonging to this agency are located at seven different points in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

A band of 660 Chippewas has a reservation of 13,871 acres at *Red Cliff*, three miles north of Bayfield, Wis. They wear citizens' dress, have small, well-tended gardens, live in houses, send their children to school, and are glad to labor for fair wages. Ten have served as apprentices at the coopers' trade, and over 1,000 fish-barrels have been manufactured during the year. These find a ready market at fair rates, and the introduction of this industry promises to be an important source of revenue to these Indians. They have also gotten out 100 cords of hemlock bark for tanning purposes, and although, owing to high freights and a dull market, no profit has been realized therefrom this season, it is still hoped that a profitable trade in this article may be estab-

lished. Eight Indian houses have been built, and 500,000 feet of lumber sawed. A day-school of 65 and a night-school of 40 pupils have been unusually interesting and prosperous.

The following extracts from Agent Mahan's report show the other work accomplished at this place during the year:

The agency buildings being located on this reserve, together with the Government saw-mill, farmer's house, carpenter and cooper shops, make Red Cliff one of the points on the lake. The Indians of this reserve have adopted the white man's manner of living without a single exception. On the 1st of December last I was waited upon by the Indians of this reserve *en masse*. They informed me that their women and children were starving. Many of them had not eaten a mouthful of food in four days, and none of them had food for the next meal. I informed them that they were to go into the woods and cut logs, for which I would pay them in provisions. I laid my plan before the Department and asked the sum of $4,000 to start this work, hoping in time to be able to refund out of the profits of their labor. This, at the end of two months, was denied me, and I found myself in debt for the supplies I had furnished, and no money. I could not stop; for the Indians would starve. I, however, made arrangements by which I was furnished the necessary supplies, for which I agreed to pay lumber on the opening of navigation at the rate of $9 for every 1,000 feet mill run. No happier and more contented people ever lived than the Indians of this reserve since the 1st of December last. I have added 70 feet of dock, making it the most perfect harbor on the lake; have made a boom at the mill large enough to hold 50,000,000 feet logs, putting in five cribs, and filling them with stone; have built a cooper and carpenter shop, boarding-house for the men, additional wash-houses; besides furnishing all the lumber required for Bad River, Grand Portage, and Red Cliff, for building houses; and this done without handling one cent of money. The goods were furnished at fair prices, and the lumber paid the bills.

The *Bad River* reservation, covering 124,333 acres in Ashland County, is the only place in the agency where farming operations can be undertaken to any considerable extent. Most of it is heavily wooded and must be "cleared" with great labor and expense before farms can be opened. Eight hundred Chippewas have here made a fair start in civilization; 255 acres are under cultivation, and there have been raised 500 bushels corn, 600 bushels oats, and 3,000 bushels potatoes; 250 tons of hay have been cut, 30 tons of sugar and 200 gallons of maple-sugar made, and 11 houses built. These Indians have adopted citizen's dress, and most of them live in houses.

The educational work on this reservation is carried on almost entirely by benevolent contributions. In connection with the manual-labor boarding-school, in which 26 boys and girls are boarded, clothed, and taught, a day-school and night-school have been sustained, the former with 105 and the latter with 45 pupils. Concerning the prosperity of these schools, the superintendent writes as follows:

Though it is only about two and a half years since any of our children were received into this boarding-school, and when they came to us, they came, many of them, just wild from the woods, yet in this short time quite intelligent letters, written solely by themselves, have gone to various points in the United States, and have been read with deep interest and pleasure. In all household duties likewise, and work upon the farm, our girls and boys are as well versed and as apt as the majority of white children of a like age who have had perhaps better opportunity to learn. Not only has this kind of school a rapidly transforming effect upon its immediate pupils, but the outside children are stimulated by a desire to appear as well as those in the boarding-house, and their parents participating in this desire, exert themselves to accomplish this end. Next to the manual-labor boarding-school in exerting a civilizing and elevating influence, stands the day-school. This, with us, has been a more marked success than such schools on some other reserves.

Besides the day-school, we have also tried a night-school during the past winter, which met with great acceptance, particularly among those young men who are obliged to labor hard all day. From early in November, up to the time of their moving to their sugar-bushes, the night-school was their favorite place of resort; and not only young men, but even some well advanced in life, were quite regular in their attendance and assiduous in their efforts to acquire knowledge. Of the good effects of this night-school I can scarcely speak too highly.

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I have held two regular services each Sabbath, through the aid of Mr. Blatchford as interpreter, conducted a school, and kept up a regular weekly prayer-meeting.

All these have not only been well but even largely attended. The quiet and orderly conduct of Indians in religious service is very commendable.

The *Lac Court d'Oreilles* band of Chippewas, numbering 1,253, have three townships in the center of Wisconsin. Nothing had been done for these Indians, by way of civilization, previous to July, 1873. Since then a teacher and a farmer have been provided; 65 acres have been cleared and 150 cultivated; a school-house, with rooms for the family of the teacher, a warehouse, a stable, and seven hewn-log houses for Indians, have been built; 8,000 feet lumber sawed; 30,000 shingles made; 3,000 rails cut; and another school-house bought and fitted up in another part of the reserve. Roads have been cut, bridges built, and everything is organized and in readiness for vigorous work next season. The school has been attended by 110 children, and the progress made will compare very favorably with that of white schools for the same time. This has been accomplished through the wise and faithful labor of a Christian family, who have been intrusted with the expenditure of a portion of the funds received for sale of pine on this reservation.

The *Fond du Lac* Indians, 399 in number, have a reservation of 100,121 acres, near Duluth, which is of little value aside from its timber. Nothing can be done for them where they now are, and their best interests require that this reservation should be sold, as provided for by act of Congress, May 29, 1872, and the proceeds applied to their removal and establishment on Bad River. A commission to appraise their lands was appointed last year, but the Indians in council denying having ever given any intelligent assent to the sale of their reserve, nothing further was done.

The *Lac de Flambeau* Chippewas, 629 innumber, have three townships in Marathon County, Wisconsin. They are sixty miles from any white settlement, and no attempts at civilization have ever been made among them. If the timber on this reservation could be sold for the benefit of the Indians, a work of civilization similar to that at Lac Court d'Oreilles might at once be put in operation.

The *Grand Portage* band of Chippewas, 359 in number, has 51,840 acres of land on the north shore of Lake Superior. The severity of the climate and the sterility of the soil make farming impracticable, and they subsist almost entirely from hunting, trapping, and fishing. Most of them live in comfortable log houses. The Catholics have a mission among them, and a good day-school attended by thirty-five pupils.

The *Bois Forte* Chippewas number 896, and are located on an isolated, inaccessible reservation of 107,509 acres in Minnesota, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Duluth. Nothing but the payment of their annuities has heretofore been done for them. During the year they have been provided with a blacksmith, farmer, and teacher, a blacksmith-shop and school-house have been built, and a school opened. Seed was furnished, and quite an interest in farming existed. The report of their starving condition, which was quite extensively circulated last winter, proved to be wholly without foundation in fact. The entire inaccessibility of this reserve, except for one or two months of the severe winter when the lakes and marshes are frozen, forces all efforts in their behalf to be made at such great disadvantage that nothing worthy to be called civilization can be attempted for them.

The wandering bands of Wisconsin, *Winnebagoes*, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of the State, have during the year been

removed to Nebraska. The results of this removal will be stated hereafter in connection with the Winnebago agency in Nebraska.

About 180 *Pottawatomies* are roaming over the State without any home. They have been visited, numbered, and invited to join their brethren in Kansas, and it is believed that, under suitable encouragement, their removal will yet be accomplished.

MINNESOTA.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY.—This includes the *Mississippi* and *Pillager Chippewas* at *White Earth*, numbering 1,353; the *Mississippi Chippewas*, at *Mille Lac*, numbering 510, and at *Snake River*, 263, and the *Pembinas*, numbering 396.

All attempts at civilization in this agency are made at *White Earth*, a reservation in Becker County, containing thirty-six townships, with valuable timber-land, abundance of water, and some of the best farming lands in Minnesota, sufficient to furnish a home upon which the Government may establish nearly all the Indians in the State. A few of the Pembinas, the Otter-Tail Band of Pillagers, 485 in number, and the remnant of the Gull Lake band which refused to remove last season, have this year been induced to remove thither for permanent settlement. Farms have been allotted, and ground broken for them. The majority of Indians on this reserve wear citizen's clothing, live in houses, cultivate farms, are good workers, and are making constant and rapid progress in civilization. Within three years 146 Indian houses have been built, around which over 700 acres have been fenced and plowed and put into gardens and farms, and a saw and grist mill, shops for blacksmith and carpenter, a large farm-barn, 4 school-buildings, and 9 residences for employés have been erected. The crops this year consist of 2,300 bushels wheat, 500 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels potatoes, 1,000 bushels turnips, besides a quantity of onions, beans, beets, and other vegetables. The Indians own individually 130 horses, 600 head cattle, and 400 hogs, and have put up nearly 1,000 tons of hay. Three years ago nearly all were wild blanket Indians, living in wigwams, and obtaining a precarious and wretched living by hunting and fishing.

The boarding and day school during the year has been much interrupted by change of teachers and the burning of the boys' dormitory. An evening-school during the winter months was well attended, and an unusual enthusiasm for learning was there shown on the part of the young men. In the industrial hall, basket-making and the weaving of matting and rag-carpet were taught the Indian women, who proved very apt scholars. Nearly 300,000 feet of logs were put in the boom at the agency saw-mill, mainly by Indian labor.

A church of 200 members has a native rector and English pastor. The regular Sabbath services and weekly prayer-meeting are largely attended by an orderly and well-dressed congregation. In connection with this church, a hospital built and furnished by benevolent contributions opened in February last. The agency physician is in attendance, and here the sick not only receive proper care, but learn how to render it to others.

The *Mille Lacs* are located around a lake of the same name, on lands which they ceded in 1863, reserving the right of occupancy during good behavior. Nothing has been done for them beyond the payment of their annuities in cash and goods, which payment is itself a source of demoralization, leading directly to indolence and intoxication. Nothing can be done for them until they are removed to White Earth, or until the

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fee of the Mille Lacs reserve is restored to them. The lake abounds in fish and rice, and furnishes a large part of their subsistence. All efforts to induce them to remove to White Earth have as yet been of no avail. A small band of the Mille Lacs, known as the *Snake River* Indians, are located near Brunswick, Minn., on small tracts of land which a few of them have purchased at Government rates. They find work in the lumber camps, where they have the worst possible examples set before them, and are an increasing annoyance to the settlers, who earnestly petition for their removal on the score of drunkenness and vagrancy, and yet take no steps to enforce the laws against selling liquor to Indians, which are openly violated among them.

The *Pembinas* have been notified to remove to White Earth, on penalty of forfeiting their annuity. A few only have as yet complied, but these have fallen readily into line with the others in self-support by labor. The remainder are still around Fort Pembina and on Turtle Mountain, Dak., leading a wretched, vagrant life. The Turtle Mountain band of Pembinas, living west of the line of cession of Indian lands under the treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas, 1864, claim that they are entitled to compensation for the country which they relinquish when they remove to White Earth.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY.—This includes the *Pillager* and *Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewas*, living around Leech Lake, and the *Mississippi Chippewas* at White Oak Point.

The *Pillagers*, 1547 in number, live in wigwams, and subsist principally on fish. They have a reservation of 96,000 acres, containing a few scattered patches of arable land along the shores and inlets of the lake, reached only by steamboat or canoe. The rest is swamp and pine lands. The steamboat is worn out and unsafe. A treaty stipulation, by which they have heretofore been provided with physician, carpenter, and blacksmith, expired in July last. They are forbidden by the State to leave their reserve for hunting, and must starve if they stay. Their only hope is in the sale of their pine or in large annual appropriations. They are the most turbulent and degraded of all the Chippewas, and, led on and inflamed by the misrepresentations and bad whisky of designing white men, have been excited, disorderly, and defiant during a large part of the year, which has greatly interfered with the prosperity of the school and with all attempts at civilization.

The *Mississippis*, at White Oak Point, numbering 763, have experienced little change during the year. They were removed to their present reservation of 320,000 acres in 1867, subsisted for six months, a few log-houses were built, 40 acres plowed, (which was about half of all the farming land on the reserve,) and then left to take care of themselves. Nothing can be done for them in their present location with any reasonable hope of success. A few have lately expressed a desire to remove to White Earth.

RED LAKE AGENCY.—The *Red Lake Chippewas*, numbering 1,141, have a reservation around Red Lake of 3,200,000 acres, including the lake, of which about one-third is valuable for pine and for rich farming lands on the clearings. These Indians are each year growing in thrift and industry, and have thus far been kept unusually free from the contaminating influences of border civilization, but it is now becoming more and more difficult to keep whisky off the reserve. They have for years cultivated small patches of corn and potatoes, which, with abundance of fish and some game, have enabled them to live comfortably in a savage way. Within two years, however, a desire for houses and farms and schools has been awakened, which has been steadily increasing.

Two hundred houses are now occupied by them and 250 acres cultivated. A road is being opened this season from Red Lake to White Earth, which will bring it seventy-five miles and three days nearer the railroad, and lessen the expense of transportation at least $30 a ton.

The following extracts from report of Agent Pratt show the work accomplished during the past year:

Arriving here so late in the season last year—13th August—cold weather came upon us before we were prepared; and it was about the 1st of January before the three dwellings and school-house were ready for occupancy.

Logs were cut, hauled, and have been sawed, turning out over 300,000 feet of very fair lumber. This spring extensive repairs were made on the mill and dam, consisting in a new flume, an addition to the mill 15 by 24 feet, a new 40-inch turbine water-wheel, a matcher, a planing-machine, a cut-off, and edging-saws, raising the dam about 2½ feet and strengthening it, with this satisfactory result: The old mill could turn out per day from two to three thousand, at a cost of $3.25 per thousand, while the improved mill will turn out in same time from ten to twelve thousand, at a cost not exceeding $1.25 per thousand. The matcher, planer, and edger are so effective that the cost of building has been reduced nearly one-half from that of last year, and all this has been secured at an expense of about $2,500.

Limestone scattered along the shore of the lake has been gathered and burned, yielding lime of very good quality.

In addition to the foregoing there have been erected and finished since spring an office 18 by 28, suitable for and occupied by the agent and the physician, and warehouse 24 by 40.

Many pieces of new ground were cleared last spring by the Indians, and broken for their use by Government teams. I am now building for them, and with their assistance in many cases, some ten dwellings, neat, commodious, and comfortable. Many of the most noted chiefs and braves are setting a worthy example, laboring diligently with their hands. Already good results are coming to light in the inquiry made for such articles as chairs and stoves, by those hitherto content with sitting on the floor and warming their wigwams by clay fire-places.

The plan adopted by the Department, and approved by Congress, of giving supplies, &c., only to those who, if able, help themselves, is working well here so far as tried; and, indeed, I attribute a considerable share of the above-mentioned improvements in the habits of the Indians to the application of that principle on this reservation.

In farming operations some improvement should be reported, more land cultivated this year than last, and better cultivated, with the following approximate results: The Indians have secured this year 40 bushels of wheat, so that the feasibility of raising wheat is no longer a question. Those who raised it this season, as well as their neighbors, seem delighted, and their example will be followed by many more next spring. Of corn the yield is about the same as last year, say 4,500 bushels; while the potato crop was cut short by the bug and drought, yielding only about 2,000 bushels, being some 500 bushels short of last year's yield.

In educational affairs I can report the completion and occupancy of a neat, commodious, and comfortable school-house, and the maintenance of a day-school, but with very irregular attendance, many living so remote that attendance on a day-school is out of the question. This suggests the great need of this agency, educationally considered—a good boarding-school, supplemented perhaps by day-schools at some of the other points; and until we have such a boarding-school the educational work here will be of little use or benefit. Many of the best Indians themselves strongly urge the establishment of a boarding-school, and have, as I am informed, pledged from their lumber-fund $1,000 toward securing it.

IOWA.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY.—After their removal to Kansas, about 80 of the Sac and Fox tribe returned to Iowa, where they were subsequently joined by straggling Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, until they now number 338, and under the name of *Sac* and *Fox* hold in fee-simple 419 acres in Tama County, Iowa, along the Iowa River, which they purchased of individuals, and by act of Congress March 2, 1867, are allowed to receive their per capita share of the tribal funds as long as they are peaceable and the State of Iowa is willing to harbor them. They cultivate 110 acres, in patches of 3 to 10 acres per family. The remainder is used as pasturage for their ponies, of which they have too many for their own good. Nearly all is inclosed with substantial fence. They

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have raised 2,300 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of onions, and 100 bushels each of turnips and beans, and have passed a comfortable year, with plenty of clothing and food. They spend about half the year in hunting and trapping and begging among the whites, cling with great tenacity to their old superstitions, and are opposed to schools. Until the question of their removal to the Indian Territory, which is constantly being agitated among them, is decided, very little advance in civilization will be made.

NEBRASKA.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.—The *Iowas*, numbering 226, and the *Sac* and *Fox* of Missouri, numbering 97, are located on adjacent reservations, containing 16,000 and 14,411 acres, respectively, in the southwestern corner of Nebraska, and are included in one agency. The Sac and Fox reservation has been surveyed, and is to be sold in trust for said Indians under the act of June 10, 1872.

The *Iowas* have adopted citizens' dress, nearly all live in houses, (seven of which were built by themselves during the year,) and are engaged in farming. Their reservation is very fertile, and adapted either to tillage or grazing. They have cultivated 700 acres, averaging over 3 acres to an individual, 200 of which were broken this year, and have raised 2,500 bushels of wheat, equivalent to over 2 barrels flour to each individual of the tribe. This is their second year in wheat-raising, and the crop shows an increase of 500 per cent. over last year. By reason of drought and grasshoppers, their other crops were almost an entire failure, though they have saved 2,500 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 250 bushels barley, 600 bushels potatoes, besides a supply of onions and beans for each family. They own 242 horses and mules, 219 cattle, and 360 hogs.

A code of laws has been adopted by the Iowas in council, and a police force established, consisting of five men, at salaries of $40 per annum, to be paid from the annuity-fund of the tribe, from which action good results are already manifest. By another regulation of their own a fine of $3 is imposed on any member of the tribe who becomes intoxicated, to be deducted from his per-capita share in the annuity payment. As the result of this action on their part, together with the efforts of the agent in the same direction, drunkenness has almost entirely ceased among these Indians. The Sac and Fox are much more addicted to intemperance, but by the efforts of their chief they have greatly improved in this respect. It has been almost impossible for the agent to obtain the conviction and punishment of parties selling liquor to his Indians.

A large quantity of timber has been stolen from this reservation during the year by lawless white men. The supply of timber on this reserve will last these Indians, even with economical use, only a few years; but there are no laws by which they can be protected from being plundered by their white neighbors in Nebraska, who act on the theory that an Indian has no rights that a white man is bound to respect.

In education these tribes are far in advance of most of their race. Out of the 323 Indians 50 can read in English, and a prosperous school of 52 pupils is maintained, with an average attendance of 48. A Sabbath-school, in which the Indians are much interested, is well attended.

Inspector O'Connor, under date of November 1, 1873, reports as follows:

The Iowas appear to be getting along as well as any Indians at any agency. They are industrious, thrifty Indians, and thoughtful of their future interests in a degree rarely

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of these acres and the breaking of 200 was done by the Indians themselves, and without any compensation for their labor from the Government. They have also built 800 rods of fencing and cut 700 cords of wood. They own 700 horses, 175 head of cattle and 200 hogs. Two hundred thousand feet of lumber have been sawed during the year, and 7 frame and 8 log houses have been built.

The mortality among the children has been very great, owing to an epidemic of the measles, which nearly closed the schools during February and part of March. Notwithstanding this drawback, the three schools have been very prosperous, with an exceptionally regular attendance on the part of the pupils, showing the earnest desire of their parents, as well as their own, for education. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 165, with an average daily attendance of 104. They have made good progress in acquiring English, and seem more willing to use it than are most of their race. One hundred and five Indians, mostly children, can read in English. Ten Indian apprentices have obtained a very good knowledge of the carpenter trade, and have built and finished several small houses without Government aid.

OTOE AGENCY.—The confederated tribes of *Otoes* and *Missourias*, 453 in number, have a reservation on the southern boundary of Nebraska, containing 162,854 acres of excellent land for both tillage and grazing, with a growth of timber along the streams. From this 77,174 acres have been surveyed to be sold in trust for these Indians under the act of June 10, 1872. A delegation of these Indians visited Washington in the fall of 1873, and while here were notified that their annuity-money, instead of being distributed in cash, per capita, would hereafter be expended for the benefit of the tribe in the purchase of stock and farming-implements and in payment for labor done by themselves. This decision was received with disfavor and anger by the delegation; but that the year's trial of the experiment of making the receipt of Government bounty depend on individual labor has fully justified the course which seemed harsh and unjust to the Indians, and which they denounced as a piece of fraud on the part of the Government, in compelling them to earn money which was already their own and ought to be paid them on demand, is made abundantly clear by the following statement of their agent:

For labor done in the interests of the tribe, about $2,700 have been expended, at a compensation based on the rate of $1 per day, and, as the result, we have the following comparison between the present year and the one immediately preceding it. Last year no land was fenced and none cultivated by Indians, except in small patches along the bends of the creeks. This year 400 acres have been inclosed by post and plank fence, 140 acres cleared of rubbish that had grown over it during years of neglect, plowed, and sowed with wheat and oats, and the same nicely harvested and stacked; near 100 acres prepared in like manner and cultivated in corn, 10 acres with potatoes, 100 acres of prairie broken and prepared for cultivation next year, and 120 tons of hay made and stacked for agency use. All the labor connected with the above operations was done by Indians, under the direction of a white man employed as a farmer, including, also, the preparation and hauling of all material used in fencing and the putting up of same.

In addition to the above labor performed in the general interests of the tribe, there has been done by individual members as follows: 200 acres planted and cultivated in corn, 15 acres with potatoes, 10 acres with beans, and 25 acres of prairie broken; also 200 tons of hay cut and stacked. The promise for an abundant crop could scarcely have been finer, but the extremely dry weather and the grasshoppers have destroyed all except the wheat, and this, owing to the foul condition of the ground previously, will yield only a moderate crop. This loss of crops has a very discouraging tendency, and has rendered the Indians extremely destitute of the means of subsistence. Much will be required to keep them from suffering, the coming winter, though if this can be done I do not think their advancement need be seriously affected by the present misfortune.

The greatest difficulty experienced is to give them enough work to do with the limited means at my command applicable to the purpose. Not the half wanting work can be employed nor furnished tools to work with, a circumstance greatly to be regretted. The popular idea that an Indian will not work is erroneous when they see its importance, and they have an individual interest in doing so apart from the common interests of the tribe.

The continued depredations of the whites are rapidly stripping the reservation of its timber, and unless efficient means to prevent it are available the most that is valuable will soon be gone.

One day-school has been kept open ten months during the year, with an average attendance of about twenty scholars, many of whom have made commendable progress. During last winter, while the Indians were absent on the hunt, I had a number of children boarded under our care, and while this was done the school was highly satisfactory in regularity of attendance, behavior, and application to study. In these respects it would have compared favorably with any mixed school of white children.

In August, one of the most prominent chiefs murdered a member of the tribe and then fled to the agent for protection against the friends of the murdered man. He was placed in the county jail, where he still remains.

Inspector Kemble also writes:

Within half a dozen of the entire number of male members able to work have responded during the past summer to the honorable Commissioner's demand that the tribe must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They have generally worked cheerfully and well. The report of farm-work done is certainly encouraging, notwithstanding the failure of nearly the entire crop.

It is eminently desirable that provision be made for the sale of one-half of their reserve, on such terms as will realize the largest amount, the proceeds of which may be used for the promotion of civilization in the purchase of farm-implements and in payment for Indian labor, and an appropriation of a suitable amount should be made for the coming year, to be re-imbursed out of the proceeds of these sales.

PAWNEE AGENCY.—The *Pawnees*, 1,788 in number, are on a reservation on the South Branch of the Platte River, a little east of the center of the State, containing 283,200 acres of which 48,424 have been appraised to be sold in trust for the Pawnees, under act of June 10, 1872. This reservation is excellent for both tillage and grazing, but has a scanty supply of timber, on which white settlers are continually making depredations.

To partially indemnify them for the losses occasioned by the massacre last summer by the Sioux of a hunting party of Pawnees, $9,000 was expended in the purchase of cattle and supplies, with which they were made comfortable for the winter. In the spring the chiefs, in council, decided that $10,000 of their regular annuity in goods should be expended in agricultural improvements and in payment for labor. Three hundred and fifty acres were broken and 1,000 acres cultivated by Indians, in addition to the school-farm of 25, and the agency-farm of 315 acres. The Indians showed a greater willingness than ever before to work, and there was good prospect of an unusually fine crop, but drought, Colorado beetles, and grasshoppers destroyed everything except 1,400 bushels of wheat, less than half a crop, and a few beets and potatoes. Their destitution is great, and unless the Government affords them some relief, they have only suffering and starvation before them during the coming winter.

In this emergency they have taken up again for serious consideration the question of removal to the Indian Territory, and have decided in an open council, attended by their agent, superintendent, and a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to remove, and they ask that their land be sold on such terms as will realize the largest amount, and that a reservation be selected and purchased for them in the Indian Territory, and provision made for their removal and establishment in houses

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and on farms in their new home, the funds which may be advanced by the Government for this purpose to be re-imbursed from the proceeds of the sale of their lands.

Their lands in Nebraska were reserved out of the cession made by these Indians by the treaty of September 24, 1857. By the terms of this treaty, the reserve for their future home was to be a tract of country "thirty miles long from east to west, by fifteen miles wide from north to south." Upon a resurvey of the eastern boundary line of said reservation, it has been ascertained that the east and west lines are but twenty-nine and a half miles apart, in place of thirty miles, thus leaving a deficiency in the proper area of the reservation of 4,800 acres. The Indians asked indemnity for this deficiency, and it was deemed just that Congress should provide for the same. An estimate for an appropriation for that purpose was submitted to Congress at the last session, but the appropriation was not made.

The manual-labor boarding-school has had a prosperous year, with 82 pupils, as many as the building would accommodate. The two day-schools have been attended by 75 children, who have made good progress in reading and speaking English. Irregularity of attendance is the principal difficulty in the education of these people.

SANTEE AGENCY.—The *Santee Sioux*, 791 in number, are located in Northern Nebraska, on the Missouri River, on a reservation of 115,200 acres, of which one-fourth is adapted to tillage, and nearly all the rest is suitable for grazing. These Indians have been for many years under the influence of missionaries, and are intelligent and industrious, wear citizens' dress, and are the most advanced in civilization of all the Sioux. The year just closed has been full of misfortune, but notwithstanding their discouragements the agent reports steady improvement on the part of the tribe. Early in September, 1873, the agency-barn and hay-stacks were burned. In the latter part of the same month the small-pox broke out on this reservation and continued for over two months. A temporary hospital was erected, the reservation placed under the sanitary control of a competent physician, and the Indians were vaccinated as rapidly as possible, but despite all efforts there were 150 cases, of which 70 proved fatal. These Indians hold their lands by allotment in severalty. They have planted 562 acres, a larger number than ever before, largely to wheat and corn. A severe drought ruined the wheat, and the potato-bugs and grasshoppers took the rest of the crop. A severe rain-storm in June carried away a part of the dam and caused the grist-mill to stop working. The saw-mill has turned out 62,000 feet lumber. An agency-barn, a building for saw-mill, two frame-houses, and one log house for Indians have been erected this season. In addition the Indians have themselves built 8 houses and removed and rebuilt fifteen on their respective allotments. Four Indians, apprentices under the agency-carpenter, have become good workmen. One who has labored steadily at the trade for three and a half years is now capable of doing any work required for Indian houses, both building and furnishing with cupboards, tables, &c. The blacksmith has two apprentices, one of whom has been with him since 1871, and is competent to shoe horses and repair wagons and other farm-implements. These Indians own 300 horses and 400 head of cattle. They have cut 450 tons hay, and built 1,900 rods fence. There are five schools on the reservation.

A manual-labor boarding-school, supported by Government, with three teachers and 36 pupils, was opened for the first time this year. A girls' industrial school, with 14 pupils, and a young men's boarding-hall, with 15, are supported by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

Missions. This society has also maintained a flourishing night-school during the winter-months, and a district school, with small attendance, during the summer. In all of these 100 pupils have received instruction. Three schools, in charge of the Episcopal Board of Missions, have made no report.

A police force, consisting of six men, at a salary of $10 each per month, and one chief of police, at $25 per month, all Indians, render efficient assistance to the agent in the maintenance of good order upon the reservation. An attempt has been made to induce these Santees to elect their chiefs annually, but they are not yet ready to give up their old system of chieftainship. There is no reason, except want of authority therefor, why these Indians should not be brought immediately under elective government, by which every material and moral interest of the tribe would be promoted. The immense difference between the character and condition of this people and other bands of Sioux Indians illustrates the value of persistent religious and educational effort and the allotment in severalty of lands suitable for cultivation.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY.—The *Winnebagoes*, numbering 2,322, have a reservation north of and adjacent to the Omahas, containing 109,800 acres rich prairie soil, adapted to either grazing or tillage. They have been quiet and industrious and show a steady progress toward self-support. They have cultivated 1,630 acres, a much larger amount than ever before, and harvested 6,150 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 700 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels potatoes, and 500 bushels beans. But for a severe drought, the wheat-crop would have been at least twice as great.

There are three day-schools, with an attendance of 147 pupils, nearly all boys; a fine industrial-school building, with accommodations for 40 boys and 40 girls, will be ready for occupancy this fall, and many Indians are anxiously waiting to enter their children.

All these Indians wear citizens' clothing. The chiefs are elected by the tribe annually, and the regulations of the reservation are enforced by an Indian police. The plan has been adopted this year of furnishing no rations except in return for labor. Though of course not popular with the Indians, they make little resistance to the carrying out of this method.

Eight young men are serving as apprentices under the blacksmith, carpenter, miller, and shoemaker, and are rapidly obtaining a good practical knowledge of their respective trades.

The portion of the Winnebagoes living in Wisconsin, numbering 860, at the earnest request of the citizens and authorities of the State, were removed last winter to this agency, and placed on a tract of land purchased for them of the Omahas. In regard to their condition, Superintendent Barclay White reports as follows:

> Great care has been taken to meet the wants and relieve the necessities of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes removed to the Winnebago reservation during the winter. A special subagent has had oversight and charge of them, regular rations of food and supplies of clothing have been issued to them, and a fertile tract consisting of nearly twenty sections of land, a portion of it heavily timbered, purchased from the Omahas for their special use, and, as far as the lateness of the season would admit, prairie-sod has been broken for them on the new purchase preparatory to next year's agricultural operations.
>
> Many of the Wisconsin Indians appear to be of dissolute habits, and the restraint of agency laws, with other causes, has made them dissatisfied with their home. Probably one-half of the number removed have found their way back to Wisconsin.

In addition to the causes assigned above by Superintendent White for the large failure in the effort to entirely remove the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin, mention should be made of the persistent effort on the part of three or four persons who had formerly lived with these vagrants in Wisconsin and enjoyed a certain profit in their berry-trade, first, to dissuade them from consenting to go, and afterward, by misrepresentations and all possible false inducements, to lead them to run away from their agent in Nebraska and return to their haunts and vagabondism in Wisconsin. Among other inducements offered was that of homesteads, varying in extent from one to three acres, which have been located on abandoned pine barrens absolutely worthless, except as a home for vagabondism, where it may abide unreached and uncured.

KANSAS.

KICKAPOO AND POTTAWATOMIE AGENCIES.—These have been consolidated under one agent.

The *Kickapoos*, to the number of 266, have a fertile reservation in the northeastern part of Kansas containing 20,272 acres, of which 9,137 have been allotted in severalty. The tribe formerly lived in Illinois. A large part of it emigrated to Mexico, and were afterward joined during the war by about 100 from Kansas, who were dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty of 1863. The Mexican Kickapoos, by their frequent raids on the border, have been a source of annoyance and danger to the citizens of Texas, and an effort was made last year, through a special commission, to remove them to a reservation in the central part of the Indian Territory, which was largely successful. Many of the Kansas Kickapoos have a strong desire to join their brethren in the Indian Territory, and are not inclined to make improvement until the matter is decided.

The tribe as a whole, however, are industrious, nearly self-supporting, and evince great interest in the education of their children. They wear citizens' dress, live in houses, are well supplied with agricultural implements, and make a good living from the soil. They have exchanged a large number of their ponies for a smaller number of good horses, a change which is very favorable to their farming interests; 1,180 acres were planted in wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, but chinch-bugs, drought, and grasshoppers have destroyed their crops, leaving them in a very destitute condition. Ten houses have been built this season by Indian labor.

Sixty pupils have been instructed in the boarding-school, and have made good progress. Special attention has been given to instruction in the proper preparation of food, and with such success that the older girls are in danger of being kept from school on account of their increased usefulness at home.

The two churches, in charge of native pastors, have a membership of 135.

The *Pottawatomies* number 467, and are that portion known as the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, who, under the fourth article of the treaty of December 15, 1861, decided to hold their lands and money in common. The larger part of the nation, numbering 1,400, became citizens and received their land in fee. Several hundred of these new "citizens" shortly after repaired to Mexico, and from this refuge in a foreign country have frequently indulged in raiding on ranches and herds of stock in Texas. A special commission was appointed last year to in-

duce them to return, with the Southern Kickapoos, to their own country. Many others, especially the full-blooded Indians, who became "citizens," are reported by the agent as not having in anywise improved their condition by being thrust unprepared and without sufficient guard into the responsibilities and competition of a civilized life. Several families of Kansas "citizens" have come back from Mexico, and are surprised to learn that they are not still Indians, and that during their absence, upon affidavits before the court that the said "citizens" were dead, in many cases administrators, duly appointed under the laws of Kansas, have administered upon their moneys and effects.

The reservation contains 17,357 acres, excellent for both tillage and grazing, and fairly wooded. The number of acres cultivated has nearly trebled in two years, and is now 500. Agent Newlin reports:

> Every head of a family has a farm or cultivated field, generally improved by a house and orchard, and always by a substantial fence. They have abandoned hunting for game as a means of sustaining life, and with the assistance of their annuity, which is liberal, depend upon their fields for subsistence for themselves and stock.
>
> Though their crops were cut short last year by drought, they commenced farming operations the following spring with more than usual energy. Their method of farming was greatly improved through the introduction of modern farming-implements, and their fields gave promise of a bountiful harvest, when a succession of visitations in the shape of chinch-bugs, drought, and finally grasshoppers, have destroyed the last vestige of vegetation, leaving the Indians entirely dependent on their annuity, which will be of needed assistance to them during the ensuing year, though I believe the payment of money annuities to be an obstacle in the path of the advancement of the Indians.

They own 650 horses, 200 head of cattle, and 250 hogs. Ten log houses have been built this season, making eighty in all, an increase of seventy in two years.

Their annuities are large and permanent. The former strong opposition of the Indians to education has been nearly overcome, and a flourishing boarding-school, with 43 pupils, has been sustained throughout the year.

During the winter and spring whooping-cough and pneumonia prevailed and have proved so fatal as nearly to decimate the tribe.

DAKOTA.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.—The *Sissiton* and *Wahpeton Sioux*, at Devil's Lake, in the northeastern part of Dakota, number 1,047, of whom 750 are permanent residents at the agency.

The reservation contains 230,400 acres of valuable land, 20,000 being wooded. Limestone is obtained from the hills, and the ravines form good hay-meadows. Eighty families, representing nearly 300 persons, are engaged in agriculture, and have cultivated during the year 135 acres. An experiment on a small scale has proved the practicability of raising wheat on this reservation. Of the 60 head of cattle issued to individual Indians last year, but four have died, two from want of care and two by accident. Forty thousand feet of lumber have been sawed. Nineteen log-houses, 18 feet square, have been built, mostly by Indian labor; making the whole number of houses occupied by them 84. A hopeful indication is the growing desire to build their houses at some distance from each other, which it was impossible to induce them to do so long as they were in danger of raids by hostile Sioux, and especially so long as they adhered to the old and pernicious custom of having all things in common. Within two years the number of those wearing citizen's clothing has increased from 50 men to 152 men and 25 women, besides many boys and girls.

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There seems to be a movement among the wild "Cut-Head" Sioux to remove to and settle upon this reservation. The few already there are among the most industrious and frugal laborers.

In regard to the results of the year's labor their agent reports:

It is estimated that there will be harvested this fall 2,000 bushels corn, 2,500 bushels potatoes, 25 bushels beans, and about 100 bushels wheat. The yield would have been far greater but for the devastation caused by grasshoppers. There have been 800 rods of fence constructed during the year, by the Indians, and much other labor performed beside field-work, in cutting and hauling fire-wood, hay for the animals, and in saving expense to the Government by transporting the supplies with their own teams, from the nearest point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, a distance of about eighty miles. The agency-house, a frame building 24 by 28 feet, is now in course of erection; most of the material is also manufactured here. The whole will, I hope, be completed this season.

A kiln of bricks will be finished in two days, when we will have 40,000 bricks for making chimneys, one for each Indian house, if possible, to give proper ventilation.

The manual labor school-house commenced last year is finished and ready for occupancy. It is 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, of brick manufactured on the ground, as well as the lime with which it is well plastered, and presents a handsome appearance.

The school will be opened on the arrival of teachers from a community of the Sisters of Charity with whom satisfactory arrangements have been closed, they receiving nothing but the actual expense for their support. A permanent mission for religious education will be opened at the same time, and a church-building will be completed this fall.

In regard to the prosperous condition of these Indians, Inspector Kemble reports:

It gives me much pleasure to testify to the gratifying progress which the Indians are making on this reservation, not only in house-building and farming, but in cleanliness and comfort in their several homes. Their planted fields are still small, and there is not much variety in the products of their farms, corn, potatoes, and squashes being the staples. But they are trying wheat, and notwithstanding the shortness of the season and the plague of grasshoppers, it is claimed that it can be successfully cultivated. The soil of the greater part of the reservation is very rich, and the working Indians are much encouraged by the results of the past two years' industry. I saw Indians living in good log-houses reared by their own hands, on well-scrubbed floors, eating from clean white crockery laid on neat tables, who years ago were wild men in their blankets, wanderers over the prairies or dwellers in dirty teepees. The transformation seemed incredible, and certainly much credit is due the agent and his assistants for the good management which has brought about such changes.

SISSITON AGENCY.—The *Sissiton* and *Wahpeton* band of Sioux, on Lake Traverse Reservation, on the eastern boundary of Dakota, now number 1,677, an increase of 137 over the number reported last year. This increase is mainly due to the removal thither of the Wabey band of Sioux, who have hitherto resisted all efforts to induce them to give up their wandering life. The death of their chief, Eagle Feather, left them without a leader, and they have seemed glad to select farms and begin a life of civilized labor. A number of Indian scouts recently discharged from the United States service on the frontier have also come to settle with these Indians, to whom they are related.

An attempted insurrection, led by the head chief and several headmen, was promptly put down by the agent; the oxen, wagons, &c., seized were returned to their owners; two of the ringleaders were delivered up to him for punishment and were imprisoned in Fort Wadsworth for nearly a month and a half, and all participants in the affair were for one month deprived of certain rights and privileges to which they would otherwise have been entitled. With this exception the conduct of these Indians has been exemplary throughout the year in industry, loyalty, and friendship toward the Government and the white people, and in hearty co-operation with the present policy of promoting their civilization.

The reservation contains 918,353 acres, of which two-thirds are adapted

to grazing; most of the rest is tillable, except 6,000 acres wooded, and 12,000 useless. The Indians have broken 191 and planted 840 acres, an increase of 340 acres over last year. The crops promised finely, especially their 206 acres of wheat, but the grasshoppers took nearly everything.

Two years ago there were on this reservation 26 houses occupied by Indians. They have now 209 houses and 256 log stables; 105 of the stables and 68 houses have been built by themselves during the year. They have also dug 65 cellars, made 903 rods of fencing, and cut 3,000 tons of hay. They own 383 head of horses, 332 cattle, 179 swine, 1,804 chickens, and 176 turkeys. All the men and most of the women wear citizens' dress. There are four district day-schools and one manual-labor boarding-school. These have been taught by 9 teachers, with an attendance of 95 pupils, in most cases with gratifying results. The 18 scholars in the girls' and the 15 in the boys' department of the boarding-school, despite the want of proper accommodations, have made such commendable progress in every way as to justify the expectation that on the early completion of the new school-building, with accommodations for 60 pupils, the educational progress already witnessed upon this reservation will be largely accelerated.

The following is taken from the annual report of their agent:

> The Sabbath is generally observed by rest from labor and traveling and by attendance on divine services. Very little if any spirituous liquors have been introduced or used during the year on this reservation. We show no quarters to the liquor dealers, excepting it may be a small stone building erected at this agency last autumn for such lawless and defiant men.
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> Polygamy and bigamy are fast passing away, and we trust that all such old practices are destined soon to be numbered among the things and customs of the past. Chieftainships and warriors' honors are alike failing to command even the respect of the intelligent, working, and progressive Indians and half-breeds here, and no unreasonable tribute can be laid upon them for the maintenance and support of any old claims of this kind.
>
> There are six Presbyterian churches organized on this reservation, with a membership of 410, and a native pastor for each church. Public religious services are held regularly in all these churches, besides at several out-stations. I am happy to testify to the general consistency of the members of the churches, their devotion to their religious services, and their self-denials, and liberal support of the means of grace, which they have voluntarily assumed. Also to the fidelity and devotion of the native pastors to the work of their calling, and their uniform fidelity to the United States Government in relation to the education and material advancement of this people.

Sioux at Flandreau.—The Flandreau Sioux are located on the headwaters of the Big Sioux River, a fertile country, but subject to drought and grasshoppers and scantily wooded. In March, 1869, twenty-five families of the Santee Sioux, including four of the chiefs who signed the old treaty, convinced that they could make more rapid advancement in civilization as citizens, voluntarily dissolved their connection with the tribe and came to this place, selected homesteads of 160 acres each, paid the fees, and with nothing but their hands began life in earnest. Nearly all were members of the Presbyterian Church. They endured great hardships and some of their best men perished in snow-storms, but they persevered and were joined by others, who have also taken homesteads, until they have increased to 75 families, containing 312 persons. A year ago the Government came to their assistance with oxen, wagons, plows, and smaller farming implements for 36 families. The Presbyterians have built them a church and the Government has bought a school-house and pays the teacher. As the result of the four years' experiment they all live in houses built by themselves—twenty during the year; have 370 acres under cultivation, and own 70 horses and 94 head of cattle. One hundred and nineteen read the Sioux language fluently.

The school has been irregularly attended by 41 pupils, the irregularity mainly owing to the distance of many from the school-house. All attend church, the membership of which is 135. They have harvested 472 bushels of wheat, 440 bushels of corn, 900 bushels of potatoes, and some turnips and beans, but about four-fifths of their crops were ruined by grasshoppers, and many families look forward to a winter of destitution and hunger. Entire good-will exists between these Indians and the white settlers around them.

This experiment of individual enterprise and self-reliance is an interesting one, showing the true line of effort for civilization. Fortunately a provision in the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux Nations, allows any member of that nation to follow the course which these Flandreaus have taken, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that, if the same privilege can be granted by proper legislation to other Indian tribes much more favorably situated for such individual enterprise, many will avail themselves of it, and strike out for themselves. Such legislation, however, should not require the Indian on leaving his tribe to forfeit at once all Government aid at a point where he needs it most, and is best prepared to make a wise use of it.

YANKTON AGENCY.—The *Yankton Sioux* have a reservation of 400,000 acres in the south part of Dakota, fifty miles from Yankton. They number 2,000, about one-half of whom live in houses, and one-fourth have adopted civilized dress.

These Indians for several years past have been entirely friendly, and are thoroughly committed to civilization. They have given up the hunt, and are quite generally engaged in agriculture. The soil is good, but as they are in a region subject to drought, severe storms, and grasshoppers, their crops are very uncertain, and they are and will continue to be largely dependent for support on rations furnished by the Government. Twelve hundred acres were planted by them this year, (an increase of 250 per cent. since 1872,) in addition to the agency farm of 1,000 acres, mostly to corn, from which, owing to drought and grasshoppers, only 2,000 bushels will be harvested. A few were persuaded to sow wheat, but the failure of this their first crop is discouraging. Their main outlook for self-support is in stock-raising, for which the reservation is better adapted, and to which special attention has been given in the last two years. There are now on the reservation 1,500 ponies, 100 mules, 250 head of cattle, and 150 hogs, the individual property of the Indians, and 800 sheep still in the care of the agency. All have been properly used and well taken care of. Two thousand tons of hay have been put up this season.

In connection with sheep-raising, the art of weaving cloth on hand-looms has been introduced, in regard to which the agent reports:

> I have started a weaving-room where I constantly employ from six to eight Indian women in weaving. The cloth made is of a very good quality, and will serve the Indians much better than what is bought for them. As these Indians have now a flock of some 800 sheep, it will not be long ere the clothing for the nation can be produced and manufactured at home. I would recommend that this pursuit be encouraged as much as possible, even though, at first, the cloth could be purchased at a less price, as it will, in time, prove of great importance, and for the time being is a civilizing power of no small merit.

The manufacture of willow baskets has been commenced and promises to be a success. Thirty-five Indian houses have been built during the year, making a total of 250—an increase of 162 in three years; 600,000 feet lumber have been sawed, and 1,500 cords wood cut and sold to the steamboats. A large stone building for a boys' boarding-school, with accommodations for the teachers and missionaries, has been erected by

the missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church. There are also a girls' boarding-school attached to the chapel, and three day-schools, supported by this denomination. Two other day-schools are maintained by the Presbyterians. In all these, over 200 pupils havebeen taught.

There are five church buildings and six churches, with a membership of 525.

In regard to apprentices and the conduct of the Indians, their agent reports:

I have, during the year, employed apprentices in all the shops—blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter, and grist-mill. These are mostly half-breeds. I believe, however, the full Indian will do as well. I have, also, a number of young Indians employed as farm-laborers. As these continue steadily to labor year after year, some of them having now continued in the employ of the Government for the last six or seven years, they become more and more skillful. I can now intrust to these men my breaking-teams, stirring-plows, mowers, and hay-rakes. These men are now capable farm-hands, and, with the superintendent farmer, are able to conduct the entire farm-work of the agency.

The record of the Indians under my charge during the past year is, as usual, good, so far as their peaceable conduct goes. None to my knowledge have gone out on war parties; no disturbance among themselves; no depredations on their white neighbors. They have remained at home, quietly doing their work. There is no jail, no law except the treaty and the agent's word, yet we have no quarrels, no fighting, and, with one or two exceptions, there has not been a single case of drunkenness during the last year. This I consider quite remarkable, when we take into consideration the fact that the reservation is surrounded by ranches where liquors of all kinds can be obtained. The improvements going on among them are spoken of by all who pass through the reservation. If they continue in the future to improve as fast as they have in the last two years, they will soon be able to take care of themselves.

The remaining bands of Sioux in Dakota under five agencies have a common reservation of 25,964,800 acres, bounded by the forty-sixth parallel, the Missouri River, and the State lines of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Dakota.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY.—The *Upper* and *Lower Yanctonnais*, to the number of 1,406 and 2,607, respectively, with 1,556 *Uncpapas* and 871 *Blackfeet*, are located on the Missouri River, about one hundred miles nearly due south from Bismarck, to which place the agency was removed last year from Grand River.

Their conduct during the year has been orderly, and they have steadily declined all invitations of the "hostiles" to join them. The troops were removed from the agency in July. These Indians are dependent on Government for subsistence and are entirely opposed to labor. The Indian women have planted about 200 acres, broken by the Government, this year in corn and vegetables, but owing to grasshoppers and drought, will harvest but 1,280 bushels of corn. There have been built during the year one agent's, one physician's, one council and three store houses; one blacksmith and one carpenter shop; one stable, two corrals, employés' quarters, and six houses for Indians, with which they are much pleased. Thirty wagons have been issued. They have been induced to bury their dead instead of placing them on scaffolds according to their old custom.

The experiment of furnishing oxen and cows to these Indians was undertaken, on the earnest recommendation of their agent, at too early a stage in their civilization. The care of those not turned over to the Indians has been an expense to the Government, and those received by them have not always escaped the immediate requirements for fresh beef.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.—The *Two-Kettle*, *Minneconjou*, *Sans Arc*, and *Blackfeet* bands of *Sioux*, numbering in all 4,982, have an agency on the west side of the Missouri, near the mouth of Cheyenne River;

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230 families are now living in houses, and, notwithstanding the destruction of their crops last year, have cultivated 600 acres, from which they have received an abundant yield in corn and vegetables; 200 acres have been broken, and 40 Indian houses are in process of erection for others who have lately given up their nomadic life, and a growing interest in civilized life and occupation is manifested, though the poor quality of the soil and their exposure to grasshopper raids would discourage most white settlers. They own large herds of ponies, besides 100 mules and 200 head of cattle. But few have as yet been induced to give up the blanket. The washing away of its banks by the Missouri River has necessitated the removal of many of the agency buildings to a safer locality. Intemperance is as yet almost entirely unknown at this agency.

The expedition to the Black Hills is reported by Agent Bingham as having "done visible harm in causing dissatisfaction and discontent even among those who have hitherto been most friendly and appreciative."

A boarding-school and two day-schools have been sustained mainly by benevolent contributions, with an attendance of 139 pupils, of whom 72 have learned to read during the year. Two of the seven teachers are Indians. This is the showing of three years' earnest effort for civilization at a great disadvantage, and in many respects among those previously considered hopelessly intractable.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.—This includes the Lower Yanctonais and Lower Brulé Sioux.

The *Lower Yanctonais* are located on the east side of the Missouri River, on Crow Creek. They number by actual count 1,200. Their uniformly good behavior and improvement in industry during the year are commendable. Eighteen months ago there was not an Indian house on the reservation. There are now one hundred log houses, mostly built by Indian labor. They have cultivated 200 acres of land, the principal crop being 1,500 bushels of corn; 100 acres were plowed and fenced, as well as planted, by the Indians themselves, being with few exceptions their first plowing and fencing. They have also cut 3,000 cords of wood. The experiment of stock-raising among them has been so far successful. Their agent writes:

> Last November a yoke of oxen and a cow were issued to the head of each family that had procured hay for the same. Thirty families were provided with stock in this manner. They have taken much pride in their stock, and in no case have they killed an animal that has been issued to them as individual property. I am still issuing to families on the same plan, and I see no reason why these Indians should not within a reasonable time become good stock-growers, the country being well adapted to grazing, and but poorly adapted to agriculture.

These Indians, together with the Brulés, own 3,275 horses and 35 mules; 100,000 feet of lumber have been sawed in the mill during the season.

A small school of six boarding and nine day scholars has been kept up at the agency, and during the winter a branch school was opened in camp seven miles below. It is proposed the coming winter to open a similar school in camp seven miles above.

The *Lower Brulé Sioux*, numbering 1,800, are on the west side of the Missouri, ten miles below the Yanctonais. They have made little advancement during the year. They have objected to the issue of rations by weight and have challenged the roll; but by the presence of the military good order has been preserved. One hundred acres were plowed for them by the agent, which they carelessly planted in corn, and afterward neglected, so that the crop will prove an entire failure.

A war-party of these Brulés, in March last, stole five horses from farmers near, but on the demand of the agent they were given up and restored to their owners. Shortly after another raiding party killed 15 head of cattle belonging to farmers on the Niobrara. Through the prompt action of the agent they afterward brought to him an equal number of horses for indemnity, and express willingness to restore the full value of the cattle when the owners shall present their claims and proofs of actual loss.

It is quite important that these Indians should be moved to the mouth of White River, and a separate agency established for them; 3,000 could easily be gathered there, half of whom are now marauding and lawless bands. Respecting their removal inspector Bevier reports:

Agent Livingston has recommended that this branch agency be changed into a separate and independent agency, and I would respectfully add my approval of the same. There are 1,800 Brulés, enough to occupy the attention of one agent and to make a respectable-sized agency. They do not harmonize well with the Yanctonais. It is always more or less difficult, and at times impossible, to cross the river to get to them. The expense of an independent agency over the present branch agency would be scarcely perceptible, and but few additional buildings would be required.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.—This agency is located on White River, to which it was removed in August, 1873, not without much opposition from Red Cloud, the chief of the Ogalallas. The present location gives good water and farming-lands, with timber and hay from ten to fifteen miles distant; but the survey of the line of the northern boundary of Nebraska, recently run, shows that it was located in Nebraska, instead of upon the permanent reservation of the Sioux in Dakota.

Great difficulty has been experienced hitherto in procuring a reliable census of Indians who belong to this agency. Until the agent was supported by a military force the Indians had been able to refuse to allow him to count them, and still to demand and take their rations; but under the protection of a military force, now stationed at Red Cloud, the agent has accomplished the count, and enumerates 9,807, mainly *Ogalalla Sioux*, now at this agency, (exclusive of over 1,000 of the wildest, who fled to the north rather than submit to the process of a count,) and 2,294 *Northern Arapahos and Cheyennes.*

The conduct of the Indians during the year is reported by their agent as follows:

The Indians were much dissatisfied on account of an alleged promise of guns and horses made them on condition that they would remove the agency to its present location. They were disposed to be insolent and unreasonable, placing limits to the range of travel of the agent and employés. Toward the last of September, when the annuity goods were to be distributed, a large number of Indians from the northern tribes of Minneconjou, Sans Arc, Uncpapa, and Oncpapa bands of Sioux, who have never acceded to the treaty of 1868, and are therefore termed hostile, came into the agency, increasing the number to be fed to more than double that for whom supplies had been provided. Many of these people had never been to an agency before, and were exceedingly vicious and insolent. They made unreasonable demands for food, and supplemented their demands with threats. They resisted every effort to count them. On one occasion, when attempting to count their lodges, I was arrested by some three hundred of these wild fellows, and returned to the agency for trial. But of the older residents of the agency, about seven hundred, armed and mounted, came to my relief and protected me. Unable to induce them to comply with the orders of the Government for a census to be taken, I appealed to those who had lived long enough at the agency to understand the necessity of a compliance with these orders, and about the 1st of February they declared in favor of yielding to my direction in all matters pertaining to the business of the agency. This exasperated the hostiles, and immediately they broke up into small war-parties, going off in all directions, and attacking all parties who were not strong enough to oppose them. On the 8th of February I went to Whetstone agency for the purpose of consulting Agent Howard in regard to the propriety of calling for troops. That night about 2 o'clock, the watchman having fallen asleep, a Minneconjou Indian, belonging to the band of "Lone Horn" of the

230 families are now living in houses, and, notwithstanding the destruction of their crops last year, have cultivated 600 acres, from which they have received an abundant yield in corn and vegetables; 200 acres have been broken, and 40 Indian houses are in process of erection for others who have lately given up their nomadic life, and a growing interest in civilized life and occupation is manifested, though the poor quality of the soil and their exposure to grasshopper raids would discourage most white settlers. They own large herds of ponies, besides 100 mules and 200 head of cattle. But few have as yet been induced to give up the blanket. The washing away of its banks by the Missouri River has necessitated the removal of many of the agency buildings to a safer locality. Intemperance is as yet almost entirely unknown at this agency.

The expedition to the Black Hills is reported by Agent Bingham as having "done visible harm in causing dissatisfaction and discontent even among those who have hitherto been most friendly and appreciative."

A boarding-school and two day-schools have been sustained mainly by benevolent contributions, with an attendance of 139 pupils, of whom 72 have learned to read during the year. Two of the seven teachers are Indians. This is the showing of three years' earnest effort for civilization at a great disadvantage, and in many respects among those previously considered hopelessly intractable.

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north, scaled the stockade, and calling my clerk, Frank D. Appleton, to the door, shot and killed him. The Indian escaped. Agent Howard called for troops, and, as my employés were much alarmed, I joined in the request. On the arrival of the troops there was much excitement. All of the hostile and many of the resident Indians left the agency for the north. The excitement, however, soon subsided, and I commenced a registration of the people, which they had previously consented to. Since this has been accomplished there has been little or no difficulty, as they readily comply with almost any request I make. During the summer those previously living at the agency have returned.

After sending messengers through the Powder River and Big Horn country, Red Cloud became convinced that there was not enough game to last through a war, and at a general council it was resolved to protect any who wished to farm. Twenty-five persons expressed their desire to commence, and thirty acres were broken for and planted by them, but too late in the season for their crops to mature. Notwithstanding, the agent has greater demands for assistance in farming than he has means at his disposal to meet, and many Indians are asking for houses. The country, however, is better adapted for grazing. The Indians have over 10,000 horses, of inferior stock, which might be greatly improved, and they would soon learn to raise cattle.

During the year there have been built a stockade 200 by 400 feet, a warehouse, a barn, three offices, four rooms for employés' quarters, a mess-house, and a house for the agent; the saw-mill has been set up, and 150,000 feet of lumber have been sawed; a dam has been constructed, and a mile and a half of irrigation-ditch made. No educational or missionary work has ever been undertaken. Preparations are now being made for the building of a school-house and opening of a school.

Even among those wild tribes an armed Indian police has been found to be a reliable and efficient aid to the agent in maintaining discipline. He reports:

> Sitting Bull is an Ogalalla soldier, a nephew of Little Wound, noted among the Indians for his personal courage, and, during the late war, he was a bitter enemy of the whites. Since the treaty was made he has been friendly, and since I have been at the agency he has been a warm friend. I have made him the leader of the soldiers, whom I have armed by permission of the Department. It is my opinion that the number of Indian soldiers could be increased not only with safety, but with benefit to the Indians and the agent. If I could be permitted to arm and pay fifty or a hundred of such men as I could select, I would be willing to trust the safety of the agency and my own life to their care. They have repeatedly shown their fidelity to the Government and their friendship for me. Their action in regard to the late order requiring them to be counted I consider the crucial test of their sincerity, and but for their efforts I should have been unable to have carried out the order.

A delegation of Cheyennes and Arapahos visited Washington in November, 1873, to consult in regard to their removal to join the Southern Arapahos and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory. This removal was insisted upon by the Department, and was strongly opposed by the Indians, who have, however, since consented, and the leading chiefs have signed an agreement to remove thither whenever the Government is prepared to receive them; but pending the disturbances in the Indian Territory by hostile Cheyennes, and their subjugation by the military, it has not been deemed advisable to undertake such removal.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY.—This agency has been removed during the year twelve miles, to a location selected by a special commission, which, like that of Red Cloud, is found to be outside of the Sioux reservation, ten miles south of the Nebraska line. The commission gave as their reason for selecting this location their inability to find on the reservation a tract of country with wood and water suitable for tillage or pasturage.

The *Brulé Sioux* number 7,000. But little has been done for them, beyond the drawing them around their agency by the issue of regular

rations. No attempt at farming has been made. Serious disturbances were feared during the winter by the presence of large numbers of well-armed and mounted Minneconjoux with Uncpapas, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettles, who attacked the agency herders, stole cattle, demanded rations, threatened the agent, and made other hostile demonstrations, and troops were furnished the agency for protection. To the presence of these troops the Brulés made no opposition, and great credit is due them for their uniform good behavior, notwithstanding the example and influence of their marauding visitors. Practically, nothing has been accomplished at either Red Cloud or Spotted Tail agencies in civilization itself; but the control and confidence already gained, their attraction to, and comparatively permanent abode around an agency, and their manifest unreadiness to join in hostilities against the Government, are necessary steps preparatory to any work of civilization. This has been accomplished solely by issues of beef, blankets, coffee, and sugar.

PONCA AGENCY.—The *Poncas*, numbering 730, have a reservation of 96,000 acres in the southeastern part of the Territory, near the junction of the Missouri and Niobrara Rivers. They are constantly exposed to raids from hostile Sioux, and are gathered for mutual protection into three villages not over ten miles apart. A detachment of about twenty soldiers, for whom comfortable quarters have been built this season, is stationed at the agency.

But few improvements have been undertaken, owing to the prospect of a removal of the Poncas to some place where they will be able, unmolested by Sioux, to carry on farming operations. They have cultivated, during the past season, 300 acres for themselves, in addition to the 100 acres of the agency farm; but the large crop of wheat and corn which they hoped to harvest was first damaged by drought and then destroyed by grasshoppers.

The Poncas are an inoffensive, agriculturally disposed people. Nearly all live in houses, of which 22 have been built during the year. They own, individually, over a hundred head of cattle and fifty wagons; are well supplied with farming implements, and need only an opportunity to work in safety with a reasonable prospect of a yearly harvest, to soon become self-supporting. Their condition and prospects have materially improved by the enforcement of the labor system among them during the past year. Instead of getting their rations and annuity money and goods, as heretofore, on demand, each family has had a ledger-account with the agent and has received Government aid only in return for labor performed.

The Poncas and Omahas speak the same language, and the question of the removal of the Poncas to the Omaha reservation in Nebraska is now pending. Both tribes desire it. Such a consolidation is very desirable, both on account of economy in administration and for the benefit of the Indians, and there is nothing lacking for its consummation except an appropriation of funds for the purchase of a sufficient tract of land from the Omahas and for the necessary expense of the removal and establishment of the Poncas.

If it were possible to intercept and punish the small bands of Sioux as they pass the military posts coming from the upper agencies, it is believed that one or two severe chastisements by the military would be much more effectual in protecting the Poncas than any detachment stationed on their reservation. This hostility of the Sioux has its foundation in what they regard an act of bad faith on the part of the Government, in selling a part of their reserve to the Poncas. If the Poncas are removed, their reserve in Dakota will equitably revert to the Sioux,

and can be used to good advantage in the settlement of some of the bands who are preparing to begin an agricultural life.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.—The *Arickarees*, numbering 975, the *Gros Ventres*, numbering 620, and the *Mandans*, numbering 420, have a reservation containing 8,320,000 acres of unproductive soil, very scantily wooded, in Northwestern Dakota, including a part of Montana. They subsist chiefly by hunting and rations from Government, though more than half of them have small gardens during the summer, near the agency, cultivated by the women. They have for many years been friendly to the whites, and the Rees have been quite extensively enlisted as scouts.

In regard to the two important obstacles in the way of their civilization their agent writes:

> The unfriendliness of this climate is a serious difficulty against which we must contend; its long and exceedingly cold winters, its hot, debilitating summers, its poor water and high winds, its dust and drought, its frosts and floods, its grasshoppers and worms, render agriculture very laborious and uncertain. This season the grasshoppers have entirely destroyed our oats and wheat, about 60 acres of each, while the drought has kept our potatoes down to half a crop and the corn to about a third of a full yield. The constant danger of attacks from the Sioux is another serious hinderance to civilizing efforts. On the 13th of June last a small party of Sioux fired upon our village, and, by retreating, drew these Indians into an ambuscade, where several hundred concealed Sioux attacked, killing and horribly mutilating five Rees and one Mandan. This calamity threw these people into such a state of gloom and sullen anger that it was almost impossible to keep them from taking the war-path.

During the year a delegation of the Arickarees, with their agent, made a visit of exploration to the Indian Territory, with a view to their removal thither. Though pleased with the country, their fear that it would be too warm, their dread of the long journey, and, most of all, their attachment to the place of their birth and the homes of their dead, make them prefer to remain where they are, and, as they express it, "work harder and have less." It is hoped that the Mandans and Gros Ventres may, before long, be induced to join the Crows in Judith Basin, as they speak the same language and are very much the same people.

Notwithstanding discouragements these Indians have made marked improvement during the year in the cultivation of 1,200 acres. Forty men have been converted to the labor system and are working steadily, while a large amount of work has been performed by others irregularly, and a growing disposition to labor is manifest in all. For the first time they have put up for sale, besides that needed by their ponies, 100 tons of hay, procured with great labor from small scattered meadows, and have cut and hauled 400 cords of wood, which could be gathered only in small amounts at distances of from three to seven miles from the agency. Four or five Indians have opened wood-yards at various points along the Missouri River, and propose to furnish all the wood needed by the steamboats next season. They now propose to dig 75 tons of coal to be hauled to the agency, a distance of eight miles, by their ponies and the agency cattle; this service heretofore having been performed by contract at large expense to the Government. The dirt lodges are giving way to comfortable log houses, of which 50 have been built within ten months. The saw and grist mill has been repaired and 50,000 feet of lumber sawed. Their first school has had an average attendance of 45 pupils. Many deaths among the children have occurred from whooping-cough, but confidence in the "white man's medicines" is rapidly increasing. It is due to the truth of history to state, that the amelioration of the condition and prospects of these Indians has been brought about by a change of administration of agency affairs; and yet it will be impossible for the Government under any administration

to do for these Indians all that they deserve, while they remain in their present locality. They have seen the Sioux well fed on the beef, coffee, and sugar of the Government to which they were hostile, and yet, though often themselves on short rations, and seeing their wives and children pinched with hunger and cold, have steadily withstood all efforts of the Sioux to swerve them from their unflinching loyalty to the Government. Every possible effort will be made to induce these Indians to remove to another section of Dakota or Montana; and, meanwhile, there should be no hesitation in providing fully for their wants by deficiency appropriations whenever their crops fail.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.—The *Blackfeet*, *Bloods*, and *Piegans*, numbering, respectively, 1,500, 1,500, and 2,450, are on a reservation estimated to contain 31,250 square miles, set aside by Executive order in 1873, and established by Congress at its last session for them, with the Gros Ventres, Assinnaboines, and Mountain Crows in common, bounded by the Missouri, Sun, and Marias Rivers, and by the State line of Dakota. By this action a large tract, formerly roamed over by these Indians, has been surrendered for settlement, but this being done without their knowledge, is declared by them to be a great hardship, depriving them of some of their best hunting along the Teton.

The Blackfeet never, and the Bloods seldom visit the agency, and most of the time range north of the British line, coming in contact with lawless white men, whose vices and whisky are fast increasing their poverty and diminishing their numbers. The Piegans frequently visit the agency, draw rations, are loyal, and, except when intoxicated, peaceable. Game is plentiful, and, as yet, only two Indians have attempted farming. They planted an acre each this year, which the grasshoppers harvested. For two years past the agency crops have been nearly all destroyed by this cause.

A day-school has been opened for the first time, attended by 26 pupils, and, considering that the children spend all the time out of school in the wigwams, has met with very encouraging success. Many of the Piegans are anxious to have their children educated, and a boarding-school is greatly needed.

Two whisky-traders were shot by a young Piegan in April last, in defense of his father's life. Another man was brutally murdered in March by a party of thirteen northern Blackfeet, whom the military were unable to arrest and punish. The sale of whisky to these Indians and illicit trading on the reservation, by the employment of special detectives, has been somewhat lessened. One conviction and imprisonment has been effected.

In May a treaty of peace was entered into between the Piegans and Gros Ventres and Assinnaboines, which has thus far been faithfully observed. These Indians are properly classed with those at Fort Peck and Fort Belknap in respect to civilization.

CROW AGENCY.—The *Mountain* and *River Crows* number respectively 3,000 and 1,200. The River Crows have a reservation of about six and one-fourth million acres, between the Yellowstone and the north line of Wyoming Territory. They are closely united by intermarriage and speak the same language. They are the hereditary enemies of the Sioux, but have always been firm friends of the whites. Their agreement, obtained last year through a special commission, to exchange their present reservation for the Judith Basin, has not been ratified by Congress. The present location of the Crow agency is wholly unsuitable for any effort in civilization. Whenever funds can be secured sufficient for the removal of the agency farther down the Yellowstone River to a

country adapted to agriculture and pasturage, it is believed that it will not be difficult to take the first steps in bringing the Crows to self-support. Their loyalty to the Government and hostility to the Sioux has served as a defense to the settlers on the west of them, and for this service they deserve considerate treatment.

The River Crows belonging to this agency are unwilling as yet to remove from their haunts with other Indians along the Missouri River, where facilities for drunkenness and lewdness are more attractive than any inducements the Government has yet been able to make.

FORT PECK AGENCY.—The *Assinaboines*, to the number of 1,998, with 5,309 *Sioux* of the *Santee*, *Sissiton*, *Yanctonais*, *Uncpapa*, and *Uncpatina* bands, have an agency on the north bank of the Missouri River, one hundred and fifty miles by land west of Fort Buford. Nothing in the way of farming, education, or missionary work has been attempted. The Assinaboines and Santee and Sisseton Sioux have lately expressed a desire to open farms, and cattle and farming implements to a small extent have been provided, ready to begin work early next spring, although the sterility of the soil, except in a few localities, is very discouraging.

The remaining bands, especially the Uncpapas, two years ago were hostiles, constantly on the war-path. They are still wild Indians, difficult to control, partly on account of their proximity to Sitting Bull's camp of hostile Indians on the Yellowstone, some of whom are their relatives and former associates; yet the agent reports that no depredations by any of his Indians have been committed during the year. Game is abundant in their vicinity, and the issue of rations has been sufficient to keep these Indians, with the exception of the Uncpapas, quietly upon their reservation. Six Indian houses have been built. As will be seen, these Indians are properly classed among those whose only relation to the Government is that of friendship based on the issue of rations, and whose prospect of civilization is far from immediate.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.—A special agency for 960 *Gros Ventres* and 1,700 *Upper Assinaboines* was established in July, 1873, by Executive order, at Fort Belknap, which had formerly been a trading-post for a portion of the Indians belonging to the Milk River, now known as Fort Peck, agency. Bands of Lower Assinaboines and of Northern Crees from British America, to the number of 1,000, are often camped with the Indians of this agency. Game is abundant, and no farming operations have been undertaken. They have no schools nor missionaries. Both tribes are friendly to the Government, and the Assinaboines are at peace with all the surrounding tribes, but beyond this they have taken no steps toward civilization.

FLATHEAD AGENCY.—The *Flatheads*, *Pend d'Oreilles*, and *Kootenays*, numbering respectively 1,026, 471, and 332, have a reservation of 1,433,600 acres in the fertile Jocko Valley of Northwestern Montana.

Most of the Flatheads are still in the Bitter-Root Valley, although the act of Congress of June 5, 1872, provided for the opening of those lands to settlement, and for the removal of the Indians to the Jocko, or the patenting, to such heads of families as should choose to sever their tribal relations, of 160 acres each. Five families, including the head chief, have removed. The remainder seem equally averse to either citizenship or removal.

The Indians in this agency are not disinclined to agriculture, and a few have thrifty farms, but have not yet been sufficiently supplied with agricultural implements. Of these, the Kootenays especially are so destitute as to be compelled to resort to hunting for subsistence. The

substitution of plows and harness for blankets, in their last annuity distribution, gave great satisfaction. These Indians have cultivated, this season, 1,500 acres, of which 200 have been broken by themselves, and have raised 10,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels oats, 8,000 bushels potatoes, and have cut 500 tons of hay. They own 2,500 horses, 1,800 head of cattle, and 250 hogs; 115 houses are occupied by them, of which 29 have been built during the year; 2,500 acres are surrounded by fence. In three years the amount of land cultivated and the crops raised have more than trebled, and the number of cattle and hogs owned have more than doubled.

A boarding-school of 30 girls, and a day-school with an average attendance of 48 boys, are reported.

The only serious obstacle to a much larger improvement on the part of these Indians has been the disagreement between the fathers of the Roman Catholic Church and the Indian agent. The fathers have maintained, and probably with reason and truth, that the agency is improperly located upon a rocky and sterile portion of the reservation which affords no inducement for agriculture, to which they cannot and will not invite any of the Catholic Indians under their influence in the Bitter-Root Valley to remove; but, on the contrary, they declare themselves ready and willing enough, if the Indians can be properly located on their reservation, to encourage and induce them to remove thither. It is believed that this question is in a fair way of settlement, and that hereafter harmony will be secured and the desired removal accomplished.

LEMHI AGENCY.—The mixed bands of *Bannacks*, *Shoshones*, and *Sheep-eaters*, to the number of 1,000, many years ago formed a confederacy, separated themselves from other tribes, and made the Lemhi Valley, in Eastern Idaho, their rallying ground, where they subsisted chiefly on salmon and mountain-sheep, occasionally venturing after buffalo into the hunting-grounds of the Sioux and Crows, who often carried off their stock and inflicted upon them great hardships.

Five years ago a special agent was sent out by the Government, who found them almost entirely destitute of lodges, tents, or clothing. On the opening of an agency farm, the Indians gathered together and made a solemn promise of friendship to the whites, which, although repeatedly urged by hostile Indians to break, they have kept inviolate. An agency farm of 115 acres is worked by Indians, who have been substituted for white employés. There have been raised this year 310 bushels of wheat, 540 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of potatoes, 900 bushels of turnips, and 152 bushels of pease. Owing to the meager appropriations, the Indians have been obliged to resort to hunting to sustain life, and have therefore been unable to undertake farming for themselves individually. If they can be subsisted while opening farms, they will soon become an agricultural people. They are anxious for homes, and are ready to adopt citizen's dress.

A school-house has been built, and a day-school was opened in March last. The Indians seem interested in the education of their children, but the attendance has been small, owing partly to the disturbing effect of the official order communicated to them in May last requiring their removal to the Fort Hall reservation. To this removal they are utterly adverse, and will rather forfeit all aid from the Government and depend for subsistence entirely upon hunting. They claim that this is their country, and they probably can be provided for with as little expense, and be brought to civilization more rapidly, if allowed to remain where they now are than if forced to submit to a removal.

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WYOMING.

SHOSHONE AGENCY.—A reservation containing one and one-half million acres in Wind River Valley was set apart by treaty in 1868 for the *Shoshones*, then vagrants and roamers in Wyoming. No attempt to carry out the provisions of the treaty were made until the fall of 1870, when an agency was established. In 1871 and 1872 buildings were erected, an agency farm cultivated, and every exertion made to induce the Indians to commence an agricultural life. In 1873, convinced at last that the Government was sincere in its promises of assistance, 791 Shoshones decided to settle down on the reservation and make their first attempt at farming. Men, women, and children worked industriously, a separate piece of ground being assigned to each family, and a bountiful harvest was the result. Inspired by this example, 216 others requested that similar assistance be rendered them the following year. These Indians have, with few exceptions, remained on the agency, and during the past year have cultivated 300 acres and broken 25; but all the crop, except potatoes, was severely damaged by grasshoppers, and they will harvest but 500 bushels each of wheat and oats, and 3,000 bushels of potatoes. They own 2,500 horses and 200 head of cattle, and have cut 75 tons of hay. Fifteen log-houses built during the year are occupied by Indians, and many more are asked for. In education but little interest has been excited. In order, neatness, and general health the improvement among these people is marked, and they are rapidly increasing in numbers.

COLORADO.

LOS PINOS AND WHITE RIVER AGENCIES.—The *Utes* in Colorado have a reservation of 18,320 square miles, of which only a small proportion in the valleys of the Gunnison and Uncompagre are suited to agriculture. A large tract of nearly 4,000,000 acres of valuable mining-land was ceded by them to the Government in 1873. They are native to this section, and for years have maintained their friendship with the whites inviolate. Game is abundant, and they subsist principally by hunting, the larger portion of them being seen at their agency only on occasional visits, and showing as yet no disposition to undertake the labor of tilling the ground, but, in anticipation of the time when necessity shall force them to abandon their present mode of life, they hold tenaciously to all their farming and grass lands.

There are two agencies for this reservation, the Los Pinos, for the Tabequache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche Utes, to the number of 2,763, which at present is located outside of the reservation on a branch of the Grand River, and which, to meet the immediate wants of the Indians, should be located in accordance with the treaty provisions on the Los Pinos River, and the White River agency, on a river of that name in the northern part, for the Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes, to the number of 1,000. A small school has been opened at each agency, the former with 10 and the latter with 21 pupils. One Ute with his four sons on the Uncompagre and nine or ten Weeminuches on the Los Animas have, during the year, for the first time, cultivated a few acres and have raised fine crops. The Southern Utes own 6,500 horses, 300 cattle, and 1,000 sheep. The Northern Utes own 1,500 horses, 36 head of cattle and mules, and 100 goats.

UTAH.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY.—Five hundred and seventy-five *Utes* are located on a reservation of 3,186 square miles in the Uintah Valley, which

is accessible only four months in the year, and even then only by a road which in an ordinary country would be deemed impassable. Only 20,000 acres, in scattered patches, separated by streams and rocks, are susceptible of cultivation, and even this land is of inferior quality. The Indians, however, for the past two years have been much interested in farming. They have cultivated during the year 225 acres, an increase of 175 acres since 1871, and their crops consist of 1,500 bushels wheat, 450 bushels corn, 1,500 bushels potatoes, besides turnips, squashes and beans, which, compared with those of 1871, show an increase of 400 per cent. This, owing to the disadvantages under which they labor, represents a large amount of hard work. Fifty thousand feet of lumber have been sawed; poles for 600 rods of fence have been cut, hauled, and laid by the Indians themselves for the first time, and without any remuneration for their labor. A school-house is now in process of erection.

NEVADA.

WALKER RIVER AGENCY.—About 800 *Pah-Utes* are located on two reservations in Western Nevada, called the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reserves, eighty miles apart, containing, including the lakes, 320,000 acres each, of which only 2,700 acres are susceptible of cultivation by irrigation. A canal two and one-half miles long was dug by the Indians at Walker River last year. The first serious effort in farming was made in 1872, only 50 acres being reported under cultivation in 1871. From the first all supplies have been issued only in return for labor. During the year just closed the Indians have cultivated 900 acres and broken 200. The crops consist of 1,800 bushels wheat, 110 bushels corn, 1,550 bushels barley, and 550 bushels potatoes. Nearly every acre available for tillage has been fenced and claimed by families for permanent homes; 1,800 rods of fencing have been built during the year. Many of the farms present a fine appearance. One Indian has not only raised enough for his own subsistence and for seed, but by sale of the surplus has paid for help in harvesting and thrashing, and has $75 in coin left. The trout-fisheries on these reserves are very valuable. Besides a large amount consumed by themselves, the Indians have sold during the year nearly 62,000 pounds of fish, for which they have received about $7,000 in coin. These Indians all wear citizen's dress; they are asking for houses and schools, and are fast becoming a civilized community.

The Pyramid Lake reservation, containing but 1,200 acres of arable land, has always been known as and occupied by the Pah-Utes as an Indian reservation. All their labor expended in the fencing and cultivating these 1,200 acres, in making flumes, irrigating-ditches and bridges and in building houses, has now become a total loss to these Indians, (who are a quiet, peaceable, industrious tribe, and would have soon become wholly self-supporting,) and the whole tract of country has been ruined and rendered utterly worthless as an Indian reservation by reason of the grant to the Central Pacific Railroad, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 2, 1874. (Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 356.)

SOUTHEAST NEVADA AGENCY.—The *Pai-Utes*, in Southern Nevada and Southeastern California, numbering respectively 1,031 and 184, with 284 *Utes* in Northern Arizona and 528 in Utah, belong on a reservation containing 3,900 square miles in the southeastern part of Nevada, set apart by Executive order March 12, 1873. Only about 500 have as yet removed, owing partly to lack of funds for the purchase of supplies

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and the opening of farms, and partly to the continued presence of settlers in the Moapa Valley, where the only tillable land on the reserve (about 10,000 acres) is found. These Indians have always been an agricultural people, are willing to labor, and are ready to settle upon the reserve as soon as suitable provision can be made for their establishment. Those gathered there two years since have labored willingly and faithfully during the year, having cultivated 370 acres, which have yielded 5,400 bushels wheat, 800 bushels corn, 200 bushels barley, and 600 bushels beans. No supplies have been issued except in return for labor. Two years ago these Indians were living largely on roots, seeds, rabbits, mice, and lizards, in addition to what they could obtain by begging from the whites. They are now asking for houses, and show an interest in the education of their children, but the school, for want of funds, was discontinued last spring. Valuable salt-mines on the reserve, if permitted to be worked by the Indians, will yield a moderate revenue.

The *Western Shoshones*, numbering 1,945, are divided into 31 tribes, scattered through Southeast Oregon, Southwest Idaho, and Central Nevada. Many of them farm small patches of land in Eastern Nevada or labor for white settlers, but they subsist mostly by begging, gathering seeds, digging roots, and hunting rabbits. A Government farmer, stationed at Hamilton, assists them in procuring ranches, in obtaining labor among the whites, issues a few seeds, and is appealed to by both whites and Indians in the frequent cases of dispute arising between them. In their treaty, in which only one-fourth of these Shoshones took part, it was stipulated that, at the will of the President, they should be called on to a reservation. They express a willingness to remove to Fort Hall.

One thousand *Pai-Utes*, in Western Nevada and Northeast California, and 460 Goship *Utes* in Nevada and Utah, and 134 *Pah-Vants* in Utah, are in much the same condition as the Western Shoshones, but more largely engaged in farming. The Pai Utes are allied to those already collected on the Malheur reservation. They are anxious to obtain lands and a permanent home, and little difficulty would probably be experienced in inducing them to settle there. The other tribes are allied to those in Uintah Valley, and should be removed thither.

IDAHO.

FORT HALL AGENCY—The *Bannacks* and *Shoshones*, numbering respectively 600 and 900, have a reservation of 2,160 square miles in Southwest Idaho. They are peaceable, willing to work, and ready to adopt citizen's dress. Aside from the agency-farm of 292 acres, only 28 acres belonging to individual Indians have been cultivated for themselves. A schoolhouse and four other buildings have been erected during the year, and the first school among these Indians was opened in September, taught by an educated Indian. The results of efforts to induce civilization upon this reservation have not so satisfactorily corresponded with expenditures as at most other points, and information is not now at hand by which the Office can account for these small results.

The Indians of the Lemhi and Weiser have been ordered to remove to this reservation.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.—The *Nez Percés*, numbering 2,807, have maintained an unbroken peace with the Government. They have two reservations, sixty miles apart, one in Northwest Idaho called the Lapwai reserve, and the other in Northeast Oregon, known as Kamiah. These contain

1,925 square miles, of which only a small portion is suited to agriculture; about 1,550 Nez Percés are located on the reserves; about 350 have small farms of from 3 to 10 acres off the reservation, which they are unwilling to sell, and about 900 are vagrants in the Wallowa Valley and on the Snake and Salmon Rivers, where they have roamed for generations. These latter have never come into any treaty relations with, and will accept nothing from, the Government; are bitterly opposed to the treaty Indians, and are a constant annoyance to settlers, with whom they have frequent quarrels. A portion of those on the reserve are non-treaty Indians, who plant in the spring, but often neglect their farms and roam off to the root-grounds, or wherever inclination prompts. The influence of all these "non-treaties" in their continued and often successful attempts to induce the more civilized Indians to abandon their farms for hunting is a very serious obstacle to progress among the Nez Percés. The head chief and his subordinates are elected annually by the treaty Indians, the "non-treaties" refusing to take any part in the matter. The influence of the present chief, elected in July last, is all on the right side.

Eighteen hundred acres have been cultivated this season, an increase of 500 acres in two years, from which will be realized 12,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, 5,000 bushels of oats, and 2,500 bushels of potatoes, most of which has been raised at Kamiah. The Lapwai Indians have lost almost their entire crop by drought and crickets. Last year the sale of the surplus wheat raised by the Nez Percés formed quite a large source of revenue to them. They have cut and sold 300 cords wood at $1 in coin per cord, and put 300 saw-logs into the boom. Ten houses have been built, making a total of 43. Five hundred wear citizen's dress; one hundred can read, and quite an interest is shown in education. The two boarding-schools and one day-school have an attendance of ninety pupils. All the Nez Percés raise stock. They own 12,000 horses, 50 mules, 7,000 cattle, (a natural increase of 2,000 in the last year,) and 500 hogs.

The peace and prosperity of this agency have been disturbed for some years past by what is known as the "Langford claim." This is the claim of William G. Langford to 640 acres of land within the Nez Percé Indian reservation in Idaho Territory. Langford makes this claim as assignee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a religious corporation established under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, and having its principal office in Boston.

The Nez Percé reservation is a tract of land set apart for the Nez Percé Indians by the provisions of the treaty of June 9, 1863, (U. S. Stats., vol. 14, p. 647,) from the large tract previously claimed by them, and which, by treaty of June 11, 1865, (U. S. Stats., vol. 12, p. 957,) was reserved for them from a still larger tract, the remainder of which they ceded at that time to the United States. This reservation, as established by the treaty of 1863, is recognized as belonging to these Indians, and is guaranteed to them both by the treaties of 1855 and 1863, and the existence of "Indian title" thereto running back to the first knowledge of the country, is as clear in this case as it can be in any. The missionary board above mentioned sent missionaries to this reserve in 1836, who settled upon the land in question. There is evidence of a continued residence and cultivation of the soil, erection of a mill, school-house, and other buildings, down to 1847, when, on account of an Indian outbreak, the place was abandoned.

Over six months after this station had been abandoned, namely, Au-

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gust 14, 1848, Congress passed an act providing for a territorial government in Oregon, (U. S. Stats. at Large, vol. 9, p. 323,) in the first section of which is the following language:

And provided also, That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong.

The tract of land in question was within the limits of Washington Territory when established. The first section of the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, establishing the territorial government of Washington, (U. S. Stats., vol. 10, p. 172,) contains the following provisions:

Provided further, That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, or that may have been so occupied as missionary stations prior to the passage of the act establishing the territorial government of Oregon, together with the improvements thereon, be, and is hereby, confirmed and established to the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong.

The reservation is now within the limits of Idaho Territory, the organic act of which, dated March 3, 1863, (U. S. Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 809,) contains no provisions on the subject of the mission claims. The first evidence that can be found in the files of this Office of the claim of the said board of missionaries being asserted to said land after the abandonment, is contained in their notice to Agent Hutchins, at Nez Percé agency, under date of May 2, 1862.

The following month Agent Hutchins reported to this Office the fact of said claim having been made by the board, and that it covered the ground on which the agency was situated. It does not appear from the records of this Office that any definite action was taken in reference to the claim of the American board until 1867, when the United States district attorney was requested to defend the suit. On the 23d of July, 1869, J. W. Huston, esq., United States attorney for the district of Idaho, reported that it would be necessary for him to be in attendance at other courts when this case would be tried, and by office-letter of the 11th of August, 1869, he was requested to apply to Judge Kelley, the presiding judge, for the appointment of John Cummins, of Boise City, Idaho Territory, to defend the suit. On the 25th of October, 1869, District Attorney Huston inclosed a letter from Judge Kelley, stating that Mr. Cummins had failed to put in an appearance, and inasmuch as the case had been on the docket for three terms without any defense, the motion of the plaintiffs for judgment was granted by the court. The United States district attorney was distinctly instructed to ask a re-opening of the case, to which the Government was fairly entitled, or to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States within the time prescribed by the statutes of Idaho Territory, but it does not appear that any action was taken by this officer in the premises.

The above facts having been submitted on the 13th of December, 1869, to the Department, the Secretary of the Interior, under date of January 19, 1870, instructed this Office that, "the land claimed by the mission board being within the diminished reserve of the Nez Percé Indians, and never having been relinquished by said Indians, will be retained for their agency purposes." Acting under these instructions of the Department, this Office has held this tract for agency purposes until recently. And it appears from the books of this Office that the following sums have been appropriated and placed in the hands of the agent of the Nez Percé Indians, since 1860, for improvements on the lands

occupied by the agency, and it is presumed have been expended for such purposes, viz:

For the erection of schools and church-buildings	$24,700
For the erection of blacksmith-shop	5,500
For the erection of saw and flouring mill	19,000
For the erection of hospital-building	2,400
For the erection of buildings for employés	6,500
For the erection of buildings for chiefs	34,000
Total	92,100

In addition to the foregoing, the sum of $4,600 is appropriated annually for keeping said buildings in repair, &c. There are also embraced within the 640 acres occupied by the agency fifteen Indian farms, improved and cultivated for the use of the Indians of the agency.

It was evidently the intention of Congress to insure permanency to these missionaries, who had gone as pioneeers into this country to labor among the Indians and to insure them a title to the lands which they had improved and upon which their buildings were situated; but, unfortunately, this claim was apparently abandoned by the missionaries, and, after large improvements had been made thereon, was conveyed to Mr. Langford, who has procured from the courts what it seems must now be recognized as a valid title.

In view of these facts this Office has disliked to see any recognition given to the claim, but, in view of the facts as above stated, a recommendation for an appropriation by Congress to purchase the tract of Mr. Langford has been made at the last two sessions, and last winter a compromise was agreed upon with Langford, he agreeing to take in full consideration of his claim the sum of $15,000; but Congress failed to make appropriation of this amount and Mr. Langford is now in possession of the tract, which includes all the agency buildings, as is evidenced by a telegram from J. B. Monteith, United States agent for the Nez Percé Indians, dated Lapwai, Idaho, November 16, 1874, in which he states that the sheriff has placed Langford in possession of the agency.

It is now necessary that provision be made to satisfy Langford to relinquish his claim to the United States, as, except by his permission, the United States will be deprived of the use of the agency-buildings, which include mills, school-houses, &c., and many of the Indians will be deprived of the use of their farms; and the agent has written that he anticipated trouble from the Indians, who threatened to burn the buildings if Langford took possession. To the present date no demonstrations of this kind have been reported, and the agent reports that he hopes to keep the Indians quiet. He has been directed to call upon the military to protect the property if necessary, and the General of the Army has given orders to the proper military officer to co-operate with the agent.

Bands of *Cœur d'Alénes*, *Kootenays*, and *Pend d'Oreilles*, estimated to number about 1,000, and having no treaty relations with the United States, are roaming in Northwestern Idaho. The Cœur d'Alénes, who have never settled upon the reservation set apart for them by Executive order in 1867, were last year visited by a special commission, of which J. P. C. Shanks was chairman, and agreed to relinquish their claim to Northern Idaho, on condition that the Government supply them with stock and farming implements, and to remain upon the reservation, provided its boundaries should be changed so as to include the Cœur d'Aléne mission and some farming-lands in the valley of the Lotah or Hangman's

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Creek. The lands were withdrawn by Executive order for the use of these Indians, in accordance with lines agreed upon with the commission; but the necessary legislation confirming this negotiation has not yet been enacted.

ARIZONA.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY.—The *Pinal* and Aribapa *Apaches* and the *Tontos*, numbering respectively 414, 94, and 384, are on the San Carlos division of the White Mountain reservation, containing 3,950 square miles, to which most of them were removed last year from Old Camp Grant. These Indians remained generally quiet under reservation restraint until the last of January, 1874, when the main body of them being cut off from communication with the agency for several days by a rapid rise in the Gila River, during which time they were visited by outlaws and a chief who had just made his escape from confinement and indulged freely in *tiswin*, a party of about fifteen attacked a flour-train forced to camp near, and killed one man and mortally wounded another, and then fled to the mountains, followed by all the Indians of the reservation. Three days later a party of forty or fifty of these Indians murdered five white persons at Old Camp Grant. These bands were then considered hostile, and were chased and hunted by the military until, utterly broken and subdued, they begged for peace and permission to return to the reservation, which permission was withheld until they had brought in the heads of the four outlaws. On their return they were disarmed, and immediately began to build for themselves small log and brush houses near the agency. A police force of four Indians, at $15 each per month, renders very efficient assistance to the agent in maintaining order.

Previous to the outbreak a farm of 175 acres was cultivated by Indians, under direction of the agency employés, which yielded 500 bushels of wheat and 250 acres of barley; 50 acres plowed for a second crop will yield about 450 bushels of corn and 250 bushels of beans. Permanent agency-buildings are now being erected. The Indians are glad to obtain work at 50 cents a day, and labor faithfully.

CAMP APACHE AGENCY.—The *White Mountain* or *Coyetero Apaches* to the number of about 1,675 are located at Camp Apache, in the northern part of the White Mountain reservation, which was set apart by Executive order in 1871. At that time they were on the war-path, and among the wildest and most intractable of the Apaches, but have been reduced to complete subjection by the military operations of General Crook. At the end of their year on a reservation, the agent reports them as having been obedient, docile, and industrious. They have dug five miles of ditch for irrigation, cultivated 100 acres, raised 6,000 bushels of corn, and cut and delivered 150 tons of hay.

The result of the year's effort of the Department with these Indians, both at this agency and San Carlos, assisted by the military, is highly encouraging. Under the military operations to which they have been subjected they have often suffered severely in paying the penalty for crimes, and not unfrequently, it is probable, have suffered as severely from their ignorance and misapprehension of what was required by the military. They are now in a condition to be treated by the Department as other Indians, and should be brought at once under its entire control, with the definite understanding on the part of the Indians that they are strictly responsible to the military for any wrong-doing, and are liable to be attacked and punished whenever found off their reservation. With hearty co-operation by the military on this plan, it is believed there will be little cause for an agent to call for actual service of troops, and all

military force might be removed to quite a distance from the respective agencies. Such an arrangement will greatly increase the efficiency of agency-administration, and will avoid the complications which are now occurring between the military and employés of the Bureau incident to the present state of divided responsibility.

CHIRICAHUA AGENCY.—The Southern *Chiricahuas* or *Pinery* Indians, numbering 290, *Cochise's* band of 365 *Apaches*, and 275 *Mimbre*, *Mogollon* and *Coyetero* Apaches, are on a reservation of 4,275 square miles, in the southeast corner of the Territory. For thirteen years Cochise and his allies occupied the fastnesses of the Dragoon Mountains, and by constant raiding and bloody warfare became a terror to all settlers and travelers in Southeastern Arizona. In 1872 he was induced by Agent Jeffords to meet General O. O. Howard, with whom he made a treaty of peace, and proceeded with his tribe to the reservation, and was soon followed by the Chiricahuas and smaller bands in that vicinity. From that date to the day of his death, the 8th of June last, he kept his treaty inviolate, and was a firm friend of the agent, to whom he compelled all his people to render strict obedience. These Indians, almost without exception, have remained on the reservation during the year, and have not even been accused of any depredations in Arizona. Theft, lying, and immorality are unknown among them. They have for generations lived in the mountains, and, unlike the rest of the Apaches, know nothing of agriculture. Their immense reservation has only a few acres of tillable land, and this at a point too unhealthy for habitation. No effort has been made, or can be, to induce these Indians to labor as they are now situated.

On account of the proximity of this reservation to Mexico, it is difficult to prevent raiding incursions into that country. Serious complaints have been made by the Mexican authorities of raiding during the year. The agent, however, is inclined to shield his Indians from this charge by implicating Indians from other reservations, who pass across the Chiricahua on their way to Mexico, and make it a refuge on their return with booty. For these reasons, it is desirable that these Indians should be removed to the Hot Springs reservation, in New Mexico.

The following extracts from report of Agent Jeffords show the attitude taken by the new chief:

I am sorry to announce that Cochise, the head chief of the Apaches on this reservation, expired on the 8th instant. His last words to his people were to come to the agency—men, women and children—and live at peace with our people; always do as I told them, and see that none of the bad Indians upon the reservation ever harmed me; that so long as they did as I told them they would be a happy people.

After the burial I called the people together and held a council with the men of the tribe. They unanimously declared they were ready to obey any orders I should give them, and do anything I told them to do, but that now that their great captain was gone I must stay and take care of them. Taza, the new chief, said, "Heretofore it has been universally known through this country that my father has taken care of this tribe. I have not been known to the people, but I will endeavor to show the world I can take care of them as well as my father."

PAPAGO AGENCY.—The *Papagoes*, numbering nearly 6,000, furnish another instance, like that of the Pimas, in which, under the prevailing Indian system of this Government, Mexican citizens have been reduced to helpless wards, without lands, and without rights of any kind which any man is bound to respect. They are residing mainly in their original homes, in the vicinity of Tucson, where they cultivate small farms, and in Tuscon labor for the settlers. Since the peace established between them and the Apaches, in 1872, they are no longer impoverished by raids, and their condition is much improved. Eighty-nine children

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attend school. These Papagoes are liable at any time to have their lands, which they have cultivated for many generations, entered under the pre-emption act by white settlers. Their necessity is a qualified citizenship, which will allow them to enter public lands and receive protection in the courts.

PIMA AND MARICOPA AGENCY.—The 4,000 *Pimas* and 300 *Maricopas* occupy a reservation of 64,000 acres, only a small portion of which is capable of irrigation, the remainder being barren mesa along the Gila River. They have always been friendly to the whites, but are the hereditary enemies of the Apaches. They are an industrious, agricultural people, who pride themselves on being self-supporting. The lack of water in the river for several years past has forced many to cultivate farms outside of the reserve, thus coming into contact and frequent collision with the settlers. For this reason a delegation from these tribes, in September last, made a visit to the Indian Territory looking toward removal thither. Though the report was favorable, the main body of the Indians oppose any such change. Owing to an unusual rain-fall, the crops this year are abundant, consisting of 50,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels barley, and 500 bushels corn. All wear citizens' dress, and live in houses built by themselves. The three schools among them have an attendance of 101 pupils.

There is no reason why these people should be longer kept debarred from the rights and privileges which they formerly had as Mexican citizens. If there cannot be such a recognition of this right as will permit them as other citizens to enter and occupy lands where they find them, the necessity of making provisions for them is immediate and inevitable; and unless water can be secured by means of artesian wells, in accordance with a suggestion of the governor of Arizona, it will be necessary to remove them on to the Colorado River reservation. This latter course is deemed entirely practicable if consent of the Indians can be obtained, and such legislation can be procured as will secure a fair compensation for their present reservation, and afford the means necessary to establish them comfortably on the Colorado River reserve.

RIO VERDE AGENCY.—In July, 1870, a tribe of 225 Apache Mojaves came to the military post at Camp Date Creek, and entered into a formal treaty of peace with General Crook. They were afterward joined by others till they numbered over 700, and in May, 1873, were removed to the Rio Verde and located on a reservation forty miles long and ten miles wide on each side of that river. Others, forced by the military to submission, have been ordered to this reserve until the whole number in June last was 1,544, consisting of 678 *Yumas*, 678 *Apache Mojaves*, and 497 *Apache Tontos*. These Indians, most of whom but a short time ago were on the war-path, have been largely engaged during the year, in the construction of one and one-quarter miles of irrigating ditch, in the making of 15,000 adobes, at 50 cents per day, and in the cultivation of over 50 acres from which they will realize about 75,000 pounds of corn and 2,000 pounds of potatoes, besides a large supply of pumpkins and melons. They have improved their homes, are proud of their gardens, and show an interest in, and readiness to adopt, a civilized mode of life. Their willingness to labor, with fair inducements, is shown by the following extract from report of Colonel Mason, temporarily in charge during illness of the agent:

A talk was had with the chiefs and captains of the different tribes on the 24th of April, when I informed them that I contemplated building a dam and irrigating ditch for their use and benefit, and should require all the labor I could get, giving no other compensation than such rations and clothing as was supplied by the Indian Depart-

ment. All promised me assistance, and April 27 was fixed upon as the day to commence work. Promptly at 7 o'clock a. m. all the male Indians on the reservation appeared at the agency. Eighty, selected proportionally from the different tribes, were immediately set to work on the ditch. At this date ten days' work has been performed, resulting in a ditch 4,000 feet long, with ample capacity for all requirements. The labor has been performed willingly without the promise of compensation, and I anticipate no difficulty in procuring gratuitous labor to complete the work commenced.

MOQUIS PUEBLO AGENCY.—The *Moquis Pueblos*, numbering 1,407, have seven villages on a rocky, isolated, and almost inaccessible mesa in Northeastern Arizona. They have received but little assistance from the Government, beyond that afforded by the presence of an agent and a school-teacher. Efforts have been made to induce them to remove to a reservation on the Chiquita River, where abundant agricultural lands are offered them, but their terror of the Apaches prevents them from even a thoughtful consideration of the proposition. All small patches of land scattered around them susceptible of tillage have been brought under cultivation. They raise peaches and apricots, as well as corn and vegetables, and have small flocks of sheep and goats. They are exceedingly superstitious, holding tenaciously to all their ancient customs, but are peaceable and industrious, and if they could be induced to remove to a country capable of their support they would soon come to be a thriving people. It is proposed to adopt more vigorous efforts for promoting education among them.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.—The *Mojaves* to the number of 830, and the *Hualapais* numbering 620, are located on a reserve of 117 square miles on the Colorado River. The Hualapais came to the reserve from the northwestern part of Arizona in May last. Although they have hitherto subsisted entirely upon the hunt, they are growing quite content with their changed life, and have already begun to plant, and display an interest in agriculture.

An irrigating-canal, nine miles long, was opened in June last, and will be put in complete working-order this winter, when sufficient land can be cultivated to speedily render these Indians self-supporting, and warrant the removal of the remaining river-tribes to this reservation. The Mojaves have done most of this work, and labored the past winter for their rations alone, taking a great interest in its completion. The reservation has about 50,000 acres of land which can be cultivated with irrigation. Corn, wheat, and pumpkins are now the chief products, but cotton and sugar can be successfully raised. The crops for the year just closed consist of 400 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels each of corn and beans, 9 tons of melons, and a quantity of pumpkins.

A school was maintained during the winter with an attendance of forty-eight scholars, and much interest in it was manifested, but it can only be made of permanent benefit by the addition of a boarding and manual-labor department. With wisely-administered aid, the agent states that the 1,400 Indians now on the reservation can be made entirely self-supporting within two years. They are, as a community, the most temperate people in the Territory, though there is no lack of opportunity for obtaining whisky.

The remaining river-tribes belonging on this reservation are 450 *Chimhuevas*, who have lately been induced to abandon their roving life, and are settled down on the California side of the river, forty miles below the reserve; 930 *Yumas*, at Fort Yuma; 700 *Mojaves*, at Fort Mojave, and 150 *Coahuillas*, and 180 *Cocopahs*, south of Fort Yuma. These now obtain a precarious living by planting on land watered by the overflow of the river, with occasional aid from the agent to prevent suffering. He does not advise their removal to the reservation until

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the amount of land irrigated is sufficient to have them at once labor for their own support. The presence of troops at this reserve is a serious obstacle to all good effort in their behalf, and is in spite of the repeated remonstrance of the agent.

It is believed that only two permanent reservations will be required for Indians in Arizona heretofore treated as hostile: the White Mountain, including Apache and San Carlos agencies, and Colorado River. The Verde reservation should be broken up and the Indians removed to San Carlos. Chiricahua agency should be transferred to Hot Springs, in New Mexico. By this consolidation Indian affairs in Arizona would be vastly simplified, and capable of much more economical administration. Each of these reservations offers a country suitable for herding and agriculture. The main expense will consist in "taking out" ditches for irrigation, but the crops of a single year, computed at Arizona prices, which include heavy transportation, will more than cover the expense.

NEW MEXICO.

NAVAJO AGENCY.—The *Navajos*, occupying a reservation ninety miles by sixty in Northwestern Arizona and Northeastern New Mexico, number 9,068, besides whom there are about 2,000 living off the reserve, seldom or never visiting the agency, who raise crops sufficient for their own support, and need assistance only in the way of civilization and house-building, with some instructions as to improved methods of farming. The Navajoes are an industrious, agricultural, and pastoral people, giving especial attention to sheep-raising, from the wool of which they manufacture a superior blanket. Their flocks were reduced nearly 40,000 by the severe cold of last winter. They now own about 130,000 sheep and 10,000 horses. Their crops, which are often injured by early frost, seldom last them beyond December 1, from which time till their next crop the reservation Indians are partially dependent on Government bounty. It is desirable that their farming-lands be extended by the addition of a strip of country on the south, six by sixty miles, in exchange for an equal amount upon the north side of their reservation.

A police-force consisting of 200 of the chiefs and principal men, organized last summer, has been very efficient in the arrest and punishment of Indian thieves, and in the return of stolen stock to the owner.

Though day-schools have been maintained among them ever since their removal from the Bosque Redondo five years since, the agent reports almost no benefit therefrom owing to the irregularity of attendance. Of the 2,963 children on the reservation only 82 have been reached during the year. The establishment of boarding-schools among them is an imperative necessity. A home for 28 children was opened this year. From present appearances the Navajoes are likely to enter quite earnestly upon a plan of civilization offered them, provided suitable land for pasturage can be secured.

PUEBLO AGENCY.—The *Pueblos* are a virtuous, temperate, industrious, self-governing, and self-supporting people, retaining the manners, customs, and religious notions of their ancestors, the Aztecs, and still looking for Montezuma to return. Many ruins of pueblos show them to have once been a powerful people, long ago reduced in numbers and prosperity by successive subjugations by and revolts from the Spaniards. They number about 9,500, and are gathered in 19 villages in the northern part of the Territory, where they have cultivated farms for generations, raising grain, vegetables, and fruit; also cattle, sheep, and goats. These lands were confirmed to them by act of Congress, December 22,

1858. Those near the Rio Grande support themselves comfortably; those more remote, depending upon small streams and rain-falls, often suffer severely by loss of crops. Their crops this year are very large. They are very skillful in the manufacture of pottery, which they sell to the Mexicans in exchange for food when their harvests fail. Each village has its governor and other officers; a court composed of three old men, from whose decision appeal is rarely made, and over all a "cacique," or high priest, elected for life. They live in adobe houses from two to five stories high, entered from the roof, which is reached by ladders. They are subjected to great hardships by reason of frequent depredations and encroachments upon their lands and water-rights by Mexicans, for which they can obtain no redress in the Mexican courts, and they look to the agent as the sole protector of their interests. Until within three years they have been opposed to schools, principally through the influence of outside parties. This prejudice is now in great measure overcome. Eight schools have been in operation during most of the year, attended by 298 pupils. Three additional schools were asked for by the Indians, but there were no funds for their support.

CIMARRON AND ABIQUIU AGENCIES.—The (960) *Jicarilla Apaches* and (1,590) *Capote*, *Muache*, and *Weeminuche Utes*, under these agencies, are living upon private land-grants in a section rapidly being filled up by settlers. The Utes were parties to the treaty of 1873 at Los Pinos, and agreed to remove to the southern part of the Ute reservation as soon as an agency should be established there. They are peaceable and spend most of their time in hunting, returning to the agencies for provisions when game is scarce. The Apaches are idle, thievish vagabonds, constantly committing petty depredations and roving among the Mexican towns, where they obtain liquor freely and learn the worst vices with surprising readiness.

An ineffectual attempt was made in 1872 to induce the Cimarron Apaches to join the Mescaleros. A reservation for the Jicarillas was set apart by Executive order in March last in New Mexico, west of the Navajoes. Until they shall have been removed and appliances provided for their settlement, and the ordinary inducements to Indian labor brought to bear upon them, there can be no reason to hope for any improvement among them; but, meanwhile, by the issue of rations sufficient to satisfy their hunger they can be kept to a large extent from committing serious depredations.

SOUTHERN APACHE AGENCY.—The *Southern Apaches*, 400 in number, the most intractable and indolent tribe in New Mexico, have just been removed from Tulerosa to Cañada Almosa, their old home near the Hot Springs, which has been set apart as their permanent reservation. The past year, for the first time in their history, these Indians have been induced to work. Several old chiefs and young men in the spring helped on a dam and irrigating-ditch at Tulerosa, and made a fine start in farming. Early frosts and their rumored removal soon caused them to abandon their work, and the crops were a failure.

MESCALERO AGENCY.—About 600 *Mescaleros* are located near Fort Stanton. The rest of the tribe are among the Comanches and in Old Mexico, many of whom are reported to be on their way to join their friends on the reservation. They are restless, roving Indians, subsisting by hunting and Government rations. They are making no progress in civilizatiou, and even if they desired to farm their proposed reservation affords no suitable land. They were formerly located on the Bosque Redondo reservation, but unable to live peaceably with the Navajos,

who were removed there in 1864, they left the reserve, and, until collected at Fort Stanton, were more or less engaged in raiding. Since then, under the effective surveillance of the military, they have committed very few depredations.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina, and the adjacent States of Georgia and Tennessee, numbering about two thousand, being those who decided to remain and become citizens when the main body of the Cherokee people removed West in 1838, are not under the care of an agent of the Department, and the condition of those in North Carolina has long been very unsatisfactory. They suffered much during the late war, and being in an impoverished condition, desired to be brought under the immediate charge of the Government as its wards. With a view to this, Congress, by law, approved July 27, 1868, enacted that the Secretary of the Interior should cause the Commissioner of Indan Affairs to take the same charge of them as of other tribes of Indians. Owing, however, to the failure, or want of any positive law on the subject, and the lack of appropriations for the purpose, but little has been accomplished. A special agent was sent out by the Department in 1869, to take a census of these people, and make payment of the interest-money on a per capita fund, set apart for the benefit of such as were enrolled, and their descendants, under the act of Congress, approved July 29, 1838. These Indians have no reservation, and such as have land or property hold the same as citizens, and under treaty stipulations have little or no claims upon the Government. During the time William H. Thomas was agent for the Cherokees in North Carolina, it appears that he made an arrangement with them through their chiefs and headmen to use the money received in payment of the per capita fund due the Cherokees arising out of the treaty of 1835–'36, for the purchase of land, with the understanding that each person or family should receive a title for a quantity of land in proportion to the amount paid. Under this arrangement 38,000 acres were purchased by said Thomas, for which $34,000 were paid. At subsequent times additional land was purchased, not included in the original authority or agreement, amounting to 13,000 acres, at a cost of $17,000, and most of the lands embraced in said purchase have been occupied by said Cherokees since the date of purchase, but, with the exception of perhaps less than a dozen of cases, without a shadow of title from the said Thomas or any one else. Thomas took a title to said purchases of land in his own name; afterward became insolvent, and in 1859 confessed judgment to one T. Johnson for $30,000, and under this judgment all the Cherokee lands, where the title was apparently in Thomas, were sold by the sheriff, and bought by the said Johnson. At the instance of friends of the Cherokees, an action was brought against said Thomas, Johnson, and others, in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, for the purpose of confirming or decreeing the title to the lands purchased by the said Thomas in the said Cherokees. While the suit was pending, Congress by an act approved June 23, 1874, appropriated $15,000, or so much thereof as was necessary, to survey the land of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. A special agent was appointed by the Department, and, under instructions from the General Land-Office, proceeded to North Carolina for the purpose of ascertaining the location of the lands claimed by said Cherokees, in order that a sur-

veyor might be properly instructed to survey the exterior boundary lines, at least, of said lands.

The court above referred to appointed a board of arbitrators, with the consent of the parties in interest, to settle the whole matter then pending. The terms of this agreement for reference to arbitration were that the reference should go into effect when approved by R. P. Dick, United States district judge, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Justice. The agreement of reference was approved by these parties. By the terms of this agreement for reference it is provided that the award of a majority of the arbitrators shall be a rule of court in all matters involved in the pending suits, and shall be final and forever obligatory between the parties as to all matters referred.

The award has been made and approved by the court; and while it is represented that said board of arbitrators failed to award to the Cherokees all the lands claimed by them and by the special agent of the Department last referred to, it is hoped that in the main it may be satisfactory to the parties in interest, and thus settle a complex and intricate matter of long standing.

The Cherokees are in great need of a competent, trustworthy adviser, under whose direction they may now be able to settle the pending questions respecting their property rights, and also be furnished with school-facilities for their children.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

QUAPAW AGENCY.—This agency includes 236 *Quapaws*, 212 confederated *Peorias* and *Miamies*, 142 *Ottawas*, 90 *Eastern Shawnees*, 239 *Wyandotts*, 207 *Senecas*, and 147 *Modocs*, who are located in adjacent reservations in the northeast part of the Territory, containing in all 201,667 acres of valuable farming and wood lands. All of these Indians wear citizen's dress, live in houses, have abandoned the chase, and depend more or less on the cultivation of the soil for subsistence. Their country was invaded by both armies during the late war, causing much destruction of property, and generally retarding civilization.

The Quapaws are still the most indolent and backward of them all, greatly given to intoxication, and by the partial failure of crops must suffer during the coming winter unless assistance is furnished.

The Peorias include the smaller tribe of Weas, Kaskaskias, and Piankeshaws who were with them removed from Kansas in 1867. They were joined in 1872 by forty Miamies, whose lands in Kansas were appraised and sold. A delay in securing the permanent consolidation of these two tribes has been unfortunate, but they are making valuable improvements on their reserve, and are interested in their school.

The remnant of the Modocs who were removed here from Washington Territory in November last, have been entirely peaceable and industrious. They are satisfied with their new home, interested in farming, have sent thirty children to school, and are very desirous that the rest of their band should join them.

The remaining tribes are making steady progress. They are as comfortably situated as most of their white neighbors, and all their children of proper age attend school. The whole number of acres cultivated by the tribes of this agency is 5,131, an increase of 30 per cent. since 1872. They have raised 25,207 bushels of wheat, corn, and oats; made 12,011 rods of fence, and planted nearly 10,000 fruit-trees.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY.—Under this agency are 500 *Sac* and *Fox*, 688 *Absentee Shawnees*, and 355 *Mexican Kickapoos*.

The *Sac* and *Fox* are on a fine reservation of 483,840 acres, 375 of which they have cultivated. They are still blanket Indians, but are honest, temperate, and making steady progress, as shown during the past year by the building of houses, digging of wells, and purchase of plows, wagons, and harnesses, all paid for out of their annuity, which is $60 per capita. They own 1,000 horses and 1,000 head of cattle, and over 2,000 hogs. Their manual-labor boarding-school, attended by twenty-eight out of the forty-eight children of the tribe, is in a flourishing condition.

About 80 Sac and Fox in Iowa before referred to, and 200 comprising the band of Mokohoko, who are persistent vagrants in Kansas, should be removed to this reservation, which is more than ample to furnish all with a comfortable home.

The *Absentee Shawnees* more than thirty years ago left the main body of the tribe, then located in Kansas, and opened farms in the Indian Territory, mainly within a tract thirty miles square, adjoining the Seminoles, set apart in 1867 as a reservation for the Pottawatomies, and have since supported themselves with no aid from the Government, except for education. By the provision of the act of May 23, 1872, their lands have been allotted in severalty, and they are to-day an industrious people, whose chief pursuit is the raising of stock. They own large herds of mules, horses, cattle, and hogs. This occupation obliges them to make homes so remote from each other that the attendance on the day-school is necessarily small. If a manual-labor boarding-school could be established, which they greatly desire but are not able to support, the present attendance of twenty pupils would soon be more than doubled.

The *Kickapoos* are a portion of those who, about twenty-five years ago, separated from the tribes then in Illinois and emigrated to the Indian Territory, and thence to Mexico, which country has since afforded a safe retreat from justice after raiding on the Texas frontier. A special commission last year visited them in Mexico and succeeded in securing their removal to the Indian Territory, and their location on the North Fork of the Canadian River, notwithstanding much opposition on the part of the Mexicans, who claimed them as a protection from the Mescaleros and Lipans.

OSAGE AND KAW AGENCIES.—The Osage and Kaw agencies have been consolidated under one agent.

The *Osages*, numbering according to last enrollment 2,872, are on a reservation, purchased of the Cherokees, bounded by the State line of Kansas, the ninety-sixth meridian, and the Arkansas River. It contains 1,466,643 acres, of which one twenty-fifth is suitable for tillage and one-half for grazing, and about one-half is sparsely wooded with scrub-oak. They are the remnants of a powerful people which has made but one treaty with the United States, and kept that inviolate. Because of their persistent peace and friendship they incurred the contempt and hatred of the wild tribes, which finally resulted in open war, in which the Osages suffered severely and have been subjected to continued depredations and outrages on the part of the whites. Their fertile reservation in Kansas was so overrun by lawless settlers, who took forcible possession of their cultivated fields, robbed and burned their houses, stole their stock, and plundered their graves, that at last they relinquished their lands in that State, which were sold by act of Congress July 15, 1870, and removed to the Indian Territory. After waiting one year to have

their eastern boundary surveyed, it was found that what few improvements they had ventured to make, as well as their best land, were in the Cherokee reservation. Another compromise was effected and a new boundary-line established, and those who had any courage left for farming began to plant. Two hundred acres were put under cultivation in the year 1872, from which good crops were realized, and since then they have been making steady progress.

During the year they have made peace with the Pawnees, and not only took no part in the Indian war just closed, but used their utmost endeavors to prevent it. They have committed no depredations, and but one man has been reported intoxicated. Small corn-fields have been enlarged, 8,000 rods of fencing made, and all are anxious to sow wheat. Nearly all the half-breeds, about 300, are educated, wear civilized dress, have good houses and farms, and are self-supporting. Most of the remainder are still blanket Indians, taking their first lessons in the school of labor. Of these, seventy-five families are living in comfortable hewed log-houses, (28 of which have been built during the year,) surrounded by cultivated fields, and possess horses, hogs, and poultry, and in some cases wagons, farming-implements, and cows. Twenty have been furnished this year with a wagon, plow, and harness as a reward for the cultivation and fencing of ten acres. The remainder of the tribe have from half an acre to five-acre fields under cultivation, and generally inclosed by fence. They own 12,000 horses, 3,000 head of cattle, and 2,000 swine; 3,000 acres have been cultivated this year and 790 broken. After planting, the majority were forced to go on the buffalo-hunt for subsistence, but in a few weeks, on account of the hostilities of the plains Indians, were called home, to find their crops nearly destroyed by drought and grasshoppers. Without food and deprived of their hunting privileges, they are entirely dependent on the use of their funds for support until they can raise another crop. Fortunately, at the last session of Congress authority was granted for such liberal use of these funds as will prevent suffering, and at the same time add largely to the impulse toward civilization. Two schools have an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Like the Otoes, the Osages were informed last year, during their visit to Washington, that hereafter all issues would be made only in return for labor. As to the workings of this plan among blanket Indians, after one year's trial, their agent reports:

> The Osages have continued peaceable, though it is the usual time for them to make a "quick hunt" on the plains. All the leading men desire their people to respect the orders of the Government, by remaining on their reservation. The issuing of rations on account of labor has stimulated many of them, who never labored before, to improving the roads from their villages to the agencies, and cutting house-logs. That provision in the appropriation bill requiring service for food is working admirably. All the leading men of the tribe have now given up their opposition to civilization. There never was so much enthusiasm for improvement. When four or five heads of families will agree to cut logs and assist each other in building houses, I provide a suitable white man to select the trees and assist them in hewing the logs and putting up their houses. About 300 acres of wheat have been sown on the small farms of the blanket Indians; some of it was taken by the grasshoppers, and is being sown again, the owner assisting by driving a harrowing team. Several of these have also been digging wells.

During their summer hunt a party of twenty-nine Osages, including ten women and children, having among them but four muzzle-loading guns and revolvers, wandered into an uninhabited portion of Kansas in which the privilege of hunting had been reserved to them, and were near Medicine Lodge on their way home with a large quantity of dried meat, when a party of forty armed white men came within half a mile

of their camp. The Osages sent out to speak with them, were received in a friendly manner, and then disarmed and detained. Others, by twos, continued coming until eight were held as prisoners, four of whom were immediately shot, the others almost miraculously making their escape. The camp was then attacked, whose inmates fled for their lives, leaving everything behind. They were pursued for three or four miles under a shower of bullets, and after five days reached the agency in an almost naked and starving condition. Three bodies, scalped and mutilated, were afterward found, but the fifty-four ponies and mules and other property were either taken off or destroyed. Fearing that the Osages would take summary vengeance, these murderers rushed to the governor of Kansas, were enrolled as militia, and since, with others, on the plea of defending the terrified settlers from murderous savages, have been hanging around the borders of the reservation, ready to fire on the slightest pretext. They refuse to deliver up the property, and, while they boast of the deed, decline to give any statement under oath to the United States commissioner as to the facts in the case. Meantime the Osages remained on their reservation, quietly waiting, and looking to the Government for protection and justice.

A commission appointed to investigate the matter find the facts substantially as stated above, and recommend that the governor of Kansas be requested to restore the plunder taken from the Osages by the militia, and that, if the governor fails to comply with such request, the United States Government be held responsible to make good the pecuniary loss suffered by the Osages.

Attention is invited to the annual report of Agent Gibson for a detailed account of this dastardly affair.

The *Kaws* have the same language and customs as the Osages. They number 523, and are on a tract of 100,000 acres in the northwestern corner of the Osage reservation, to which they were removed from Kansas in June, 1873. For three years the prospect of their early removal greatly retarded their civilization, but the possession of permanent homes has proved a powerful stimulus to industry.

Nearly all the men have labored faithfully in the cultivation of 200 acres and making preparations for the coming year, but have lost most of their crops by drought and grasshoppers. A large number of ponies have been exchanged for swine. They are taking claims, splitting rails, and making general improvements. A school-house to accommodate seventy-five boarding pupils, another for a day-school, and a house for the agent, all of stone, besides an office, a warehouse, and residences for the blacksmith and physician, of hewed logs, have been completed during the year; also four log-houses built and occupied by half-breeds. The school opened in August with fifty-four pupils.

UNION AGENCY.—The *Cherokees*, numbering 17,217, (including 1,300 freedmen,) have a reservation of 12,007,351 acres in the northeast part of Indian Territory, with some 50,000 acres under cultivation. Their principal crop, corn and potatoes, owing to drought has this year proved a failure. Wheat-raising has but lately been introduced, and the crop, though uninjured, is small, being only 1,500 bushels. Small quantities of cotton were raised, with good success, for exportation. The Cherokees depend much upon the hay cut from their prairies, not only for feeding their live stock, but as a source of revenue, large quantities being annually sold to drovers for the herds driven from Texas to Kansas; but the drought dried up the grass, so that but little hay was gathered. The failure of these crops is likely to entail great suffering.

Sixty-five day-schools are in operation, with a total of about 1,900

pupils, seven of these being for freedmen. In addition to these is the Cherokee Female Seminary, the primary department with 45 and the high school with 25 pupils. In the primary department students are clothed, boarded, and taught entirely at the expense of the nation, while to high-school students only the tuition is free.

The Cherokee Orphan Asylum continues in successful operation, giving a home and school to nearly a hundred children. It still occupies the male seminary building, but it is hoped that the new building for the orphan asylum, now in process of erection, will be completed and occupied, and the male seminary be re-opened for school purposes, in a few months. The Cherokee asylum is also being built, which will supply a home for the blind, deaf, dumb, insane, and indigent of the nation.

The *Seminoles* number 2,438, and are living upon a reservation just west of the Creeks. By an unfortunate mistake in the running of the line separating the land ceded to the Government by the Creeks for the use of Seminoles, the latter are located upon Creek territory. The Creeks refuse to sell the land thus occupied, although many improvements have been made thereon, and propose that the Seminoles merge their nationality with that of the Creeks. The fact that the two tribes speak the same language is much in favor of such a union; but the Seminoles are strongly averse to it. They prefer to retain their present system of per capita payments of annuities instead of using them for the public good. They are a quiet, industrious people, living by farming and stock-raising. In civilization they are not so far behind their neighbors as might have been expected from their comparatively inferior advantages. They have had four day-schools in operation, but, owing to some dissatisfaction among the people, the attendance has been small and the success limited.

The *Creeks* number about 13,000, (including 2,000 freedmen,) and are located on a reservation of 3,215,495 acres, in the eastern part of the Indian Territory.

They have no per capita payments being made to this tribe, their support coming entirely from individual labor, and they are almost exclusively engaged in farming and stock-raising, although a few have adopted mechanical pursuits. Between thirty and forty thousand acres under cultivation. Their principal crop is corn, but large quantities of wheat and vegetables are raised, and many families cultivate cotton, which they spin and weave or knit for their own use. The soil and climate are favorable to fruit-growing, and many orchards are already bearing, while more fruit-trees are planted each year. Last spring larger crops were planted than ever before, and a plenteous harvest was anticipated, but losses by drought, grasshoppers, and prairie fires combined to make it a year of disaster; notwithstanding, fair crops have been gathered.

The general condition of the tribe seems prosperous. The climate is admirably adapted to herding, and the value of live-stock owned by the Creeks is estimated at a million and a quarter of dollars. The dissensions so long prevalent in Creek politics seem at last to have arrived at an amicable settlement.

There are thirty-one day-schools, twenty of which are taught by native teachers. Five of them are for freedmen, who enjoy equal privileges, with the exception of being debarred from all benefit of the boarding-schools. Of these there are three, with a total of 200 pupils, conducted under the auspices of the Methodist and Presbyterian Boards, who furnish the teachers and pay their salaries. The children are

year. The year's crops, through drought and grasshoppers, are almost a failure. For four successive seasons their crops have suffered more or less from these causes, so that, although their advancement in civilization has been very great, they are still largely dependent on Government bounty.

These tribes exert an important influence by the good example which they never fail to set their wild neighbors, the Kiowas and Comanches on the south, and the Arapahoes and Cheyennes on the north, with whom, as well as the Government, they are on most friendly terms, and by whom they are frequently visited. During a fight in July last, near the Wichita River, between the United States troops and the wild tribes, a large amount of property belonging to the peaceable and loyal Wichitas was destroyed. The depredations of whisky-sellers and white horse-thieves upon these tribes are a serious obstacle to their progress, the agent finding it almost impossible to secure the conviction of the marauders even after their arrest.

The Pawnees left their reservation in Nebraska last winter, and came hither against the remonstrances of their agent. Circumstances rendering it difficult to force them to return, and the removal of the whole Pawnee tribe to the Indian Territory being under consideration, they were allowed to remain and draw rations, and have this year joined the Wichitas in farming.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE, AND CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCIES.—The 1,700 *Kiowas*, 602 *Apaches*, 2,643 *Comanches*, and 30 *Delawares*, included in the former, and the 2,250 *Cheyennes*, 1,644 *Arapahoes* and 130 *Apaches*, included in the latter agency, have already been referred to at length, and a plan marked out for their future management. If this plan shall not be adopted it will be necessary to provide a separate agency for the Cheyennes. The stubborn loyalty of the Arapahoes during the troubles of the summer has opened a wide breach between themselves and the Cheyennes, who went almost in a body upon the war-path. The Arapahoes are also inclined to settle down and enter at once upon a civilized life. To enable them to do this, a separate agency farther to the east should be manned for the Cheyennes, and when the additional 3,000 Arapahoes from the Sioux country have been removed south, these united bands will be more than can be economically managed at one agency.

A few acres have been cultivated by Indians in each agency with no result, owing to severe drought. A boarding-school, attended by 45 Arapahoes, has hardly been interrupted during the year. The school at the Kiowa agency has had an attendance of 39 pupils, none of whom, however, are the children of Indians belonging to the agency.

CALIFORNIA.

Mission Indians.—The plan earnestly recommended by the Department to Congress at its last session for ameliorating the condition of the 5,000 Mission Indians in Southern California did not meet the approval of that body, and nothing has been attempted in their behalf beyond the appointment of a commissioner, who has visited them during the past few months, and is endeavoring to procure a title to certain lands, either in a body or in small patches, which these poor and inoffensive people may hold for a homestead while they make their living by herding goats and sheep, and laboring for the surrounding settlers. These Indians, like those mentioned in Arizona, came to us in the acquisition of Mexican territory, and like them have been stripped of all rights,

even to the lands from which they and their fathers had for hundreds of years derived a comfortable living. This class of Indians seems forcibly to illustrate the truth that no man has a place or a fair chance to exist under the Government of the United States who has not a part in it.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.—The *Hoopa*, *Redwood*, and *Siah* bands of Indians are located on the Hoopa Valley reservation, in the northwestern part of California, on both sides of the Trinity River, near its junction with the Klamath. They number: Hoopas, 496; Redwoods, 60; and Siahs, 110. This reservation of 38,400 acres is in one of the most inaccessible parts of the coast-range, and is reached by two trails, both of which are impassable in the winter season. Only about 1,200 acres are suitable for farming, all of which is inferior land. The timber is valuable, but not abundant in accessible places. These Indians all live in houses, wear citizens' dress and are peaceable and well disposed, but have not yet made much advance in civilization. The greatest obstacle to their improvement is the presence of a garrison of soldiers upon their reservation who set the Indians the worst possible examples of licentiousness and drunkenness. From the latter vice, however, the Indians have so far kept themselves almost entirely free. It is recommended by the agent and inspector that this garrison be removed. Four hundred and fifty acres have been cultivated during the year and 80 acres broken. The crop consists of 2,500 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of potatoes. Besides the agency stock the Indians own, individually, 35 horses, 2 mules, and 115 hogs; 139,563 feet of lumber have been sawed, and 12 houses built, 2 for employés and 10 for Indians The saw-mill has undergone extensive repairs, which will treble its capacity. There is a day-school in which 107 pupils have been taught during the year, several of whom have learned to speak English. The increased interest of these Indians in education and their general improvement are encouraging. A Sabbath-school is well attended.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.—The *Potter Valley*, *Pitt River*, *Redwood*, *Ukie*, *Wylackie*, *Cancow*, and *Little Lake* Indians, numbering in all 1,200, are on a reservation of 31,683 acres of fine farming, grazing, and wood lands, in Northwestern California, on which they cultivate small patches in vegetables, but depend mainly on fishing and hunting. They wear citizens' dress, and are quite easily governed. The two schools have been attended by 120 pupils. Under the influence of their religious teachers a remarkable change in the character and life of nearly the whole tribe has taken place during the year, in the renouncing, not only their pagan customs and beliefs, but the vices of gambling, swearing, drinking, &c., learned by contact with so-called civilization. About 200 homeless Ukiales and 800 other Indians in Colusa and Lake Counties should be placed on this reservation.

TULE RIVER AGENCY.—The *Tules* and *Tejons*, numbering 307, have been located on 400 acres on the Tule River, rented by the Government since 1867. In regard to this lease Inspector Kemble reports:

> From such information as I am able to acquire, I learn that this farm comprises between four and five hundred acres of agricultural land. It was originally the home of the Tule Indians. Under the superintendency of T. Henley, about seventeen years ago, they were removed and their lands taken up by the chief clerk, T. Madden, who located school-warrants upon them. The Indians were then taken back to their old homes, and the Government have since paid from one thousand to nineteen hundred and twenty dollars annual rent for the land now occupied. Two sections of Government land taken by a former agent for the use of the Department at this place, fenced and partially cultivated, have also been suffered to fall into the hands of parties anxious to emulate the example of the individual above named. These parties are now demanding rent for their occupation by the Government, having taken possession of them with their improvements and while the grain was growing in the field.

year. The year's crops, through drought and grasshoppers, are almost a failure. For four successive seasons their crops have suffered more or less from these causes, so that, although their advancement in civilization has been very great, they are still largely dependent on Government bounty.

These tribes exert an important influence by the good example which they never fail to set their wild neighbors, the Kiowas and Comanches on the south, and the Arapahoes and Cheyennes on the north, with whom, as well as the Government, they are on most friendly terms, and by whom they are frequently visited. During a fight in July last, near the Wichita River, between the United States troops and the wild tribes, a large amount of property belonging to the peaceable and loyal Wichitas was destroyed. The depredations of whisky-sellers and white horse-thieves upon these tribes are a serious obstacle to their progress, the agent finding it almost impossible to secure the conviction of the marauders even after their arrest.

The Pawnees left their reservation in Nebraska last winter, and came hither against the remonstrances of their agent. Circumstances rendering it difficult to force them to return, and the removal of the whole Pawnee tribe to the Indian Territory being under consideration, they were allowed to remain and draw rations, and have this year joined the Wichitas in farming.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE, AND CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCIES.—The 1,700 *Kiowas*, 602 *Apaches*, 2,643 *Comanches*, and 30 *Delawares*, included in the former, and the 2,250 *Cheyennes*, 1,644 *Arapahoes* and 130 *Apaches*, included in the latter agency, have already been referred to at length, and a plan marked out for their future management. If this plan shall not be adopted it will be necessary to provide a separate agency for the Cheyennes. The stubborn loyalty of the Arapahoes during the troubles of the summer has opened a wide breach between themselves and the Cheyennes, who went almost in a body upon the war-path. The Arapahoes are also inclined to settle down and enter at once upon a civilized life. To enable them to do this, a separate agency farther to the east should be manned for the Cheyennes, and when the additional 3,000 Arapahoes from the Sioux country have been removed south, these united bands will be more than can be economically managed at one agency.

A few acres have been cultivated by Indians in each agency with no result, owing to severe drought. A boarding-school, attended by 45 Arapahoes, has hardly been interrupted during the year. The school at the Kiowa agency has had an attendance of 39 pupils, none of whom, however, are the children of Indians belonging to the agency.

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The reservation, containing 64,000 acres, set apart for these Indians by executive order January 9, 1873, has but 200 acres of inferior tillable land, with some grazing-lands and valuable timber. Two-thirds of the whole are rocky and mountainous. Upon this reservation nine houses, a blacksmith shop, and a barn were erected; but, owing to change of agents and want of funds, the work was stopped, and, at the opening of spring, the body of the Indians were still on the Madden farm, where their crops this year have been mostly raised, only forty acres being cultivated on the new reservation.

A school, with twenty-five pupils, was maintained during six months of the year.

OREGON.

SILETZ AND ALSEA AGENCIES.—The *Coast* tribes, consisting of fourteen small tribes in the former, and the *Coos*, *Umpquas*, *Alseas*, and *Sinselaws* in the latter agency, numbering in all 1,343, are living along the Pacific coast on a reservation containing 2,050 square miles. Those at Siletz are industrious, wear citizen's dress, and support themselves mainly by farming and working for white settlers. They have cultivated, individually, with some Government help in the way of teams, nearly a thousand acres, raising 36,000 bushels of wheat, which, if a grist-mill were within reach, would render the tribe self-supporting. Their general improvement during the year is marked. Many have purchased teams and cows from farmers in the vicinity in return for labor. Notwithstanding the failure of their potato-crop last season, and the consequent struggle to sustain life through the winter, the cattle of settlers ranged untouched along the borders of the reservation within two miles of the agency. They have built for themselves this year 20 houses, making the whole number 150. A small day-school has been maintained and a manual-labor school has recently been opened.

The Alsea Indians live mainly by hunting and fishing. All are desirous of having lands allotted in severalty, and if they can be consolidated at some favorable points, where greater inducements for individual labor can be offered in the allotment of land and assistance in rendering a supply of farming implements, it is believed that much more favorable results will be obtained for the next year.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.—This agency in Western Oregon includes the *Calapooia*, *Molel*, *Umpqua*, *Tumwater*, *Clackama*, *Rogue River*, and other small bands of Indians, numbering 800, and living on a reservation of 61,440 acres. They all wear citizens' dress and live in houses. The allotment of land in severalty has given a new impulse to farming, and they have 2,000 acres under cultivation and have raised 8,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, and proportionate quantities of vegetables. They have two schools which seem quite successful. Treaty stipulations with these tribes expire with the present year. This will be quite a severe blow to advancement, by depriving them of schools and other helps toward civilization.

There are upon the reservation 200 Indians, belonging to the Nez-trucca, Titamook, and other tribes, who have never ceded their lands to the Government, and have only received assistance in the issue of small quantities of provisions at long intervals. An appropriation for their benefit is greatly needed.

KLAMATH AGENCY.—Five hundred Klamaths, with 475 Modocs, Pi-Utes, and Yahooskin and Walpahpe Snakes, are on a reservation of 1,056,000 acres on the Klamath River. The severe and long winters render all farming operations a failure, but stock-raising promises to be

profitable, and 300 cattle, mostly cows and heifers, have, during the year, been issued to individual Indians, for which they have provided a full supply of hay. These Indians are industrious and contented and unusually free from the ordinary Indian vices. A boarding-school, with separate dormitories for boys and girls built during the year, has been opened, and is attended by 25 pupils. The saw-mill is run mainly by Indian labor. Three hundred thousand feet of lumber have been sawed, and a contract for 210,000 feet for the military department at Fort Klamath is being filled.

Respecting the removal of the remaining portion of the Modoc tribe to the Indian Territory, reference is respectfully made to a communication from the secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, which is submitted herewith.

A serious question affecting the rights of the Klamath Indians to their reservation has arisen on account of a grant of land to aid in the construction of a wagon-road. It is impossible to convince the Indians that when a certain tract of land has been set apart for their exclusive use, their Great Father could ever give it away the second time to another party, and there is little question but that they will stoutly resist any attempt of persons owning the land-grants to make any settlement or disposition of land within the boundary-lines of their reservation, and I deem it quite important that an early adjustment of the matter be had. The following is a brief statement of the case:

An act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, granted to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military wagon-road from Eugene City, by way of the Middle Fork of Willamette River and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range of mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State, alternate sections of public lands, designated by odd numbers, for three sections in width on each side of said road. Subsequently, on the 14th of October, 1864, a treaty was concluded (ratified February 17, 1870,) between the United States and the Klamath and Modoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, by the terms of the first article of which the United States recognized the existence of the Indian title or claim to the region of country therein described, by having the Indians cede and relinquish their right, title, and claim thereto to the United States, with the proviso, "that the following-described tract within the country ceded by the treaty shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as an Indian reservation." Then follows a description of the tract of country reserved. (See Stat. at Large, vol. 16, p. 708.) The route of the wagon-road hereinbefore mentioned passes through the tract of country reserved, as above quoted, for Indian purposes, and the odd sections falling within said description have been approved to the State of Oregon, since the ratification of said treaty, for the benefit of the road within limits of said road to the extent of 93,150.41 acres. In this connection it is suggested that if the Indian title had not been extinguished and was in existence, the same being recognized to the region of country in question by the treaty of October 14, 1864, the grant to the State of Oregon made by the act of July 2, 1864, which is confined to *public* land, did not attach to any of the lands within the limits of this reserve. And if the grant did not attach, steps should be taken, if practicable, to have the approval of the lands to the State annulled; but if such annulment is deemed impracticable, the Indians should be protected in their rights and their fears quieted by re-imbursement by Congress for the value of the lands which have been approved to the State.

MALHEUR AGENCY.—The Malheur reservation, on the North Fork of the Malheur River, containing 2,275 square miles, was set apart by executive order, March 14 1871, as a common home for the straggling bands of *Shoshones*, *Bannacks*, and *Pi-Utes*, estimated to number about 1,000, in Southwestern Oregon. Game and salmon abound. Portions of it are suited to agriculture, and an agency-farm of 55 acres has been opened, and some agency-buildings erected. A few Indian families have cultivated small patches of land, but the body of these Indians during the summer have been absent engaged in hunting and fishing.

UMATILLA AGENCY.—The *Walla-Walla*, *Cayuse*, and *Umatilla* Indians, numbering 837, are living on a reservation of 268,000 acres in the northeastern part of the State. The past year about 1,500 acres have been under cultivation, and, with one-half the crop destroyed by crickets, 3,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of oats have been gathered. During the summer the Indians wander away from the reservation to hunt, and gather roots and berries in the mountains, taking their children from school and neglecting their cultivated fields.

Their lands have been surveyed preparatory to allotment. About one-half of these people wear citizens' dress; they own 8,000 horses and 2,000 cattle.

WARM SPRING AGENCY.—The *Wasco*, *Warm Springs*, and *Tinino* Indians, numbering 680, are on a reservation of 464,000 acres, in the northern part of the State. Of this more than one-half is mountainous and covered with timber, mostly pine. The remainder contains but a limited portion of tillable land, yet sufficient to supply the needs of the Indians, and, as an additional inducement to individual inprovement, should be allotted in severalty. Nearly all wear citizens' dress. Two schools have been successfully sustained. Eight hundred acres have been under cultivation, and, although crickets and drought have reduced the yield to one-third of a crop, 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, and smaller quantities of vegetables have been raised.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

YAKAMA AGENCY.—The *Yakamas*, 3,500 in number, are located on a reservation of 800,000 acres in the southern part of Washington Territory. About half of the tribe wear citizens' dress, and are engaged in agriculture. During the past year they have had 3,000 acres under cultivation, and have raised 16,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels oats, and 2,000 bushels potatoes, and although the crops were injured by crickets and drought they will be more than sufficient to subsist them comfortably. They own 13,000 horses and 12,000 head of cattle, and catch large quantities of salmon both for subsistence and sale. Over 400,000 feet of logs have been cut, hauled, and sawed by the Indians under the direction of three white employés; and in building fence, hauling hay, lumber, and wood, and building bridges, &c., they have labored industriously. From their earnings, five have purchased wagons. Two schools are in successful operation. Apprentices under the miller, blacksmith, carpenter, and harness-maker are fast becoming competent workmen. The greatest drawback here seems to be the strife between religious societies.

Learning that two members of the board of Indian commissioners were about to visit the Pacific coast in connection with the purchase of goods for the Department, I made request of the commissioners that they would examine, as far as practicable, any agencies coming within the reach of their journey, and offer suggestions and recommendations

upon any subject relating to the administration of Indian affairs in Washington Territory and Oregon. In response to such request I am happy to lay before the honorable Secretary the following correspondence:

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1874.

SIR: By direction of the board of Indian Commissioners I have the honor to inclose, for your information and such action as you may deem advisable relative thereto, a copy of the special report of Commissioners Lang and Smith, of this board, of a recent visit by them to the Indian reservations in Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains, and to state that the recommendations contained in the report received the approval of the board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H SMITH,
Secretary.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 20, 1874.

The undersigned members of the board of commissioners submit the following special report of a visit made by them during the month of October ultimo to the various Indian reservations in Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains.

While in Portland, Oregon, in connection with the purchase of goods for the Indian service, a communication was received from the Indian Department, at Washington, requesting a report as to whether it was advisable to allot lands in severalty to the Indians upon reservations in that Territory.

It became known to us from many sources of information that the question of consolidating the Indians upon a smaller number of reservations had long been under consideration; and it appeared essential that a determination of this question should first be made, in order to render any such allotment of lands to individual Indians permanent in its character, and to allay the fears, prevailing among all the Indians in this locality, that if houses were built, lands cultivated, and homes established by them, a new change of policy might require their removal to other localities, and the reward of their labor be reaped by other parties.

The commissioners considered the question one of sufficient magnitude to justify them in requesting the co-operation and advice of the United States Indian inspector assigned to that district, General Vandever, and of the general commanding the military department of the Columbia, General O. O. Howard, and took the liberty of formally inviting these gentlemen to co-operate with them in the investigation to be made. All the reservations referred to were visited by members of the commission, and the joint visitation by all the parties named was extended sufficiently to enable each to form an intelligent judgment in respect to the conclusion reached.

The Indians under the care of the Government in the section of Washington Territory named are located upon twelve reservations, ten of which are within the vicinity of Puget Sound and two upon the Pacific coast. Those upon the Puyallup, Nisqually, Chehalis, and Squaxin reservations are under the care of Agent Gibson, whose headquarters are in the city of Olympia. The Tulalip, Port Madison, Swinomish, and Lummi reservations are assigned to Agent Chirouse.

The S'Kokomish reservation, in charge of Agent Eells, is located at the head of Hood's Canal, on Puget Sound. The Neah Bay reservation, in charge of Agent Huntington, is located at the junction of the Straits of Fuca and the Pacific Ocean, and the Quinaielt reservation, in charge of Agent Henry, upon the Pacific coast, about sixty miles south of Neah Bay.

PUYALLUP, ETC., AGENCY.

One member of the commission, F. H. Smith, inspected personally the reservation belonging to the first agency named, except the Chehalis, in the month of April last, and the report made by him to the Indian Department, setting forth the condition of the Indians upon the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Muckleshoot reservations is appended to this report, and referred to for a statement of the facts relative thereto.

The Chehalis reservation was visited by General Vandever, who reports the Indians discouraged in consequence of want of care and assistance in their agricultural pursuits, and the reports continually reaching them of the probability of their ultimate removal from the reservation.

The commissioners visited the S'Kokomish reservation, and made as full an inspection of the valley of the S'Kokomish River, outside of the reservation, as the time at their disposal would permit. The valley for the most part is heavily timbered with fir and cedar. A sufficient area of rich alluvial soil, however, exists along the river-bottom to supply the number of Indians now upon the reservations named with ample

room for any cultivation they are likely to engage in. The pursuits of these Indians, as of all those in the vicinity of the sound, having been in the past mainly fishing and logging, and in view of the limited amount of arable land in this portion of the Territory suitable for agricultural purposes, in the opinion of the commissioners these pursuits are the only ones in which the Indians can profitably engage to any large extent in the future.

A number of white settlers have located in this valley outside the reservation, and an expense of probably $50,000 would be necessary to satisfy their claims. Their presence in the vicinity of the reservation has not proved favorable to the improvement of the Indians. This valley is not only the best, but, so far as was ascertained, the only practicable location for the consolidation of the Indians named on the upper portions of the sound, not liable to very grave objections.

It is recommended that the reservation be enlarged to the extent of an average width of three miles on each side of the S'Kokomish River, extending from its mouth at Hood's canal, to two miles above the main forks of the river. The enlarged reservation would then embrace less than two townships of land, but quite sufficient for the purposes of the Indians proposed to be consolidated upon it. It would possess the advantages of furnishing excellent facilities for the pursuits of fishing and logging, and would isolate the Indians from contact with white settlements more perfectly than any other location available in this portion of the Territory. It is proposed to place the consolidated bands in charge of the agent at S'Kokomish, and that the agency now located at Olympia be discontinued.

TULALIP AGENCY.

The agency headquarters for the various bands of Indians occupying the five reservations of Tulalip, Lummi, Swinomish, Port Madison, and Muckleshoot, is located on Tulalip Bay, at which point all the Government employés reside, except that a farmer is assigned to Lummi. It has not been practicable for the agent or his employés to give any considerable care or attention to the Indians upon these reservations except those located at Tulalip, the distance to be traveled being such as to require about a month for a single visit to the various lands within his jurisdiction.

The habits of all these bands, as of all the Indians upon the sound, are to spend only a small portion of the year upon any reservation, and, so far as they engage in any industrial pursuits, mainly to occupy themselves in fishing, logging, and in the employment of white settlers upon the sound. It is believed that their best interests would be promoted by placing them upon a single reservation, and thus enable the agent and his employés to afford them the advantage of their personal care and assistance.

All the treaties now in force with the Indians of Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains contain provisions looking to the consolidation at some future period of all the bands in that section upon a single reservation, and for this purpose the right is reserved on the part of the Government in each instance to discontinue the reservations and remove the Indians at the pleasure of the President. The Tulalip reservation was selected by Governor Stevens, who negotiated the treaties, as the probable point of concentration. An investigation of its condition and resources, however, revealed the fact that it contains substantially no land for cultivation, and that its timber has become already so far exhausted as to render the occupation of logging unprofitable. The Port Madison, Muckleshoot, and Swinomish reservations are each limited in extent, and for many reasons unsuitable for the permanent home of these consolidated bands of Indians.

The commissioners examined the Lummi reservation, situated upon Bellingham Bay, and found the soil to be excellent for cultivation and easily cleared. The point is as favorable as any upon the sound for engaging profitably in the occupation of fishing, and, except the S'Kokomish, better than any other in respect to its isolation from white settlements. The country extending north has no improvements by white settlers of any considerable value, and it is recommended that the reservation be extended five miles to the northward, and from the Lummi or Nootsack River to Prince George's Sound; and that the Indians now located upon the Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Port Madison, and Swinomish reservations be removed and consolidated at this point.

NEAH BAY AND QUINAIELT.

The Indians upon these reservations, located upon the Pacific coast, differ in many respects, both in their condition and pursuits, from those on Puget Sound. Neither of their reservations contain any considerable area of land suitable for cultivation, and the Indians engage, so far as they provide for their own support, almost exclusively in the capture of whales, furs, seals, and dog-fish. The bands upon the two reservations speak substantially the same language, and are friendly in their relations. The number actually upon the two reservations does not exceed one thousand, and it is believed that economy on the part of the Government, as well as the welfare of the Indians themselves, require their consolidation. It is recommended, therefore, that

the Quinaielt agency and reservation be discontinued, and the Indians now in charge of Agent Henry at Quinaielt be removed to Neah Bay. It is also recommended that the Neah Bay reservation be enlarged by extending the same southward a distance of fifteen miles.

The superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory and the agent at Neah Bay in several annual reports have recommended the purchase of a schooner for the use of these Indians. It is well known that this portion of the coast during a portion of the year is dangerous to navigation, even by vessels of considerable size, and although the canoes used by the Indians are very large and superior in their construction, and are managed with a degree of skill scarcely equaled, many of the fishermen who venture out to a distance of thirty or forty miles into the ocean, in pursuit of whales and seals, never return. It is, therefore, recommended that authority be given to the agent to purchase and man a schooner for the use of these consolidated bands, and that an appropriation of $5,000 for that purpose be made.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

By an expenditure of from $1,000 to $1,500 in building a dike and flood-gate, not more than two hundred yards in length being required, about 2,000 acres of excellent land for grass and cultivation would be reclaimed; and, as no land suitable for these purposes on this reservation is at present available, an allowance for this purpose should be made.

It is also recommended that the President be vested with the power to dispose of the nine reservations vacated, for the best available price, and on such terms as are, in his judgment, most desirable; and that the proceeds of such sale be invested for the benefit of the Indians. From the best information obtained, it is believed that the sale of these reservations will realize an amount very considerably beyond the cost of removing the Indians, extinguishing the claim of settlers upon the land proposed to be included in the enlarged reservation, and the payment, in accordance with treaty provisions, for improvements made by Indians upon reservations from which they are removed.

It is recommended that an amount sufficient to cover the cost of removing the Indians and extinguishing the claims of the settlers be appropriated by Congress, and that the sum realized from the sale of reservations be invested as a permanent fund for the education and agricultural improvement of the Indians. If, however, in the judgment of Congress it is deemed wise to use such portion of the proceeds of the sale as may be necessary to re-imburse the Government for the appropriation suggested, the amount will be ample for that purpose.

Especial attention is asked to the importance of some more positive provision for the education of these Indians. Many families of adult Indians educated in the reservation boarding-schools were visited. In each instance a marked improvement in the intelligence, manner of living, industry, and everything that pertains to civilization was observed, and no instance of any advanced civilization came to notice, unless preceded by such educational advantages. It is of vital importance, if these Indians are to attain any considerable degree of civilization, that ample provision be made for the education of their children away from the demoralizing influences of their own homes, in which agriculture, mechanics, and various branches of industry should also be taught. The agent should be required to compel the attendance of the children of all parents residing upon his reservation at school, and authority necessary for that purpose should be vested in him.

A large majority of the Indians occupying the country in question do not now reside upon reservations; very many of them are in employment at the mills and by lumbermen and farmers, and many are industrious and skillful in their avocations. In the judgment of the commissioners, it would be an unwise policy to require or encourage such Indians to come again within the special care or bounty of the Government. On the other hand, the policy is recommended of encouraging able-bodied Indians upon the reservations to go into the employment of citizens outside; and that it be made the duty of the agent to interfere, if necessary, for the protection of any Indians so employed; that there be given authority to any Indian, on renouncing his tribal relations, to acquire a homestead upon the public domain and to enjoy the benefits of at least a restricted citizenship.

There is no reason why a judicious and efficient enforcement of these provisions should not result within a very brief period of years in the absorption of all the Indians in this portion of the Territory, in the general mass of community, and in releasing the Government from any further obligation to provide for their care as a separate people. An allotment of land, limited in extent, to each male adult Indian residing upon a reservation, the title to remain inalienable for a period of years, but with a substantial guarantee of permanency by the Government, would prove an essential inducement to cultivate and improve the same.

A reform seems desirable in the selection of appointees, and their assignments to

duty in many of the agencies upon the Pacific coast; instances occur in which scarcely a single employé actually discharges the duties of the employment for which he is appointed. Provision is made at all the agencies for the employment of a clerk, farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, physician, teachers, interpreter, &c., and while each of these appointees should regard himself as under the direction of the agent, to discharge any duty required outside of the specialty for which he is appointed, the practice of appointing a farmer, for example, who neither cultivates any ground himself, nor instructs any Indian in agriculture, is not regarded as a proper one. A practice has also grown up at many agencies of selecting a large portion of the employés from the family and immediate relatives of the agent. While the present insufficient compensation of agents continues there is an excuse for resorting to these means to enable them to provide a comfortable support, but, as a rule, the practice is not calculated to secure efficiency of administration, and should be discouraged.

The following summary of recommendations is submitted:

1st. That the Indians on the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Chehalis reservations be removed to the Skokomish reservation.

2d. That the Skokomish reservation be enlarged to include the valley of the Skokomish, with an average width of three miles on each side of the river, from Hood's Canal to a line two miles above the main forks of the river.

3d. That the Indians of Port Madison, Tulalip, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot reservations be removed to the Lummi reservation.

4th. That the Lummi reservation be extended five miles northward, following the line of the Nootsack or Lummi River for its eastern boundary, and extending westward to Prince George's Sound.

5th. That the Indians of Quinaielt reservation be removed to Neah Bay reservation.

6th. That the Neah Bay reservation be enlarged by extending the same southward a distance of fifteen miles.

7th. That the reservations vacated be disposed of in such manner and on such terms as the President may determine for the highest practicable price, and the proceeds invested for the joint benefit of the Indians on the reservations respectively to which they are removed.

8th. That allotments of land to each male adult Indian upon any reservation, who shall settle upon and cultivate the same, be made, to remain inalienable for a period of ten years, and a title in fee vested in him at the termination of that period if he shall continue to occupy and cultivate the same.

9th. That each child, between the ages of six and sixteen years, shall be compelled to attend school; and that a refusal upon the part of the parents or guardians shall suspend all right on their part to participate in the annuities or other benefactions of the Government or tribal funds, and the agent shall be authorized and required to adopt such other proper measures as may be necessary to the enforcement of such attendance.

10th. That agents encourage the employment of adult Indians by respectable white families off the reservation, and render them all necessary assistance in providing for their proper care and protection during such employment.

11th. That a schooner be furnished to the agent at Neah Bay, and a competent sailor be employed as captain, to be used for the benefit of such Indians as by their industry and compliance with regulations are entitled to consideration.

12th. That each employé be required to attend diligently to the specific duties of his calling or trade, and to perform such other reasonable duties as may be required of him. He shall also afford every opportunity to the Indians for their improvement and instruction, especially in the mechanical arts and farming.

The following estimates of appropriations required is submitted:

For extinguishment of claims of settlers on the enlargement of the Skokomish reservation	$50,000
Lummi reservation	10,000
Schooner for Neah Bay Indians	5,000
Expense of removal of Indians from nine reservations, $5,000 each	45,000
	110,000

The commissioners are authorized to state that the recommendations made by them and submitted herewith receive the approval of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Department of Columbia, of Maj. Gen. John Green, First Cavalry, and of Hon. William Vandever, United States inspector, these officers having participated in the investigations made.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. LANG,
F. H. SMITH,
Commissioners.

Hon. C. B. FISK,
Chairman Board Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1874.

SIR I have the honor, by direction of the board of commissioners, to transmit for your information and such action as you may deem advisable the inclosed copy of a special report, made by myself to the board of commissioners, on the subject of the removal to the Indian Territory of the remaining portion of the Modoc Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. SMITH,
Secretary.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1874.

SIR: While in the Indian Territory, in company with Col. J. W. Smith, special commissioner of the Indian Department, in September last, I visited the portion of the Modoc tribe of Indians now located in that Territory, and found them in camp near the Quapaw agency headquarters. I learned that a portion of the Shawnee reservation, under that agency, had been obtained by purchase for the permanent home of these Modocs. The Shawnees declined to sell except upon condition that possession was not to be given until the first installment of the purchase-money had been paid, which condition not having been complied with, the Modocs were still at the agency. Funds for that purpose had, however, reached the superintendency, and it was expected the Indians would enter upon their new reservation during the succeeding week.

The report of Special Agent Jones, and of every one about the agency, as to the conduct of these people was very encouraging. No difficulty had occurred in enforcing the strictest discipline. The agent had, as far as practicable, furnished them employment during the season, and had found them willing and energetic in the discharge of every duty. One instance of friction had occurred in the persistence of some of the members of the band in the practice of gambling, resulting in some instances in the disposition of blankets and of every other article of clothing. The acting chief, Scarfaced Charley, declining to interpose his authority for discontinuing the practice, was deposed, and Bogus Charley appointed. The change proved acceptable to the band, and in its moral effect was excellent.

Twenty-five of the children had been in constant attendance on the school of A. C. Tuttle, in care of the Friends, twelve or fifteen miles distant, and had made unusual progress in the acquisition of the English language and rudiments of education. Several of the adults remaining at the agency had also learned to read during the summer.

In a formal talk, for which every member of the band, male and female, assembled on the morning of the 23d of September, the expression of satisfaction in their present location and prospects, and of their determination to go to work immediately on their new reservation and become like white men as rapidly as possible, was hearty and unanimous by the chiefs, and assented to by the entire band.

On learning of my intended visit to Oregon, and that I might possibly see the remaining portion of the tribe, great solicitude was expressed for the removal of their Oregon brethren to this Territory, and a large number of individual Indians were desirous immediately to send messages, photographs, and fraternal greeting to their friends in the west.

It was impossible, in the time at my disposal, to visit the Oregon Modocs, but, at the instance of the Department in Washington, I made inquiries of Agent Dyar and others in respect to their present condition and probable assent to removal, if deemed advisable by the Government. I was informed that no objection would probably be interposed on their part. The number now remaining in charge of Agent Dyar at Klamath, men, women, and children, is about one hundred and fifty. The country in which they are located is not favorable to cultivation, and the inclination and habits of the Indians do not lead them to engage in industrial pursuits, nor are they likely to make any advancement in civilization under their present conditions.

The cost of transportation to the Quapaw agency in the Indian Territory, should removal be determined upon, will not be far from $12,000, nearly all of which would be applicable to railroads, the interest of whose bonds are guaranteed by the Government, and under existing law the money would not actually be withdrawn from the Treasury.

I respectfully recommend that authority be given by Congress for the removal, and that the amount named be appropriated for the purpose of transportation; also, that the additional sum of $8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated for subsistence, and to defray such incidental expenses as may be incurred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. SMITH,
Indian Commissioner.

Hon. C. B. FISK,
Chairman Indian Commission.

COLVILLE AGENCY.—The *Colville*, *Lake*, *Okinagan*, *San Poel*, *Nespeelum*, *Spokane*, *Callispel*, and *Melhow* bands, making a total of 3,120 persons, are living for the most part in the Colville Valley, fishing, hunting, and cultivating small patches of ground. But few are living on the reserve, which is so rugged and barren that if the Indians are forced to remove thither they must either be wholly subsisted by the Government or starve. They have cultivated during the year 1,000 acres, besides 70 on the reserve; have raised 2,500 bushels of wheat and 2,000 of potatoes, besides corn and turnips, and have built 15 log houses. They own nearly 4,000 horses and 604 head of cattle. They have a log church, built by themselves last year, and a boarding-school attended by 36 pupils, in which they take great pride.

About 2,500 Indians are roaming on the Columbia River who have no treaty relations to the United States, and are turned renegades. They subsist mainly on fish, and have no desire to cultivate the ground. They have no cattle, but own large herds of horses which they pasture along the river, to the great annoyance and damage of settlers. They claim the country as theirs, but commit no serious depredations, though by dissolute habits and frequent trespasses they have occasioned a widespread anxiety and uneasiness among the white citizens. They cherish a superstitious belief, fostered by their old chief Imohalla, who is regarded as a prophet, that the white people will at no distant day disappear from the country, leaving them in undisturbed possession.

NEAH BAY AGENCY.—This is located in the extreme northwest of the Territory, and has in charge the *Makah* Indians, numbering 559. Their reservation of 23,000 acres affords very little land suitable for cultivation. It has been somewhat enlarged and additional conveniences secured during the year by purchase, under appraisement, of the adjoining lands and improvements, known as the Webster property.

The Makahs live almost entirely by fishing, and are little inclined to accept ordinary modes of civilized life. They have had schools, but no one of the tribe is reported as being able to read.

QUINAIELT AGENCY.—About 540 *Quinaielts*, *Queets*, *Hohs*, and *Quilleh Utes* belong to this agency, but only the first two tribes are on the reserve, which is located along the coast in the northern part of the Territory, and contains 224,000 acres of heavily-timbered land, which is inaccessible for more than one-half the year. Nothing in the way of farming can be accomplished, and the Indians procure their living from the sea and rivers.

Respecting the desirability of consolidating this agency with that of Neah Bay, attention is called to the recommendations of the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY.—The 850 *S'Klallams* and *Twanas* belonging to this agency three years ago were among the most hopeless and degraded Indians in the Territory. Only 200 were on the reservation. Six dilapidated dwellings, a small orchard, and about 50 acres, cleared several years before, and most of which had again grown up to brush, were the only evidences of an attempt at civilization. Their reservation on the S'kokomish River contains eight square miles, of which 1,300 acres are represented as suited to tillage and grazing, and the remainder of the land is classed in equal parts between wood and valueless.

All the Twanas are now on the reservation, wear citizens' dress, and live in houses. They have cultivated 70 acres. Forty families, who have had lands allotted in severalty, have worked with diligence and enthusiasm in clearing and planting. They have cut and sold one and one-half million feet of saw-logs, all the labor being performed by themselves,

with their own teams, and have built fifty houses, thirty during the past year. The school has an average attendance of over twenty pupils.

The *S'Klallams* still object to removal to the reservation, preferring rather to forfeit their treaty-rights. Some have leased lands, while a portion have purchased a tract which they hold in common. They support themselves by working for white settlers and by fishing. A police force, organized under the direction of the agent, has materially checked intemperance among these Indians.

The recommendation of the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners to bring other Indian bands upon this reservation under a consolidated agency is worthy of serious attention.

TULALIP AGENCY has five different reservations, the *Muckleshoot, Port Madison, Swinomish Lumni, and Tulalip*, comprising 52,648 acres, and with a population of 3,900.

The Indians here seem to be much kept back by intercourse with the whites.

Inspector Kemble says of the school of 50 students at this place:

> One of the boys read an address of welcome, composed by him, and which bore the signature of each boy in the school. The classes were called for examination, and made a very creditable showing, evincing a very intelligent apprehension of all they were asked to explain. Their cheerful, orderly, deportment would have shamed some of our white schools. I attribute the success of the Tulalip school in a great measure to the devoted efforts of the sisters who are engaged in it.

A consolidation of these reservations is earnestly recommended by the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, &C., AGENCY.—The *Chehalis, Shoal-Water Bay, Hokeum, Whiskah, Humptalups, Chinooks, Cowlitz*, and *Klickatats*, numbering in all 1,329 Indians, are located on six reservations, in the northwestern part of the Territory. For more particular information respecting these Indians and the desirableness of the consolidation of their reservations, reference is respectfully made to the above communication from the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Respecting Indian agencies in Oregon and Washington Territory, this general statement may be made. The past two years have been largely spent in adjusting the agencies to their new direct relations to the Office, resulting from the abolishment of their superintendencies; as a consequence, there are fewer indications of quickened interest and general improvement among these Indians than are found among tribes elsewhere.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1874.

REPORT OF THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 28, 1874.

SIR: The Special Sioux Commission, appointed last February and continued under date of May 4, 1874, beg leave to report that they met at Cheyenne, Wyo., on the 28th of July, all the commissioners being present.

Owing to illness the chairman and Hon. C. C. Cox were obliged to return about ten days after leaving Cheyenne, and most of the business intrusted to the commission necessarily devolved upon the remaining commissioners, Rev. Mr. Hinman and Robert B. Lines, esq. The conclusions at which they arrived in the matter of the charges against the late agent at Whetstone agency, Mr. Risley, and in the matter of the claim of H. Graves for removing Whetstone agency, are stated in their report to the chairman of the commission, which is hereby presented as the report of the commission. Attention is also respectfully drawn to the interesting letter of the Hon. C. C. Cox to the chairman. So far as it insists upon the importance of the establishment among the Sioux of a simple code of law, and its prompt execution at the earliest practicable date, it expresses the mind of the commission as a whole. (Appendix A.)

The commission after much consultation determined not to press upon the Indians the relinquishment of their right to the unceded territory east of the summit of the Big-Horn Mountains, partly because the action of Congress at its last session looked only to the cession of their rights in the territory south of their reserve, and partly because the temper of the Indians was such as to make it apparent that an effort to accomplish too much would end in accomplishing nothing.

Much effort was made, however, to secure the relinquishment of the right to roam over the unceded territory north of the North Platte and south of the northern line of Nebraska, and to hunt on the Republican Fork. The commission are glad to be able to report that the Indians connected with the Spotted Tail agency accept the consideration offered by the Government for the surrender of these rights, and agree to relinquish them, only asking that the right be not withdrawn until after this winter, 1874–'75. The commission recommend that $10,000 of the amount voted by Congress for the purchase of the above-mentioned treaty rights be appropriated to the Upper Brulés; that, in accordance with their request, it be paid in American horses and light wagons; that the time of delivery be immediately after the return of their hunting parties from their winter hunt; that the distribution of the horses and wagons be left to the chief, and that, upon their delivery, formal notice be given to the Brulés, that their right to roam and hunt south of the Niobrara has ceased, and that its use will be prevented by the military.

Equal success did not attend the efforts of the commission to obtain from the Ogallallas the relinquishment of their right to roam and hunt. The commission have felt much difficulty in coming to a decision as to the course which it is proper for the Government to pursue under these

circumstances. All things considered, they are of opinion that these Indians have so many conflicting interests and jealousies that it is not probable that they can of themselves arrive at any unanimous decision in the premises; and that the Government should decide for them that a right so injurious to them and its citizens must be relinquished; but that, as Red Cloud claims that promises made his people by other commissions and by Government officers are as yet unfulfilled, a sum of $15,000 additional to that appropriated last year should be appropriated, to be paid him and his people, in the same manner as the previous sum, in presents such as they shall choose, which two sums (or their value in goods) they shall be informed is a full and complete settlement of all claims which they have, or think they have, against the Government, and the payment of which terminates completely their right to hunt or roam south of the Niobrara River. As Spotted Tail makes the same claim as Red Cloud as to unfulfilled promises, an appropriation of $10,000 additional to that voted by Congress at its last session should be made in his behalf.

The chairman dissents from his colleagues in regard to the course here recommended, because he doubts whether "the unfulfilled promises" of which the Indians complain were ever absolutely made, and holding that the Government may fairly demand of Indians who are living on its bounty, and to whom it offers $15,000 as an indication of its generous good-will, that they shall do without further inducement what it deems to be essential to their good and that of its own citizens.

The consolidation of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies is recommended by the commission for the reasons forcibly stated in the report of the acting chairman to the chairman herewith submitted. (See Appendix B.) The chairman is not prepared to join in this recommendation, chiefly for the reason that he doubts whether an agent is to be had competent to manage so large a number of wild Indians.

The commissioners concur in approving the selection of West Beaver Creek as the site of the new Whetstone agency. For particulars, reference is made to the report of the acting chairman. (Appendix B.) They also concur in thinking that as the southern Arapahoes and Cheyennes are unsettled and at war, and the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes are unwilling to go to them, and desire to be merged with their friends, the Sioux, it is desirable that the action of Congress in its last appropriation bill, by which the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes forfeit all appropriations made for their benefit unless they remove south, should be rescinded, and that the agent at Red Cloud should be instructed to consider the Cheyennes and Arapahoes as part of the Sioux, and to issue their annuities and rations to them without delay.

The commissioners having completed so far as was possible the business intrusted to them, respectfully ask to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. HARE,
Chairman.
WILLIAM H. HARE,
S. D. HINMAN,
C. C. COX,
R. B. LINES,
Commissioners.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 17, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my views on the subjects assigned me for report.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHRIS. C. COX.

Rt. Rev. W. H. HARE,
President Special Indian Commission, 30 Bible House, New York.

REPORT.

In regard to the condition of the respective agencies I have little to remark. Returning from the Indian Territory in advance of my colleagues, I was not present at the special investigations instituted by them after the expedition to the Black Hills and the location of Whetstone agency. I can only give my general impressions of the status of affairs at Red Cloud and Whetstone. These I confess were favorable, as I witnessed no disorder or bad management during my brief sojourn at these points. The Indians themselves were far less savage and intractable than I had imagined them to be. There was an absence of turbulent demonstration and of resistance to the reasonable demands of the Government. Indeed there seemed to be an acquiescence in and willingness to conform to any proper exactions made upon them.

On my return, *en route* to Cheyenne, I paused both at Spotted Tail's and Yellow Hair's camps. I was received with marked cordiality, and while smoking with these chiefs the pipe of peace, conversed freely with them on subjects of interest to themselves, and of their relations to the General Government. There was no reserve, and much that they said added to the favorable impressions I had formed. While visiting the encampments I could but be strongly impressed with the indolent and luxurious picture presented by their mode of life. Every *tepee* had its curtains of jerked beef suspended near it, the ponies grazed on the rich prairie-grass on the verge of the camp, while the young bucks were basking in the sun at the doors of their lodges dallying with their papooses. In fact a more perfect representation of Arcadia could hardly be conceived.

My conclusion was that the habits of the Indians were those of extreme indolence, to which I cannot but think the well-intended policy of the Government has largely contributed. The Indian is naturally and by habit idle, except when stimulated by war or the quest for something to sustain life. He is disinclined to take any trouble beyond what the instinct of self-preservation demands. Supplied as he is liberally by the Government with food and clothing, the Indian has little or no incentive to exertion

Is it not the proper policy to adopt some method by which he may be rendered, if not productive, at least self-sustaining? It is evident that this is not to be accomplished by holding out inducements to agriculture. His limited attempts in this direction are far from being successful. Besides, the soil, as well as the roving, nomadic habits of the Indians, are opposed to the idea of profitable or even possible agricultural employment. Grazing, on the contrary, is adapted to both. The occupation is easily acquired, and, could it be instituted under favorable auspices, would prove profitable. Thus the Indian would be stimulated to industry, be in a better condition to avail himself of the various processes of civilization, and the Government be spared an immense and uncalled-for expenditure. How this desirable object can be effected is to be hereafter determined. The amount of grazing-territory should be large in comparison with a given population, and the country segregated for the purpose should have abundant supplies of grass and water.

In connection with this important reform proposed to be effected in the life-habits of the Indian, should advance *pari passu* some system of education, as well as the means of enforcing order and punishing crime. Abundant material exists, especially among the young, ready to the teacher's hand. Laborers are needed in this vineyard; instructors and missionaries, who, while developing the intellect of these benighted people, may lead them to the proper understanding of the great fundamental truths of our holy religion. Law and its prompt execution are also essential. Nothing else can successfully control and subdue the occasional outrages which go unpunished and disregarded, and the very inattention to which merits and provokes fresh violations of law and order. Let the Indian as well as the white man be amenable to law impartially administered, and far less will be heard of murder and theft among the savage tribes.

Again, this commission was authorized and instructed to use all proper means to secure the complete abrogation of the eleventh and sixteenth articles of the treaty of 1868. The first, namely, the abrogation of the eleventh article, has been broached for the first time by this commission, and, as we believe, successfully. The latter it was deemed inexpedient to attempt. The same obligations in this regard were imposed by distinct instructions upon a former commission, but it was not deemed prudent by them to present either proposition to the Indians.

The sixteenth article of the treaty, (which gives the Indians undisputed possession of all the unceded territory north of North Platte River, and as far as the eastern side of the Big Horn Mountains,) it appears to me, should be abrogated at the earliest possible period. It is imperative that this extraordinary portion of the treaty, of so little real value to the Indians, and so opposed to the interests of white settlers, should be promptly disposed of, either by inducing the Indians, in consideration of suitable compensation, to relinquish their rights in this connection, or, in the event of their refusal, by abrogating at once its obstructive provisions.

The truth is, this territory is of little advantage to the Indian, while the removal of the restrictions would prepare the way for the settlement of our own citizens. Besides, the Indian should be kept within limited bounds, and, as far as consistent with his comfort and necessities, his nomadic life abridged. Depredations will never cease, the savage will never be controlled until he is either induced or compelled to give up his migratory habits and confine himself to the boundaries designated and furnished by the Government. The Indian himself will thus be materially benefited. A better prospect will be presented for his ultimate civilization and incorporation into the citizen population of the Territory. Certainly, in the light of impending influences soon to be extended over this wild domain, the ideality and characteristics of the savage tribes cannot be much longer maintained.

It is due the cause of progress, the Government, and the Indians themselves, that this important question should be settled as speedily as possible. The glowing reports of General Custer (whether true or false) have aroused the frontier, and scores of organizations, more or less extended, are preparing to visit the Black Hills in the coming spring. Already small parties have ventured into the forbidden region, and bloodshed has been the result. The tide of emigration cannot be restrained. The exodus will be effected. It may cost blood, but the ultimate occupation of this unceded territory by the white settler is inevitable. A recent scientific report, confirming Custer's explorations, has revived much of the ardor and curiosity that had begun to subside under adverse statements. Nothing will now satisfy the people of the frontier but an inspection of the prohibited land, and this will be effected at all hazards. Besides, this unceded territory embraces the most productive part of Wyoming Territory, in an agricultural view and on account of the coal and other minerals it contains. It is a great wrong to the citizens of this Territory that its domain should not be settled by a white enterprising population. Remove the ban which now precludes the location of the white emigrant, and thousands will flock to this region, and thus add greatly to the prosperity of an important region.

These crude thoughts, thus hastily penned, may not be concurred in by my colleagues, but all will admit that some method should be adopted by which the vexed question may be settled beyond the possibility of further disturbance.

CHRIS. C. COX,
Special Indian Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

NEW YORK, *November* 10, 1874.

To Rev. W. H. HARE, S.T.D., *Chairman of the Sioux Commission.*

BISHOP: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report the result of our reconnaissance of the Sioux country in search of a suitable location for Spotted Tail agency, and to give some description of the country through which we passed, also to report the result of our negotiations with the Brulé and Ogallalla Indians in reference to the surrender of the right to hunt on the Republican River.

It seemed to be the wish of the Department at Washington, as indicated in our letter of instructions of May 4, that we should find some place as near the Missouri River as possible, and so to enable them to meet the expense of removal by saving in the cost of transportation of freight. We started out on the 5th of August, escorted by two companies of the Third Cavalry, under the command respectively of Captain Meinholdt and Lieutenant Crawford, the number of men being 104, and the expedition under the command of Captain Mienholdt, an old and experienced officer. We were accompanied by Major Howard, United States Indian agent at Spotted Tail agency, and by several

guides, employés, &c., mostly from that agency. Our intention was to examine thoroughly all the country north and east of the present location, and, if possible, to find some place where water should be abundant and good, and where there should be sufficient timber to afford lumber for building and wood for fuel. The White River being the only stream of any size and the only valley reaching the Missouri from this part of the reservation, we determined to follow it down at least as far as the South Fork, or Little White River, hoping to find a tract of good land either on the main stream or along some of its tributaries.

THE WHITE RIVER VALLEY.

Our first camp was at the mouth of the Big White Clay, some twenty miles from the agency. This is a stream that comes in from the south. We found the water here to be good, at least in the dry season, and the timber quite plentiful, though mostly cotton-wood, and some good grass, though hardly enough to furnish a supply of hay. Our two following camps were on the White River, the one forty the other fifty miles north-east of the agency. At these places cotton-wood was quite abundant, but the water, being only that of White River, was very bad—white and thick with wash of the clay lands and bluffs through which the river finds its way, and from which it takes its name. At our last camp we were on the old military road from Fort Laramie to Fort Pierce, which was thought to be at this point only twenty miles from the South Fork of the Cheyenne, at the mouth of the Box Elder, a stream that flows down from Harney Peak, near the east center of the Black Hills of Dakota. As that location had been favorably mentioned by old trappers, voyaguers, and others, we decided to deviate from our easterly course and visit it, as it was believed to be only one hundred and twenty miles from the Missouri River at Fort Sully.

THE BAD LANDS AND BOX ELDER.

We therefore left the White River, and took a northerly course toward the Cheyenne. The weather was intensely hot, and the distance proved much greater than we supposed. We were two days in reaching the South Cheyenne. Our first day was through the famous bad lands (*mauvais terres*) of Dakota, a vast tract of desert; the soil of clay and chalk formations; formerly an elevated plain or terrace in the rise of land from the Missouri River to the mountain-range west, and still longer ago the bed of some vast sea or ocean. Now it is cut out by the flow of the water in thin subsidence, or washed out by the torrents that mountain-gorges send down during the fearful storms of spring and mid summer. Channels and roadways have been formed in every direction, and they are sunk to great depths below the former plain. Thus the whole is left cut up into fantastic shapes, and its utter barrenness is relieved by the impressive proportions and great beauty of the same freaks of nature. We saw pyramids and towers, forts and castles, domes with minarets, and gothic cathedrals almost perfect in outline, yet all these looking wonderfully like ruins of man's ingenuity and skill in ages long gone by; and scattered here and there among them are elevated plains, covered with pine or cedar, like hanging gardens, very beautiful, as the only sign of vegetable life in all this vast desolation. The slopes of the hills at their base were covered with strange pebbles, washed out from the clay, and in the clay were petrifactions of shell-fish, many of them of kinds not now to be found.

Our first night's camp was at the upper edge of this basin or wash, at a run near the old camping-ground of General Harney, at Ash Springs. The springs had no water; but here we found three Army wagons, which, except for age, were in as good condition as when abandoned by Colonel Coles in 1858, and this shows how seldom even Indians traverse this inhospitable region. The run on which we camped, and which we named Delmadge, from the soldier who discovered it, furnished abundant water for our animals; and there are trees for fuel enough for camping purposes for many years. On our second day out, after crossing one basin of bad land, we ascended at its extremity the steep front of what was or has been a cut bluff, and from the top looked down upon the valley of the South Cheyenne, lying just below us, and westward upon the Black Hills, with the bald cap of Harney's Peak, overtopping them, rising grandly from the plateau just across the stream. From here the descent to the Cheyenne is across a sloping prairie to the very bluffs of the river, the distance being fifteen miles. The soil is light and sandy, and covered with bushes and prickly pear. This prairie abounds in deer and antelope, and they were started up from every valley and basin, and seemed to stand like sentinels on every hill around. The very steep descent of the bluffs brought us at once to the valley and bottom lands of the stream. The bluffs are of clay and disintegrated stone, and are full of petrifactions of sea and shell fish of enormous size. The valley is narrow and very sandy, grass barely growing in it. The water in the river at this season is very shallow, and it is slightly bitter to the taste. On either side of the stream are scattering groves of cotton-wood,

but the trees are dwarfed and stinted, and are of barely sufficient size for fuel. The water in the Box Elder was found to be good and abundant, for the valley is narrow, and at a short distance from its mouth it ends in gorges cut out from the bad-land formations that lie in front of Harney's Peak. While here we saw the trail of Indian families moving toward Cheyenne agency, and also the trail of a large war party moving toward the hills. We saw no Indians. We deemed the country unsuitable for any purpose of agriculture, and unfit for long occupancy of any kind, and so determined to retrace our steps, and return to the valley of the White River. There being no other passable route, we were obliged to return through the defile or pass traveled by us in coming to the Cheyenne.

On reaching White River, we were desirous of continuing our march down that stream, but found just below our point of departure the bad lands close in on either side of the river, so as to make any road impossible.

SOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

We therefore crossed over to the south side of the stream to find a trail through the prairies, just below the belt of bad land lying along the river. We were guided by Tom Dorin, a half-breed Indian of the Brulé Sioux, and by Thigh, a warrior of the same tribe. The services of both these men were invaluable to us. They led us without accident or loss of time through a most difficult country, and by new routes, known only to Indian trappers and hunters. The first night out we staid on Porcupine Creek, near a butte of the same name and an elevated mass of bad land, terminating in a shape very like a large colseum or pavilion. Here we found but little water and only scattering timber. The following day we reached Corn Creek and Bear in the Lodge, both streams having running water, (the latter in abundance,) and the valleys affording grass for hay, but not wood enough for fuel for a settlement. The next point of interest was Eagle's Nest and its branches, the intervening streams being either dry or containing little water. Eagle's Nest Creek forks about twenty miles south of White River, and betweeen the forks rises Eagle's Nest, a beautiful butte of rocky formation, some two feet in elevation above the surrounding prairie. The top of this butte is very singular, being a level table of land of three or four hundred acres, covered with grass and fringed at its upper end with large trees of pine. The country hereabout is very beautiful. Grass is abundant, and there is a considerable growth of elm and cotton-wood along the streams, and at their headwaters there is some pine. The water, however, is very shallow, and seemed, from the underlying grass and weeds, to be largely from some heavy rain-fall near the source of the stream. The country here is so good in soil, and the scenery so attractive that we were sorry not to find in it everything that was needed for our location.

THE SOUTH FORK AND THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Between this place and the South Fork, or Little White River, we crossed only two streams, the Black Pipe and the Grass Lodge. The divides between them are high and broken prairies, and their valleys narrow and almost destitute of timber, and we hardly found water for our stock. Our guides took us to South Fork, about eighteen miles above its confluence with the main stream. We found the water abundant and good, and also considerable bodies of timber, (oak and cottonwood,) but none of it large enough for making lumber or house-logs. The soil is sand, and the entire valley is subject to inundation. Starting from this point, Commissioner Lines and Lieutenant Crawford made an inspection of the country on Oak Creek, the only other stream tributary to White River between the Forks and the Missouri. They also examined the bottoms about the mouth of the South Fork, and the valley of the Little White River as far up as our camp. The prairies were found to be rough and hilly, and the bottom-lands sandy and subject to inundation. The trees were mostly cottonwood, and though in some places there are large groves of this, yet as the Indians destroy it so quickly for food for their horses in winter time, it could not be depended upon for the supply of lumber for an agency.

Starting from this camp, also, Major Howard and myself made a trip through the whole country between Little White River and the Missouri, at Fort Randall, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. We found good grass in abundance along the valleys of the Keyapaha and Ponka Creek, but on neither sufficient timber for firewood. Coming back we examined the headwaters of South Fork, and while there is there more timber than below, the valley is very narrow, and affords no land fit for cultivation.

Commissioner Lines, on his return march westward, examined also the headwaters of Eagle's Nest Creek and of the Big White Clay. At the former place he found some pine, but not in sufficient quantity nor of good quality to suit our purposes. At the latter stream he found water in abundance and good grass, in the hills abundance of large pine, and in the valley considerable elm and other hard-wood timber. He and

the officers accompanying him were favorably impressed with this country, and advised its selection as a suitable location for an agency. Upon our return to their camp Major Howard and myself coincided in their opinion, and thought that here we had found a location which, though not all that could be desired, was yet as good as we could hope to find on the lands belonging to the Sioux. We had previously agreed, while at the South Fork, to recommend the mouth of this same stream, and had so reported to Bishop Hare, the official head of our commission, but this upper crossing was found to be a much better country; and, as the distance from the agency was the same as the other place, we determined to recommend the change.

THE NORTH AND THE BLACK HILLS.

From this camp we proceeded northward, to examine further the valley of this stream to its mouth, and, if thought expedient, to look at the country about Buffalo Gate, the South Pass into the Black Hill range, a country selected by Spotted Tail as the most favorable location for an agency in the Black Hill country. We found the valley of the White Clay toward the mouth not so good as the upper part of the stream. The benches are higher, and there is very little good grass. Timber, however, is in some places quite abundant. We saw near the valley a large hill fenced in with a double hedge of thorn-bush, made by the Indians many years ago as a place to drive and entrap deer and antelope, and from the carcasses covering the prairie I should think they had great success. Further on we found pits dug by them for entrapping eagles. A few Indians have planted along this stream, but their corn is entirely destroyed by grasshoppers. We encamped at Bute Caché, below the mouth of the Big White Clay, to prepare for our trip northward. We dismissed all unnecessary wagons and our attendants mostly dismissed themselves, going back on one pretext and another, but really fearing to accompany us. Our guides and teamsters all left, and only three men from the agency agreed to go with us. But Thigh, our Indian scout, returned, and, though threatened by the Brulés, remained with us to the end of our journey. At this camp Spotted Tail and Two Strike, Brulé chiefs, visited us and endeavored to dissuade us from going north. They seemingly thought the journey hazardous and full of difficulty. I explained to them the desire of the Indian Office to have a full knowledge of all their country, and told them of the exaggerated reports that the whites had heard of its wealth, fertility, &c., and the good that would be done their people by having its real character known. Spotted Tail then described the country fully, and pointed out our best route, and consented to our making a short tour of observation as we desired. It is but just to him to say that we found his description of the country correct in every particular.

We left our camp near Bute Caché early in the morning, taking a northwesterly course, and before noon were on the divide between the White River and the South Fork of the Cheyenne. The prairie is of light clayey soil, and is covered with prickly-pear. Here we came in full view of the Black Hills. For sixty miles east and west they lie stretched out before us, rising from the prairie across the Cheyenne like some giant sentinel of the plains, sinking toward the west till they are almost lost in the plain, but rising toward the east till they are covered with mountain-pine, and finally overtopped by Harney Peak and the cathedral-like Sierras behind it, which, being above the pine-line, are bald and white, and bathed in sunlight. We encamp for the second time on the South Fork of the Cheyenne. The country is more sandy than below and the trees were bushes as compared with their lowland growth.

We find large trails of war-parties and of families moving toward Red Cloud agency. We reach the Cheyenne, near the mouth of the Burntwood, a stream coming down from the hills. It is dry at the mouth, and has only scattering trees and bushes. We determine to ascend this stream to the hills. We find the country broken and cut up and the hills either bad land or clay, and many of them are covered with pebbles and gypsum. Occasionally in the bed of the stream there are pools of water. At night we encamp by a rocky basin and pool just outside the hills and in sight of the pines that cover them. We find the grass short and burned, and find hardly any wood, and the country is rough and broken and cut out by wash. The water, though scarce, is pure and cold. There is very little game here. We have crossed the great Indian trail leading around the hills, and we found no recent signs of travelers. Two of our attendants go out to look for a pass into the mountain, and returning after dark, report success. They find this valley passable; but the pines are so thick, that some must be cut away for our road. We go into camp, and continue our march early in the morning. The hills are higher, and some of them are cut by wash or broken by landslides. They are of clay, and the color is red, almost vermilion, and underlying them is sandstone of the same color. We soon reach narrow valleys and running streams. The hills are capped with pines, the valleys have dwarf-elders and plum-bushes, the grass is green and fresh by the springs, and we find some strange

flowers. We enter gorges and ravines, and huge bowlders overhang us or we are shut in by steep precipices and hills thick with pine-trees. We reach the end of the valley and pass over the rocks and through narrow defiles into a vast forest of pine. It is of the hard mountain species, and some of the trees are very high. We come to a beautiful valley having a running stream; along the stream are little parks, and the grass in them, though scanty, is fresh and green. The stream is dammed by rock or stopped by huge bowlders, and thus little pools and lakelets are formed, and they are full of bass and other fish. The water is pure and cold and abundant. We camp here. On every side the hills tower above us. They are tall, sharp cones, covered with pine to their very tops. Their sides are rough and torn with rocks, and covered with fragments of every size and shape. It is impossible to proceed further with wagons, and from this pleasant resting-place we explore the hills in every direction. We found a trail, made by General Custer's party, near our camp, and further on other and larger ones, leading in every direction, and many signs of their explorations in almost every valley and ravine. Our command was broken up into small parties for purposes of exploration, each taking such direction as seemed best to its leader, and we made a very thorough examination of the hills. We found that we were on the headwaters of French Creek or Running Water. Part of our party traced it to the wild gorge where it breaks through into the foot-hills and bad land below, and part to its source to the rear of Harney Peak. I, with two others, went directly over the sharp range at our camp to that peak, arriving over against it just as the short day was drawing to a close. We found everywhere a country mountainous, rough, and ragged, cut up by deep valleys and steep ravines, and thickly covered with pine in various stages of growth. On the hills there is barely any soil, and it is a wonder how such giant trees so firmly root themselves. In the valleys the soil is light and sandy and very thin, and it bears a very light and thin grass. At places there have been fires and windfalls, and here and there are little parks, very pretty to look upon, but too small for grazing or for farms. Surrounding this mountain, for such it really is, are only barren hills and broken slopes of bad land and clay. All about the central peaks are pine-clad cones and spurs. As the peaks lessen to hills toward the west the valleys and parks become larger, and the pine less in quantity and smaller in size, till the open plains are reached. In these valleys and parks the soil is very poor and thin, and where they are of any considerable size, it is very much broken up by the upheaval of irregular masses of conglomerate soil and rock. The rock, aside from the sandstone first found, is hard and rough granite and pebble-stone. We found no seams of quartz, but fragments of white quartz are everywhere found on the hills. We had no one with us competent to pronounce upon the geology of the region, but I am sure that, aside from tinges of iron seen in the soil and sand and stone, we saw no evidence of the existence of any mineral wealth, and we found no signs of coal. Several members of our party, citizens and soldiers, were men experienced in mining in California and Colorado, and though they made frequent and faithful examination of the ledges and brook-deposits and sands, they found no trace of gold or other precious metal.

On our return to the Cheyenne, we followed our former road to the Indians' trail, just above the foot-hills, and then followed that, along the range westward, to a point just north of Spotted Tail agency. Thus we were enabled to view all the country on the southern slope of the hills, and all the gates and passes that lead to the interior. We found the country rough, broken, and parched, and nowhere openings large or good enough for settlement. The streams, too, after they break through the hills, are either lost in the desert below or in every other case are bitter, the waters becoming strongly impregnated with the *saltz* of the earth. At night, though it was hot and sultry on the plains, we found the air very cold and damp, and the day we left the foot-hills Harney Peak was covered with snow. From the Indian crossing of Cheyenne River we marched directly to the agency, the distance across the prairie here being full 40 miles.

We had been absent just a month, and now returned safely and well, having had no trouble of any kind, and not having met with mishap or accident. This is largely owing to the wisdom and skill of the officer in command, and we thankfully commend him and his associates as being soldiers worthy of the name—men of energy, wisdom, and bravery. During our whole trip of many hundreds of miles we have seen no Indians, nor had reason to fear trouble from them. For this our thanks are largely due to Spotted Tail and Red Cloud and their agents in charge.

We found no country at all suitable for an agency east of the Big White Clay, all the country toward the Missouri River being either almost, or entirely, destitute of wood or water, or of both.

The Black Hills we found to be a bleak, and except for its abundant growth of hard pine a forbidding and sterile, mountain. Green from its springs and trees, it is a cool and pleasant retreat from the burning sun and baked soil of the desert plains around it, and only a garden spot when compared to and contrasted with the bad land and utter desolation that surround it. There may, indeed, be mineral wealth there, but, if so, we believe it to be yet undiscovered, and there are no evidences, either from location, or character of rock, or soil, or sand, to warrant any expectation that a more diligent

search would be rewarded with success. As an agricultural or grazing country it is worthless. It is high, bleak, and cold, traversed by fearful storms in winter and spring, and in summer time almost truly said by the Indians to be inhabited by the thunder-gods, ever angry at and jealous with hot displeasure of intrusion upon their sanctuary and mountain home. The cold weather is long and severe, the summers very short, and affording only time for a month or two of grazing in the parks and for the ripening of the smaller berries in the ravines. When civilization comes nearer and some railroad traverses these plains, the pine may be useful for rough lumber and for fuel; but now, and for long time to come, its only use and value seem to be that known to the Indians—for poles to uphold their "teepees" on the prairie, or to make *travois* for their ponies when they journey. An agency could hardly be located here, and to open the country would be a mistaken kindness to the whites and a great and uncalled-for wrong to the Indians. The country is theirs by solemn compact, and to take it from them will be wrong and robbery—an unwarrantable use of our great power to impose upon the simple and the weak.

THE LOCATION OF THE SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY.

Upon our arrival at Spotted Tail agency, on the 5th of September, we found General King, commandant of this military district, accompanied by his personal staff and two companies of cavalry, already there, prepared to assist in the removal of the agency to the newly-selected location. We immediately called upon him at his camp. We learned from him that, while he acknowledged the immediate necessity of removal from this place, and said that the troops must be taken away if some new location was not found, yet that he was greatly opposed to the location selected by us, as being, in his opinion and that of his officers, unfit for permanent location of a military post. His objections were that, from information deemed by him to be credible, (*a*,) he thought the water liable to be bad in summer time, (*b*,) the timber insufficient in quantity, (*c*,) the distance from it too great for their limited transportation, and (*d*) the location too far from Red Cloud agency for support from their garrison in case of any trouble with the Indians. He did not say it in so many words, but I inferred it from the tone of his conversation, that if we insisted upon the location without further examination, he would report the matter to the War Department as an injustice to the troops who were to go there, and the Indians who did not desire to move.

We therefore consented to make a further examination of all the streams in the vicinity of the agency, to see if the location could in any way be bettered and all parties satisfied with our conclusions. We did this the more willingly because we were informed by the general of a new freight route, just opened by him from Sidney, on the Union Pacific Railroad, that made the distance to these agencies only one hundred and twenty miles, in lieu of two hundred and eighty from Fort Randall and two hundred and twenty-five from Cheyenne, as by the routes now used. This would lessen the distance for wagon-transportation more than we could possibly do by any justifiable move.

We examined, first, Bordeau Creek and its branches, and it was found to be too small a valley for the occupancy of both the Indians and the Government for an agency. We next looked at Shadron, which was desired by General King and his officers as a location for their post. We thought it too narrow a valley, and very objectionable as being on the upper edge of the Brulé country, and only twenty-five miles distant from the agency of the Ogalallas. At Beaver Creek we found good pine for lumber and excellent springs of water, but a plateau far too small for both Indians and agency. The west fork was thought by General King to be admirably suited to the convenience of a military post. We also again examined Big White Clay, our already selected location. We were still satisfied with it, but General King thought the wash from the hills would make the water bad in spring and summer time, and that the timber was too far away, and not sufficient in quantity for both post and agency. He told us of the enormous quantities required for the troops—a thousand or fifteen hundred cords of wood per year—besides the amount required for building. We were also told that the Brulés would not come here unless forced to do so, and that the military could not be used to move them without the fatal delay of awaiting further orders from headquarters at Omaha. We therefore held a council in which the military, the citizens, and the Indians were consulted, and determined to compromise the matter by locating at West Beaver Creek, ten miles south from the present agency.

Our reasons were as follows: (*a*) The present location is as bad as possible; (*b*) soldiers will not live in such a place; (*d*) it is unhealthy for both whites and Indians; if we do not move the troops will be taken away and the agency left to anarchy, as last winter; (*e*) we were to move towards the Missouri River, hoping to shorten the distance and to pay expenses by the saving in cost of transportation; but we find no location suitable further east than twenty miles, and the money saved by cutting off that distance, at present rates of freighting, would be only $1,800, a sum utterly insufficient for our purposes; (*f*) it is therefore economy for the Government to move

as short a distance as possible; (*g*) we find all the conditions required, only ten miles from the present location; (*h*) a much greater distance can be saved by freighting from Sidney; (*i*) Beaver Creek will support the agency and post, and Spotted Tail can remain in Brulé, and the whites and mixed-bloods find good land for farming on White Clay, both locations being sufficiently near Beaver on either side to come to that place for supplies and rations; (*j*) the motley village about the agency will thus be broken up, and quiet order more easily kept about the post; (*k*) next year one-half the expense of freight will be saved.

The above were the reasons and thoughts that governed our actions, and upon more mature deliberation we are satisfied that we acted wisely and well, and that great good will be done the Indians by having their agency at last made permanent. We instructed Major Howard to remove immediately to Beaver Creek, moving such buildings as might be necessary, using only agency-transportation and employing such extra teamsters and carpenters as might be absolutely necessary, and to erect and contract for no new buildings or stockade without instructions from the Indian Office at Washington. We recommend a liberal appropriation for new buildings at the agency. For years it has been unsettled and no money has been granted for building, and the present structures are far too small for the proper covering of the stores or right transaction of business.

Another matter suggested by General King has claimed our thought and our attention. It is the desirableness of consolidating the agencies of the Ogalallas and Brulés, and of uniting the two under one agent. The following are the points we have considered: (*a*) The agencies are very near each other, only forty miles apart; (*b*) the Indians are alike in habits and language; (*c*) the intercourse between them is constant; (*d*) they are a vast horde of barbarians that need the most skillful handling to keep them at peace, (*e*) and the wisest thought, lest in helping them we destroy their manhood and make them not only helpless, but in like measure idle and full of deceit; (*f*) they should be governed by the same policy and cared for by the same regulations and laws; (*g*) as it is, there is no uniformity either in the amounts issued to them or in the times and seasons of such issues; (*h*) they are not known as individuals to their several agents; (*i*) the result is continued confusion, deception, unfairness, and change.

Thus, a view of the whole subject and a knowledge of the people has convinced me that there is no remedy, except in consolidation. Even the agents seem to share, somewhat, the spirit of the Indians, and rivalry exists, and each seems to covet numbers more than the advancement of those already under their charge. I know that objection will be made that no man is fit for such a charge. My answer is, that there must be an intelligent head or there cannot be order or good government. Economy, perhaps, is not here an argument, yet I believe that the saving in expense would be great, and under one man, with a subagent at Whetstone and a clerk at Sidney, the whole work would go on quietly and well. The control of the whites at both agencies would be complete, and the Indians, under one system of government, would be led on to other rivalries than those that regard numbers and amount of food. I believe the change would be wise, and a long step forward in bettering our modes of dealing with these, the wildest of the Sioux. By such subordination as we here recommend, and by such only, could the white soldiery on the frontier be disciplined or controlled.

BUFFALO HUNT.

We were instructed to convey to the Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail the desire expressed by the Department and by Congress, that they should give up the right to hunt on the Republican River in Kansas and Nebraska, and to promise them presents to the amount of $25,000.

After several councils with the Brulés, and after many talks among themselves, Spotted Tail and his chiefs finally agreed to accept the proposition, and desired to receive for their presents American horses and a few light wagons.

At Red Cloud, in council, they utterly refused to listen to any terms suggested by us or possible for us to carry out, but, on being told that the right would soon be taken from them, the younger chiefs, after a delay of two days, agreed to accept, and desired to receive, for their share of the presents, horses and guns. Red Cloud, however, claims the treaty of 1868, and the promise of the President that they should be allowed to hunt there as long as the buffalo continue to frequent that region. As Red Cloud never uses this right, and those who do consent to remain at home after this winter's hunt is over, I submit that the matter should be regarded as settled, and Congress asked to so legislate as to make this prohibition positive. And further, that as both Spotted Tail and Red Cloud claim promises made them by other commissioners and Government officers as yet unfulfilled, I would respectfully urge that an additional sum of $25,000 be appropriated, to be paid them as the former sum, in presents, such as they shall choose, and to be a full and complete settlement of all the claims that they may have, or think themselves to have, against the Government, and that Congress take away from them all rights to hunt south of the North Platte River.

It is also suggested that a commission to treat with them for the cession of all their rights in the Territory of Wyoming would probably be successful, and a large country be opened up to settlement and occupancy by the whites.

ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNES.

These Indians desired to meet us, and gave us this message to the Indian-Office at Washington. By Congressional legislation they are required to remove south to the Indian Territory, and in case they do not go they forfeit all appropriations made for their benefit. They do not wish to go, and will not go, except forced by the use of troops. They have never lived south, and their friends there are at war and unsettled. This is their home and the Sioux their friends. They desire to remain here and be consolidated with the Sioux. This the Sioux agree to. In this way they will be even lost as a tribe, and they will be no extra expense to the Government. I think their ground well taken, and that we have no right to remove them against their will, and that it is well-nigh impossible to force them to go. What they say of the disturbed condition of the Southern Cheyennes is true. I therefore recommend that the legislation of last winter be reconsidered, and they be allowed to remain with the Sioux, and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be allowed to issue to them, as soon as may be, their annuities for the present fiscal year.

Respectfully submitting this report and the added suggestions,

I am, with respect,

SAM'L D. HINMAN,
Acting Chairman Sioux Commission.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
New York agency.									
Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Saint Regis, Tuscaroras, on eight reservations in State of New York	2,539	2,601	5,140	.....	.....	....	28	30	31
Green Bay agency, Wisconsin. (a)									
Menomonees	728	752	1,480	.....	.....	....	2	2	3
Stockbridges and Munsees	110	131	241	.....	.....	....	1	1	1
Oneidas	644	635	1,279	.....	.....	....	2	2	2
Sac and Fox agency, Iowa.									
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	181	157	338	6	1	....	....	1	1
Michigan agency, Michigan.									
Ottawas and Chippewas	2,195	3,975	6,170	.....	2	....	25	25	24
Chippewas of Lake Superior	500	618	1,118	98	2	8	2	2	2
Pottawatomies of Huron	28	32	60	.....	.....	....	1	1	1
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River	750	825	1,575	.....	4	....	10	10	3
La Pointe agency, Wisconsin.									
Chippewas, Red Cliff band	328	332	660	.....				2	2
Chippewas, Lac Court d'Oreilles band	568	685	1,253	.....				1	1
Chippewas, Grand Portage band	189	170	359	.....				1	1
Chippewas, Bois Forte band	444	452	896	.....	28	....	5	1	1
Chippewas, Bad River band	354	369	723	.....				2	9
Chippewas, Fond du Lac band	180	219	399	.....				.....	.....
Chippewas, Lac de Flambeau band	298	331	629	.....				.....	.....
Chippewa agency, White Earth, Minn.									
Mississippi Chippewas	1,181	1,341	1,641	400	58	42	2	....	....
Otter-Tail Chippewas			485						
Pembina Chippewas			396						
Leech Lake agency, Minnesota.									
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewas	1,068	1,242	1,547	770	7	22	1	1	3
Mississippi Chippewas at White Oak Point			763						
Red Lake agency, Minnesota.									
Chippewas of Red Lake	494	647	1,141	120	11	11	1	1	1
NEBRASKA.									
Santee Sioux agency.									
Santee Sioux	362	429	791	600	12	30	5	5	4
Winnebago agency.									
Nebraska Winnebagoes	700	762	1,462	400	18	26	4	3	3
Wisconsin Winnebagoes	400	460	860						
Omaha agency.									
Omahas	465	486	951	36	8	25	2	3	3
Pawnee agency.									
Pawnees	786	1,002	1,788	100	19	20	3	4	6
Great Nemaha agency.									
Iowas	116	110	226	150	5	22	1	1	2
Sac and Fox of Missouri	48	49	97						

(a) From report of 1873.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.

Education.																			
Numberof scholars.													Indians killed during the year.						
Males.	Females.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
755	663	.....	....	10	$757 50	12	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	37	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	30	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	22	.....	....	2	.....	2	480	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	3	5	3	1	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
220	260	659	128	11	2,200 00	9	4,400	....	.....	....	....	5,000	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
40	35	84	12	4	300 00	2	228	....	.....	....	....	1,100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	12	20	2	1	.....	....	35	....	.....	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
140	143	278	22	4	1,500 00	2	615	....	.....	....	....	1,500	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
68	37			2	.....														
66	44			2	360 00														
21	14			1	.....														
11	5	446	35	3	.....	3	.....	....	100	....	....	4,000	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
97	53			10	6,000 00														
....	.....			....	.....														
....	.....			....	.....														
....	.....	86	....	3	300 00	2	200	....	1,000	57	64	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
30	39	11	....	....	125 00	....	.....	....	500	50	50	25	4	1	....	....	....	....	....
16	32	13	1	1	800 00	....	14	....	473	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	53	207	10	7	6,200 00	3	375	3	1,080	28	92	791	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
102	45	50	20	....	750 00	....	.....	8	500	66	89	1,785	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
80	80	105	30	1	500 00	1	.....	....	.....	....	76	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	56	130	....	....	100 00	....	13	....	.....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	25	50	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	100	16	13	315	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Otoe agency.									
Otoes and Missourias	217	236	453	35	8	7	1	1	2
AGENCIES IN KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Kickapoo agency.									
Kickapoos	131	135	266	35	6	4	2	1	1
Pottawatomie agency.									
Pottawatomies	250	227	477	40	8	6	1	1	1
Quapaw agency.									
Quapaws	598	675	236	271	23	71	4	4	5
Confederated Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Weas, and Miamies			212						
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork, &c			142						
Eastern Shawnees			90						
Wyandotts			239						
Senecas			207						
Modocs			147						
Osage agency.									
Great and Little Osages	1,500	1,372	2,872	300	70	56	1	2	3
Kaws	273	250	523	68	11	25	1	1	2
Wichita agency.									
Caddoes	1,185	712	521	100	24	25	2	1	3
Wichitas			300						
Wacoes			140						
Tawacamies			125						
Keechies			106						
Penetethka Comanches			345						
Pawnees			360						
Kiowa agency.									
Kiowas	.....	.....	1,700	.....	27	12	1	1	4
Comanches	.....	.....	2,643						
Apaches	.....	.....	602						
Delawares	.....	.....	30						
Upper Arkansas agency.									
Cheyennes	1,942	2,082	2,250	22	32	88	1	1	2
Arapahoes			1,644						
Apaches			130						
Sac and Fox agency.									
Absentee Shawnees	703	840	688	30	11	13	2	2	3
Sacs and Foxes			500						
Kickapoos			355						
Union agency for Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws and Seminoles. (a)									
Cherokees	8,817	8,400	17,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	65
Creeks	6,000	7,000	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	43
Choctaws	7,500	8,500	16,000	.....	.....	.....	50	50	52
Chickasaws	3,000	3,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	13	13	18
Seminoles	1,120	1,318	2,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4

(a) From report for 1873.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.—Continued.

Education.																				
Number of scholars.													Indians killed during the year.							
Males.	Females.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
41	30	42	21	....	$1,600 00	....	.....	....	.....	30	25	300	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	35	41	14	....	150 00	2	135	....	.....	12	20	265	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	24	40	17	....	20 00	....	12	....	20	22	48	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
130	102	327	40	....	2,723 44	1	160	....	.....	53	42	1,273	2	....	....	1	1	25	....
88	37	150	10	15	1,251 15	1	275	6	600	200	150	300	....	....	....	....	....	40	....
43	11	40	4	....	300 00	....	20	....	200	24	22	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
67*b*	44	60	12	....	800 00	....	17	....	500	....	....	600	....	1	....	2	8	....	1
24	15	39	....	....	495 00	....	.....	....	1,000	....	....	39	....	....	....	24	11	....	....
17	28	21	8	....	150 00	....	30	....	1,200	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	34	23*c*	1
33	20	38	12	....	700 00	....	28	2	750	30	24	530	...	....	....	....	....	3	....
865	1,019	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
300	400	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
573	556	.....	....	....	.....	40	2,500	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	213	.....	....	....	.....	20	1,000	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
294	63	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(*b*) Including 36 scholars at Kiowa school.

(*c*) Arrested.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Indians in Kansas without an agency.									
Chippewas of Swan Creek, &c., Munsees or Christians (a)	28	28	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mokohoco's band of Sacs and Foxes	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
AGENCIES IN DAKOTA.									
Sisseton Sioux agency.									
Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux	761	916	1,677	166	36	29	4	5	9
Devil's Lake agency.									
Sissiton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux	442	595	1,037	16	18	9	1	.....	.....
Grand River agency.									
Upper Yanktonai Sioux Lower Yanktonai Sioux Oncpapa Sioux Blackfeet Sioux	3,011	3,429	1,406 2,607 1,556 871	31	10	5	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River agency.									
Two-Kettle Sioux Minneconjou Sioux Sans Arc Sioux Blackfeet Sioux	2,300	2,682	1,100 1,655 1,527 700	100	8	127	3	3	7
Upper Missouri agency.									
Lower Yanktonai Sioux Lower Brulé Sioux	1,605	1,395	1,200 1,800	58	16	10	3	2	2
Fort Berthold agency.									
Arickarees Gros Ventres Mandans	900	1,115	975 620 420	30	10	23	.....	1	2
Yankton agency.									
Yancton Sioux	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	7	7	13
Ponca agency.									
Poncas	372	358	730	132	8	8	1	2	.....
Spotted-Tail agency.									
Brulé Sioux	3,640	3,360	7,000	.....	30	170	.....	.....	.....
Flandreau special agency.									
Santee Sioux	150	162	312	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Red-Cloud agency.									
Ogallalla, Minneconjou, and Sans Arc Sioux Northern Cheyennes Northern Arapahoes	.....	.....	9,809 1,202 1,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Dakota not under an agent.									
Scattered Sioux	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) From report for 1872.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Education.																				
Number of scholars				Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Indians killed during the year.				Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
Males.	Females.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.										By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.			
11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	44	.....	.....	(b)1	.....	4	410	.....	300	48	41	1,200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	24	.....	1	.....	.....	46	.....	70	45	30	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1,436	.....	10	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	...
67	72	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,310	294	32	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	13	14	7	1	$1,875 00	.....	.....	.....	1,100	67	58	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	20	43	40	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	80	.....	.....	9	2,500 00	5	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	30	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	17	119	8	.....	300 00	1	137	.....	.....	13	33	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21	1	7	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(b) There are also five native preachers.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
AGENCY IN WYOMING.									
Shoshone agency.									
Eastern band of Shoshones	700	1,100	1,800	207	12	78	1	1	1
AGENCIES IN IDAHO.									
Nez Percés agency.									
Nez Percés	1,322	1,485	2,807	15	21	50	2	2	4
Fort Lemhi special agency.									
Bannacks	.....	.....	200	.....	3	1	1	1	1
Shoshones	.....	.....	200	.....					
Sheep-eaters	.....	.....	200	.....					
Fort Hall agency.									
Bannacks and Shoshones	750	750	1,500	.....	8	4	1	1	.....
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.									
Cœur d'Alenes, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AGENCIES IN MONTANA.									
Blackfeet agency.									
Blackfeet	2,150	3,300	1,500	175	12	14	1	1	2
Bloods			1,500						
Piegans			2,450						
Crow agency.									
Mountain Crows	1,400	1,600	3,000	200	22	16	1	1	1
River Crows	500	700	1,200						
Flathead agency.									
Flatheads	764	1,065	471	.....	11	37	2	2	3
Pend d'Oreilles			1,026						
Kootenays			332						
Milk River agency.									
Assinaboines	.....	.....	1,998	.....	16	17	.....	.....	.....
Santee and Sisseton Sioux	.....	.....	1,163	98					
Yanktonai Sioux	.....	.....	2,266	.....					
Oncpapa Sioux	.....	.....	1,420	.....					
Oncpatina Sioux	.....	.....	460	.....					
Fort Belknap special agency.									
Assinaboines	2,010	1,690	2,700	60	9	11	.....	.....	.....
Gros Ventres			1,000						
AGENCIES IN NEVADA, COLORADO, AND UTAH.									
Walker River and Pyramid Lake agency, Nevada.									
Pah-Utes	.....	.....	800	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....
Southeast Nevada agency.									
Utes in Northern Arizona	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Utes in Utah	.....	.....	528						
Pi-Utes in Southern Nevada	.....	.....	1,031						
Pi-Utes in California	.....	.....	184						

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Education.												Indians killed during the year.							
Number of scholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
Males.	Females.																		
6	.....	11	....	....	.....	....	12	....	125	40	12	12	....	2	....	..	....	....	....
55	35	100	60	....	$2,037 00	2	655	....	1,843	....	....	500	3	....	....	2	....	....	....
7	5	.....	....	....	.....	....	3	....	47	71	19	.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
12	13	.....	....	....	.....	....	5	....	1,500	....	....	400	3	3	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	15	4	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	350	....	....	1,500	113	30	....	7	5	35	2
14	10	8	8	3	.....	....	.....	12	200	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
48	30	25	5	5	.....	2	1,829	....	250	100	69	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	4	....	634	....	....	.....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	3	....	600	....	25	4	....	....	....	....	6	....	....
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	65	9	800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	10	10	....	.....	....	.....	....	350	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Indians in Nevada not under an agent.									
Pi-Utes (*a*)	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
Goship Utes	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
Western Shoshones	.....	.....	1,945	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
White River agency, Colorado.									
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes	490	510	1,000	.....	7	4	....	1	1
Los Pinos agency, Colorado.									
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes	1,200	1,563	2,763	.....	12	2	1	1	1
Uintah agency, Utah.									
Uintah Utes	.....	.....	575	.....	10	2	....	....	....
Indians in Utah not under an agent.									
Pah-Vants	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
Goship Utes	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
AGENCIES IN ARIZONA.									
Colorado River agency.									
Mohaves	.....	.....	1,540	}	11	4	....	1	1
Hualapais	.....	.....	620						
Chimehuevas	.....	.....	450						
Coahuillas	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
Cocopahs	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
Pima and Maricopa agency.									
Pimas	2,200	2,100	4,000	20	9	6	2	3	3
Maricopas			300						
Papago agency.									
Papagoes	3,000	3,000	6,000(*b*)	.....	8	....	1	....	4
Moquis Pueblo agency.									
Moquis Pueblos, in seven villages	695	712	1,407	.....	4	2	1	1	1
San Carlos agency.									
Aribapa Apaches	379	513	384	....	10	90	....	....	....
Pinal Apaches			414						
Tontos			94						
Camp Apache agency.									
White Mountain or Coyetero Apaches, (*c*)	587	927	1,514	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
Rio Verde special agency.									
Apache Yumas	.....	.....	369	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
Apache Mohaves	.....	.....	678	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
Apache Tontos	.....	.....	497	.....	.....	...	....	....	....
Chiricahua special agency.									
Cochise's tribe of Apaches	347	583	365	....	5	2	....	....	....
Southern Chiricahua Apaches			290						
Mimbres, Mogollon, and Coyetero Apaches			275						

(*a*) These Utes are distributed throughout Western Nevada and Northeast California.
(*c*) From report of 1873.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Education.				Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Indians killed during the year.				Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
Number of scholars.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.										By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.			
Males.	Females.																		
5	16				$125 00							26						2	
5	5								193	100	15	500							
		1								30	11	60							
30	18						4		300			100	1		1				
56	45	50							973										
55	34		40						300			6,000							
16	12	3																	
										50	6	12	2		100		9		
									145	64	20		12						

(*b*) This number reported by agent for two years, but believed to be overestimated.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.									
Yumas	.....	.....	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AGENCIES IN NEW MEXICO.									
Navajo agency.									
Navajoes	5,457	5,611	11,068*a*	23	15	13	....	1	1
Mescalero Apache agency.									
Mescalero Apaches	.....	.....	1,800	.....	6	....	....	....	....
Pueblo agency.									
Pueblos, in nineteen villages	4,500	5,000	9,500	.....	6	2	1	8	6
Southern Apache agency, Tularosa reservation.									
Southern Apaches	175	225	400	.....	7	7	....	....	....
Abiquiu or Tierra Amarilla agency.									
Capote Utes Weeminuche Utes Jicarilla Apaches	850	900	500 750 500	....	5	....	....	....	....
Cimarron agency.									
Muache Utes Jicarilla Apaches	350	400	290 460	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.									
Round Valley Agency.									
Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Cancow, and Little Lake Indians	549	651	1,200	18	10	29	2	2	2
Hoopa Valley agency.									
Redwood, Siah, and Hoopa Indians	304	362	666	24	12	20	1	1	1
Tule River agency.									
Tules and Tejons	168	139	307	6	7	10	....	1	1
Indians in California not under an agent.									
Mission and other Indians	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
AGENCIES IN OREGON.									
Warm Springs agency.									
Wascoes Warm Springs Terrinoes	363	317	320 304 56	....	8	22	2	2	2
Grand Ronde agency.									
Molels, Clackamas, and other bands	370	430	800	30	8	6	1	2	3
Siletz agency.									
Rogue River and thirteen other bands	.....	.....	1,000	6	7	29	1	1	1
Umatilla agency.									
Walla-Wallas Cayuses Umatillas	304	378	128 385 169	6	14	20	1	1	2

(*a*) 9,068 on reservation.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Education.												Indians killed during the year.						
Number of scholars.																		
Males.	Females.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	35	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	2,204	...	...	346	...	...	...	5	...	9	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
238	60	20	20	...	$300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	20	5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	50	64	44	...	...	...	931	...	789	29	46	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	50	25	20	...	...	...	...	4	200	45	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	21	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	150	5	18	307	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	14	36	12	...	...	...	15	2	...	9	7	500	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	26	31	27	2	...	1	750	4	325	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	16	22	6	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	9	14	14	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Klamath agency.									
Klamaths	425	600	550	12	13	17	3	1	2
Modocs			100						
Yahooskin Snakes			130						
Wohlpahpe Snakes			145						
Pi-Utes			100						
Alsea sub-agency.									
Alseas	147	196	108	12	1	5	....	....	....
Siuslaws			68						
Coos			123						
Umpquas			44						
Malheur special agency.									
Shoshones, Bannacks, Pi-Utes, and roving Indians in eastern and southeastern part of the State	250	300	550	.....	6	10	....	....	....
Indians roaming on Columbia River, Oregon.									
Renegades and others	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.									
Neah Bay agency.									
Makahs	258	300	558	6	6	21	1	....	....
S'Kokomish agency.									
S'Klallams	400	450	575	50	7	29	1	1	2
Twanas			275						
Yakama agency.									
Yakamas, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshepum, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowwassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyiks, Ochecholes, Kahmiltpah, and Seapcat	1,500	2,000	3,500	35	16	43	2	2	2
Tulalip sub-agency.									
Dwamish and other allied tribes	1,200	1,800	3,000	500	5	28	2	2	4
Quinaielt sub-agency.									
Quinaielts	246	297	116	4	7	16	1	1	2
Queets			97						
Hohs			70						
Quillehutes			260						
Colville special agency.									
Colvilles	1,600	1,520	625	45	.....	8	....	1	2
Lakes			240						
O'Kinakanes			335						
San Poel and Nespee-ums			510						
Spokanes			700						
Callispels			400						
Methows			310						
Puyallup agency.(a)									
Muckleshoot	55	45	100	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puyallups	294	285	579	10	7	20	1	1	2
Nisquallies	80	70	150	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squaxins	85	65	150	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chehalis	159	141	300	12	4	9	1	1	2
Shoalwater Bay	30	20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDIANS IN INDIANA, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.									
Miamies, Cherokees Seminoles, Lipans, Tonkaways, &c	.....	.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Confederated with the

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued,

Education.														Indians killed during the year.							
Number of scholars.																					
Males.	Females.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	By members of same tribe	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
18	7	18	17	....	.....	....	30	....	628	....	70	1,025	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	24	15	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	7	15	4	1	.....	....	16	....	300	....	....	850	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	17	140	44	2	$475 00	2	460	10	2,300	250	130	1,800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	30	75	20	4	250 00	5	2,500	20	.....	....	....	3,000	5	....	....	....	....	5	3
6	7	4	2	....	.....	....	.....	....	260	22	12	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	21	37	36	2	.....	3	2,300	....	.....	118	40	800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	38	....	.....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	8	40	26	....	.....	....	80	....	75	....	....	579	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	20	....	.....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	9	12	4	....	.....	....	56	....	45	....	....	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Chehalis agency in 1874.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska		275,003
Number of Indians who are mixed-bloods		5,703
Number of white persons on Indian reservations:		
Employés		904
Additional members of families		855
Other white persons		750
Number of school-buildings upon Indian reservations		232
Number of schools upon Indian reservations		345
Number of scholars: males, 5,797; females, 5,161		10,958
Number of teachers		407
Number of Indians who can read: adults, 1,392; youths, 2,616		4,008
Number of Indians who have learned to read during the year		961
Number of missionaries among the Indians		111
Amount contributed by religious societies:	For education	$11,334 15
	For other purposes	$25,530 04
Number of church-buildings		128
Number of church-members		21,596
Number of Indians who have learned trades during the year		81
Number of Indians who have received medical attendance		27,553
Number of births		2,152
Number of deaths		1,490
Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress		43,953
Number of Indians killed during the year:	By members of same tribe	162
	By hostile Indians	52
	By United States soldiers	122
	By citizens	55
Number of white persons killed by Indians		85
Number of white persons committing crimes against Indians		149
Number of white persons punished for crimes against Indians		19

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and buildings belonging to the different Indian tribes.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres valueless.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agriculture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.						
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	Tons of hay cut.
New York agency.																				
Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Saint Regis, Tuscaroras, on eight reservations in State of New York.	86,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,586	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	24,533	62,650	59,385	57,864	.....	....	.....	6,228
Sac and Fox agency, Iowa.																				
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	419	200	100	300	.....	.....	100	10	300	80	35	10	.....	2,300	.....	400	100	50	100	.....
Michigan agency, Michigan. (b)																				
Ottawas and Chippewas (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	360	.....	32,000	2,500	.....	2,400	10,750	6,283	21,000	500	374	620	421
Chippewas of Lake Superior (*b*)	55,235	40,000	41,040	.....	.....	.....	300	100	400	200	300	200	.....	114	240	2,420	500	25	10	76
Pottawatomies of Huron (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	.....	20	.....	.....	50	.....	200	10	15	10	6
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River. (*b*)	11,097	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	7,038	950	.....	4,585	25,840	4,657	17,931	3,408	275	840	785
Green Bay agency. (a)																				
Menomonees, Stockbridges, Munsees, Oneidas.	308,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	4,654	25	.....	600	.....	.....	6,574	18,465	17,651	10,788	939	....	240	1,554
La Pointe agency.																				
Chippewas of Lake Superior ...	536,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	615	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	870	680	5,150	500	....	.....	420
Chippewa agency. White Earth.																				
Mississippi, Otter-Tail, and Pembina Chippewas.	829,440	400,000	300,000	200,000	100,000	50	350	368	400	1,000	300	50	2,600	500	700	4,125	1,000	400	250	1,040
Mille Lac band of Chippewas ..	61,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Leach Lake agency.																				
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewas, Mississippi Chippewas, at White Oak Point.	416,000	5,000	410,000	.....	.....	.....	160	5	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1,500	.....	2,000	100	....	.....	150

(*a*) Report of 1873.

(*b*) Remainder of lands held in severalty.

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres valueless.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agriculture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	Tons of hay cut.
Red Lake agency.																				
Chippewas of Red Lake	3,200,000	300	500,000	239,700	1,500,000	4	246	20	20	300	500	.....	50	4,500	50	2,000	25	5	15	160
NEBRASKA.																				
Santee Sioux agency.																				
Santee Sioux	115,076	30,000	1,000	80,000	4,200	18	562	75	750	1,900	175	7	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	450
Winnebago agency.																				
Nebraska and Wisconsin Winnebagoes.	109,844	.....	3,000	104,800	.....	70	1,630	300	1,400	800	200	75	6 500	13,200	1,500	1,000	.....	....	500	300
Omaha agency.																				
Omahas	143,225	140,000	2,000	140,000	.....	.....	1,300	200	50	800	200	.....	3,000	35,000	.....	300	50	20	200	390
Pawnee agency.																				
Pawnees	234,775	200,000	50	150,000	5,000	340	1,000	350	.....	25	10	.....	1,400	.....	200	150	.....	....	200	450
Great Nemaha agency.																				
Iowas, Sac and Fox of Missouri.	20,863	20,000	3,000	20,500	.....	.....	700	200	800	1,500	60	.....	2,500	2,500	1,000	600	.....	....	.....	800
Otoe agency.																				
Otoes and Missourias	85,680	85,000	1,500	85,680	.....	250	225	125	400	1,000	120	.....	1,200	50	200	.....	.....	....	.....	320
AGENCIES IN KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.																				
Kickapoo agency.																				
Kickapoos	20,273	10,147	3,380	6,760	6,760	15	1,180	20	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	.....	500	175	.....	5	.....	500
Pottawatomie agency.																				
Pottawatomies	77,357	50,000	7,000	69,857	.....	50	450	75	75	500	400	.....	.....	175	300	80	.....	....	.....	1,000

Quapaw agency.																			
Black Bob Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Weas, Miamies, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, Eastern Shawnees, Modocs, Wyandotts, and Senecas.	235,060	136,000	75,000	75,000	.....	250	5,131	616	7,362	12,011	.....	.....	6,675	18,637	2,195	840	.....	455	98	1,803
Osage agency.																			
Great and Little Osages	1,466,643	63,000	875,000	132,000	590,000	150	3,000	850	3,150	8,000	510	50	6,672	22,050	1,350	1,000	.....	50	150	2,100
Kaws	100,141	25,000	5,000	60,000	10,000	60	200	70	260	4,000	100	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Wichita agency.																			
Caddoes, Wichitas, Wacoes, Tawacamies, Keechies, Penetathkas, Comanches, and Pawnees.	729,600	146,000	9,600	720,000	.....	130	1,585	610	1,715	2,253	1,300	7	.....	609	1,120	150	.....	.....	30	150
Kiowa agency.																			
Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and Delawares.	3,549,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	193	14	193	457	40	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.																			
yennes, Arapahoes, and paches.	4,441,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	50	.....	250	2,500	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Sac and Fox agency.																			
Absentee Shawnees, Sac and Fox, Kickapoos.	483,840	120,000	50,000	263,840	50,000	.....	1,425	83	1,900	2,455	640	45	350	25,650	150	1,612	.....	54	126	32
Union agency for Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles. a)																			
Cherokees (*b*)	5,031,351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,650	629,000	35,000	10,000	1,500	....	.....	50,000
Creeks	3,215,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	500,000	1,000	75,000	.....	....	2,000	10,000
Choctaws	6,688,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	12,000	.....	300,000	.....	.....	10,000	100,000	10,000	60,000	3,500	....	5,000	50,000
Chickasaws	4,649,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	8,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	10,000	75,000	10,000	35,000	1,500	....	3,000	25,000
Seminoles	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,600	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	400
Unoccupied leased lands, Creek and Seminole ceded lands in Indian Territory.	2,380,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AGENCIES IN DAKOTA.																			
Sissiton Sioux agency.																			
Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,353	200,000	6,000	900,353	12,000	.....	840	230	800	2,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,125

(*a*) Report of 1873.

(*b*) 6,976,000 other lands in Indian Territory.

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres valueless.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agriculture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	Tons of hay cut.
Red Lake agency.																				
Chippewas of Red Lake	3,200,000	300	500,000	239,700	1,500,000	4	246	20	20	300	500	.....	50	4,500	50	2,000	25	5	15	160
NEBRASKA.																				
Santee Sioux agency.																				
Santee Sioux	115,076	30,000	1,000	80,000	4,200	18	562	75	750	1,900	175	7	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Winnebago agency.																				
Nebraska and Wisconsin Winnebagoes.	109,844	.....	3,000	104,800	.....	70	1,630	300	1,400	800	200	75	6 500	13,200	1,500	1,000	.....	.....	500	300
Omaha agency.																				
Omahas	143,225	140,000	2,000	140,000	.....	.....	1,300	200	50	800	200	.....	3,000	35,000	.....	300	50	20	200	390
Pawnee agency.																				
Pawnees	234,775	200,000	50	150,000	5,000	340	1,000	350	.....	25	10	.....	1,400	.....	200	150	.....	.....	200	450
Great Nemaha agency.																				
Iowas, Sac and Fox of Missouri.	20,863	20,000	3,000	20,500	.....	.....	700	200	800	1,500	60	.....	2,500	2,500	1,000	600	.....	.....	.....	800
Otoe agency.																				
Otoes and Missourias	85,680	85,000	1,500	85,680	.....	250	225	125	400	1,000	120	.....	1,200	50	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
AGENCIES IN KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.																				
Kickapoo agency.																				
Kickapoos	20,273	10,147	3,380	6,760	6,760	15	1,180	20	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	.....	500	175	.....	5	.....	500
Pottawatomie agency.																				
Pottawatomies	77,357	50,000	7,000	69,857	.....	50	450	75	75	500	400	.....	.....	175	300	80	.....	.....	.....	1,000

Quapaw agency.																			
Black Bob Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Weas, Miamies, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, Eastern Shawnees, Modocs, Wyandotts, and Senecas.	235,060	136,000	75,000	75,000	.....	250	5,131	616	7,362	12,011	.....	.....	6,675	18,637	2,195	840	.....	455	98	1,803
Osage agency.																			
Great and Little Osages	1,466,643	63,000	875,000	132,000	590,000	150	3,000	850	3,150	8,000	510	50	6,672	22,050	1,350	1,000	.....	50	150	2,100
Kaws	100,141	25,000	5,000	60,000	10,000	60	200	70	260	4,000	100	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Wichita agency.																			
Caddoes, Wichitas, Wacoes, Tawacamies, Keechies, Penetathkas, Comanches, and Pawnees.	729,600	146,000	9,600	720,000	.....	130	1,585	610	1,715	2,253	1,300	7	.....	609	1,120	150	.....	.....	30	150
Kiowa agency.																			
Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and Delawares.	3,549,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	193	14	193	457	40	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.																			
yennes, Arapahoes, and paches.	4,441,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	50	.....	250	2,500	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Sac and Fox agency.																			
Absentee Shawnees, Sac and Fox, Kickapoos.	483,840	120,000	50,000	263,840	50,000	.....	1,425	83	1,900	2,455	640	45	350	25,650	150	1,612	.....	54	126	32
Union agency for Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles. a)																			
Cherokees (b)	5,031,351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,650	629,000	35,000	10,000	1,500	.....	.....	50,000
Creeks	3,215,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	500,000	1,000	75,000	.....	.....	2,000	10,000
Choctaws	6,688,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	12,000	.....	300,000	.....	.....	10,000	100,000	10,000	60,000	3,500	.....	5,000	50,000
Chickasaws	4,649,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	8,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	10,000	75,000	10,000	35,000	1,500	.....	3,000	25,000
Seminoles	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,600	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	400
Unoccupied leased lands, Creek and Seminole ceded lands in Indian Territory.	2,380,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AGENCIES IN DAKOTA.																			
Sissiton Sioux agency.																			
Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,353	200,000	6,000	900,353	12,000	.....	840	230	800	2,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,125

(a) Report of 1873.

(b) 6,976,000 other lands in Indian Territory.

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres valueless.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agriculture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.						
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	Tons of hay cut.
Devil's Lake agency.																				
Sissiton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux.	230,400	230,000	20,000	230,000	.....	15	135	15	300	800	80	20	100	2,000	.....	3,000	.....	....	25	400
Grand River agency. (a)																				
Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux, Uncpapa Sioux, and Blackfeet Sioux.	25,964,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	....	.....	800	.....	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Cheyenne River agency.																				
Two-Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Blackfeet Sioux.	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	200	80	.....	275	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Upper Missouri agency.																				
Lower Yanktonai and Lower Brulé Sioux.	601,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300	50	350	640	1,300	40	.....	2,000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	650
Fort Berthold agency.																				
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	8,320,000	8,000	20,000	12,000	8,300,000	160	1,200	.....	1,500	200	1,100	40	.....	525	.....	6,000	.....	...	10	256
Yankton agency.																				
Yankton Sioux.....	400,000	200,000	10,000	120,000	100,000	1,000	1,200	70	2,000	.....	1,000	.....	360	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Ponca agency.																				
Poncas.....	96,000	64,000	5,000	64,000	.....	100	300	10	30	160	143	48	115	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	425
Spotted-Tail agency.																				
Brulé Sioux.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	100	.....	100	75	20	20	200
Flandreau special agency.																				
Santee Sioux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	177	.....	.....	312	.....	472	440	.....	900	200	....	30	273

Red Cloud agency.																			
Ogallalla and Minneconjon Sioux, Northern Cheyennes, Northern Arapahoes.	(a)					7	23	30			25								
AGENCY IN WYOMING.																			
Shoshone agency.																			
Eastern band of Shoshones	1,520,000	16,000	304,000	1,140,000	380,000	20	300	100	500	800	200		500		600	3,200	100	20	75
AGENCIES IN IDAHO.																			
Nez Percé agency.																			
Nez Percés	746,651					63	1,800		2,100		800		12,313	2,300	5,250	3,000	50	15	10
Fort Hall agency.																			
Bannacks and Shoshones	1,382,400	10,000	8,000	1,000,000	364,400	292	28	20	30	160	32		3,100		650	1,800	500		300
Without agency.																			
Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes	736,000																		
AGENCIES IN MONTANA.																			
Blackfeet agency. (b)																			
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans	20,000,000	720,000	240,000	2,880,000	960,000	38	2		40	160	2					120			35
Crow agency.																			
Mountain and River Crows	6,272,000	627,200		3,763,200		100			500	1,120		1				800			300
Flathead agency.																			
Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenays.	1,433,600	358,400	358,400	1,433,600			2,500	200	2,500	200	288	12			4,000	8,000			540
Fort Peck agency.																			
Assinaboines, Santee and Sisseton Sioux, Yanktonai Sioux, Uncpapas, and Uncpatina-Sioux.	(b)					4		4	4							400			20
Fort Belknap special agency.																			
Assinaboines and Gros Ventres.	(b)					3		3	3							20			50
Fort Lemhi special agency.																			
Bannacks, Shoshones, and Sheep-eaters.	46,080					115		10	225	190	9		310		540	1,500	900		3

(a) Includes Grand River, Cheyenne River, Spotted-Tail, and Red Cloud agencies.

(b) Includes Blackfeet, Milk River, and Fort Belknap agencies.

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres valueless.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agriculture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	Tons of hay cut.
AGENCIES IN NEVADA, COLORADO, AND UTAH.																				
Walker River and Pyramid Lake agency, Nevada.																				
Pah-Utes	640, 815	2, 700	800	4, 000	632, 000	.....	900	200	5, 000	1, 800	300	.....	1, 800	110	.....	550	35	.....	.....	
Southeast Nevada agency.																				
Pah-Utes and Utes	2, 496, 000	10, 000	1, 000	10, 000	.....	.....	370	370	....	.....	400	.....	5, 400	800	.....	.....	.....	....	600	361
White River agency, Colorado.(a)																				
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	45	500	.....	1	112	.....	.....	75	5	....	.....	80
Los Pinos agency, Colorado.																				
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes.	11, 724, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	11	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	150
Uintah agency, Utah.																				
Uintah Utes	2, 039, 040	20, 000	540, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	25	225	25	350	640	250	.....	1, 550	450	610	2, 400	250	....	30	50
AGENCIES IN ARIZONA.																				
Colorado River agency.																				
Mojaves, Hualpais, Chimehuevas, and Coahuillas.	129, 000	50, 000	15, 000	5, 000	5, 000	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	900	50	400	300	.....	.....	.....	....	300	25
Pima and Maricopa agency.																				
Pimas and Maricopas	64, 000	8, 000	2, 000	3, 000	50, 000	.....	8, 000	200	8, 000	.....	4, 300	.....	50, 000	500	.....	.....	.....	100	100	30
Papago agency. (b)																				
Papagos	70, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	300

Moquis Pueblo agency.																			
Moquis Pueblos, in seven villages.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos agency.(b)																			
Arivapa and Pinal Apaches Tontos.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	892	.....	500	400	.....	.....	.....	250	500
Camp Apache agency.(d)																			
White Mountain or Coyetero Apaches.	2 528, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	158	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000	.....	.....	.....	100	150
Rio Verde, special agency. (d)																			
Yumas, Mojaves, and Tonto Apaches.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 340	.....	33	.....	.....	8
Chiricahua special agency.																			
Cochise's tribe of Apaches, Southern Chiricahua Apaches, Mimbres, Mogollon, and Coyotero Apaches.	2, 736, 000	2, 000	.....	2, 730, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AGENCIES IN NEW MEXICO.																			
Navago agency.																			
Navajoes	3, 328, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6, 994	344	4	640	7, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Mescalero Apache agency.																			
Mescalero Apaches	432, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo agency.																			
Pueblos, in nineteen villages...	439, 664	13, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	13, 000	.....	.....	.....	9, 500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Apache agency, Tularosa reservation.																			
Southern Apaches	480, 000	12, 800	100, 000	172, 466	98, 734	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla Apaches	576, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abiquiu or Tierra Amarilla agency.																			
Capote, Weeminuche, and Jicarilla Apaches.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cimarron agency.																			
Muache and Jicarilla Apaches .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*a*) Includes White River and Los Pinos agencies. (*b*) Report of 1873. (*c*) Includes Camp Apache and San Carlos agencies. (*d*) Partly from report of 1873.

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres valueless.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agriculture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	Tons of hay cut.
AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.																				
Round Valley agency.																				
Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Cancow, and Little Lake Indians.	31,683	22,000	1,000	1,000	.....	1,050	150	150	100	400	.....	.....	6,036	2,369	1,299	1,235	.....	35	35	494
Hoopa Valley agency.																				
Redwood, Siah, and Hoopa Indians.	38,400	700	.....	500	.....	425	25	80	700	350	104	.....	2,500	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Tule River agency.																				
Tules and Tejons	64,000	200	3,000	15,000	30,351	200	80	.....	250	.....	30	45	1,700	.....	.....	20	.....	5	.....	45
AGENCIES IN OREGON.																				
Warm Springs agency.																				
Wascoes, Warm Springs, and Terrinoes.	464,000	3,600	.....	.....	.....	30	800	.....	.....	150	600	.....	5,020	300	610	1,000	.....	.....	.....	4
Grand Ronde agency.																				
Molels, Clackamas, and other bands.	61,440	10,000	40,000	11,440	.....	120	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,500	800	.....	8,800	.....	4,600	1,000	100	50	.....	616
Siletz agency.																				
Rogue River and thirteen other bands.	864,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	985	100	5,000	.....	900	.....	1,500	.....	30,000	500	100	.....	.....	200
Umatilla agency.																				
Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas.	268,800	89,600	134,400	260,000	8,800	50	1,500	120	2,000	1,500	600	.....	3,000	500	2,400	600	.....	.....	.....	95
Klamath agency.																				
Klamaths, Modocs, Yahooskin Snakes, Wallpahpee Snakes, and Pi-Utes.	1,056,000	1,500	200,000	80,000	.....	150	50	20	3,000	320	100	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	400

Alsea subagency.																			
Alseas, Sinselaws, Coos, and Umpaquas.	448,000	500	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	400	40	228	86	15	.....	350	150	40	....	.....	40
Malheur special agency.																			
Roving Indians in eastern and southeastern part of the State.	1,456,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	35	....	.....	70
Wallowa Valley Nez Percé Indians.	912,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.																			
Neah Bay agency.																			
Makahs	23,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	100	500	....	.....	30
S'Kokomish agency.																			
S'Klallams and Twanas	4,987	800	4,500	500	3,500	40	70	10	70	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	60	230	60	....	.....	90
Yakama agency.																			
Yakamas, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshapum, Klikatat, Klinquét, Kowwassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyiks, Ochecholes, Kahmiltpah, and Scapcat.	800,000	100,000	400,000	300,000	.....	200	3,000	100	5,000	2,400	1,800	300	16,200	1,050	3,000	2,250	1,150	510	4	600
Tulalip subagency.																			
Dwamish and other allied tribes.	49,281	.....	49,000	100	.....	30	50	30	50	256	100	300	.....	.....	30	656	70	16	1	50
Quinaielt subagency.																			
Quinaielts, Queets, Hohs, and Quillehutes.	224,000	.....	224,000	.....	150,000	15	5	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	....	.....	15
Colville special agency.																			
Colvilles, Lakes, Okinaganes, San Poil, Nespeelums, Spokanes, Callispels, and Methows.	2,800,000	2,000	2,800,000	10,000	2,500,000	.....	70	5	100	20	200	225	2,500	100	.....	2,000	100	50	.....	20
Puyallup agency.																			
Muckleshoot, Puyallups, Nisquallies, Squaxins, Chehalis, and Shoalwater Bay.	32,200	14 950	25 200	10,500	4,500	80	270	60	500	900	100	130	800	.....	1,100	1,500	250	....	55	190

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and buildings belonging to the different Indian tribes.

Name of agency and tribes.	Stock owned by Indians.					Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Value of furs sold.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built during the year.	Remarks.
	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.						
New York agency.											
Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Saint Regis, Tuscaroras, on eight reservations in State of New York.	1,096	....	2,693	3,296	558	.....	.....	.....	1,029	....	1,170 bushels barley, 3,075 pounds sugar, 40 bales hops, 3,199 bushels vegetables.
Sac and Fox agency, Iowa.											
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.	330	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	....	800 pounds sugar.
Michigan agency, Michigan.											
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	884	....	440	1,123	.....	.....	12,500	6,480	780	26	
Chippewas of Lake Superior ...	4	....	40	28	.....	228	1,709	1,000	175	4	
Pottawatomies of Huron.....	10	....	12	15	.....	.....	.....	200	10	....	
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River.	440	....	162	446	.....	100,000	500	4,912	265	39	
Green Bay agency.											
Menomonees, Stockbridges, Munsees, Oneidas.	514	....	817	1,408	280	217,000	.....	$5,000	418	....	Rye, 200 bushels; rice, 300 bushels; 100,450 pounds sugar, 300 bushels cranberries.
La Pointe agency.											
Chippewas of Lake Superior....	50	....	107	2	.....	508,000	1,075	17,000	147	29	1,000 fish-barrels, 500 barrels of fish, 40 tons of sugar, $1,000 worth vegetables, 10½ tons rice, 415 gallons sirup, 106 tons of sugar, 2,500 half-barrels of fish sold; fruit, cranberries, &c., $8,550.
Chippewa agency, White Earth.											
Mississippi, Otter-Tail, and Pembina Chippewas.	130	....	600	400	.....	.....	1,000	18,000	146	9	Beets, 400 bushels; carrots, 200 bushels; cabbage, 2,000 heads; maple-sugar, 5,200 pounds; 50 barrels fish; baskets made, 250; berries, 120 bushels; 700 yards of matting; canoes, 40.
Mille Lac band of Chippewas ..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
Leech Lake agency.											
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewas, Mississippi Chippewas, at White Oak Point.	10	....	10	.....	.....	.....	130	40,000	14	3	1,200 barrels fish, 3,000 bushels berries, 5,000 pounds sugar.

Grand River agency.											
Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux, Uncpapa Sioux, and Blackfeet Sioux.	3,000	9	148	.....	.....	.....	5,500	140	6	18	
Cheyenne River agency.											
Two-Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Blackfeet Sioux.	3,100	100	200	29	.....	30,000	500	.....	230	40	
Upper Missouri agency.											
Lower Yanktonai and Lower Brulé Sioux.	3,275	35	90	15	.....	100,000	3,150	800	105	70	
Fort Berthold agency.											
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	200	20	6	.....	.....	50,000	400	714	215	53	1,000 bushels squashes, 300 willow baskets, 50 earthen vessels.
Yankton agency.											
Yankton Sioux	1,500	100	250	150	.....	600,000	1,500	.....	250	35	
Ponca agency.											
Poncas	5	....	109	14	.....	48,000	75	.....	130	22	
Spotted Tail agency.											
Brulé Sioux	5,000	50	.....	.....	.....	30,000	25	7,500	5	3	
Flandreau special agency.											
Santee Sioux	70	....	94	12	.....	.....	200	3,500	64	20	20 bushels wild rice.
Red Cloud agency.											
Ogallalla and Minneconjou Sioux, Northern Cheyennes, Northern Arapahoes.	10,000	100	.....	.....	.....	150,000	100	.....	.....	6	
AGENCY IN WYOMING.											
Shoshone agency.											
Eastern band of Shoshones	2,500	4	200	.....	.....	30,000	50	10,000	15	13	
AGENCIES IN IDAHO.											
Nez Percé agency.											
Nez Percés	12,000	50	7,000	500	.....	.....	350	600	43	10	50 bushels tomatoes, 30 bushels beets.
Fort Hall agency.											
Bannacks and Shoshones	1,200	....	6	.....	.....	40,000	400	.....	2	....	150 bushels barley.
Without agency.											
Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

e showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Stock owned by Indians.					Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Value of furs sold.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built during the year.	Remarks.
	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.						
Kiowa agency.											
Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and Delawares.	14,090	....	125	275	.....	10,870	.....	$200,000	9	1	
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.											
Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches.	5,475	500	.....	200	.....	25,000	100	125,000	6	2	
Sac and Fox agency.											
Absentee Shawnees, Sac and Fox, Kickapoos.	2,183	40	1,296	5,835	6	100,000	.....	4,072	123	16	
Union agency for Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles.											
Cherokees	15,000	....	103,302	68,868	3,050	480,000	.....	.....	3,965	....	
Creeks	15,000	....	35,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	4,390	....	1,500 bushels pease, 1,500 bushels beets.
Choctaws	100,000	....	100,000	150,000	8,000	3,000,000	.....	8,000	.....	....	2,500 bushels barley, 4,000 pounds sugar, 3,000 bales cotton.
Chickasaws	35,000	....	50,000	75,000	2,000	50,000	.....	3,000	.....	....	2,500 bushels barley, 2,000 bales cotton.
Seminoles	2,500	....	10,500	25,000	50	50,000	.....	12,000	500	....	25 bushels rice.
Unoccupied leased lands, Creek and Seminole ceded lands in Indian Territory.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
AGENCIES IN DAKOTA.											
Sissiton Sioux agency.											
Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux	383	....	337	179	.....	141,441	1,924	.....	209	68	
Devil's Lake agency.											
Sissiton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux.	359	....	70	25	.....	40,000	600	1,000	102	39	

Grand River agency.											
Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux, Uncpapa Sioux, and Blackfeet Sioux.	3,000	9	148	.....	.....	.....	5,500	140	6	18	
Cheyenne River agency.											
Two-Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Blackfeet Sioux.	3,100	100	200	29	.....	30,000	500	.....	230	40	
Upper Missouri agency.											
Lower Yanktonai and Lower Brulé Sioux.	3,275	35	90	15	.....	100,000	3,150	800	105	70	
Fort Berthold agency.											
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	200	20	6	.....	.....	50,000	400	714	215	53	1,000 bushels squashes, 300 willow baskets, 50 earthen vessels.
Yankton agency.											
Yankton Sioux	1,500	100	250	150	.....	600,000	1,500	.....	250	35	
Ponca agency.											
Poncas	5	....	109	14	.....	48,000	75	.....	130	22	
Spotted Tail agency.											
Brulé Sioux	5,000	50	.....	.....	.....	30,000	25	7,500	5	3	
Flandreau special agency.											
Santee Sioux	70	....	94	12	.....	.....	200	3,500	64	20	20 bushels wild rice.
Red Cloud agency.											
Ogallalla and Minneconjou Sioux, Northern Cheyennes, Northern Arapahoes.	10,000	100	.....	.....	.....	150,000	100	.....	.....	6	
AGENCY IN WYOMING.											
Shoshone agency.											
Eastern band of Shoshones	2,500	4	200	.....	.....	30,000	50	10,000	15	13	
AGENCIES IN IDAHO.											
Nez Percé agency.											
Nez Percés	12,000	50	7,000	500	.....	.....	350	600	43	10	50 bushels tomatoes, 30 bushels beets.
Fort Hall agency.											
Bannacks and Shoshones	1,200	....	6	.....	.....	40,000	400	.....	2	....	150 bushels barley.
Without agency.											
Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanee	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Stock owned by Indians.					Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Value of furs sold.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built during the year.	Remarks.
	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.						
AGENCIES IN MONTANA.											
Blackfeet agency.											
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	6,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	$95,000	15	....	
Crow agency.											
Mountain and River Crows....	8,000	....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	105	9,000	10	6	
Flathead agency.											
Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenays.	2,590	25	1,800	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	29	
Fort Peck agency.											
Assinaboines, Santee and Sissiton Sioux, Yanktonai Sioux, Uncpapa and Uncpatina Sioux.	3,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500	6	6	
Fort Belknap special agency.											
Assinaboines and Gros Ventres.	1,100	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	39,500	.....	....	
Fort Lemhi special agency.											
Bannacks, Shoshonees, and Sheep-eaters.	716	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	1	152 bushels pease; 5 bushels parsnips; 4,000 pounds dried salmon; 1,000 heads of cabbage.
AGENCIES IN NEVADA, COLORADO, AND UTAH.											
Walker River and Pyramid Lake agency, Nevada.											
Pah-Utes	400	1	11	10	.....	.....	22	.....	9	2	1,550 bushels barley; 61,897 pounds fish sold.
Southeast Nevada agency.											
Pah-Utes and Utes.....	75	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200 bushels barley.

White River agency, Colorado.										
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes.	1,500	25	11		1			3,000	1	100 goats.
Los Pinos agency, Colorado.										
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes.	6,500		900		1,000			4,000	1	Some pumpkins.
Uintah agency, Utah.										
Uintah Utes	600		450			50,000	30		4	10 tons squash; 320 goats.
AGENCIES IN ARIZONA.										
Colorado River agency.										
Mohaves, Hualpais, Chimehuevas, and Coahuillas.	170						60		1	400 bushels pumpkins; 5 tons water-melons; 4 tons musk-melons.
Pima and Maricopa agency.										
Pimas and Maricopas	1,800	10	2,000					1,200		4,000 bushels barley.
Papago agency.										
Papagoes	200		500		100			800		
Moquis Pueblo agency.										
Moquis Pueblos, in seven villages.										
San Carlos agency.										
Aribapa and Pinal Apaches, Tontos.	10						200			250 bushels barley.
Camp Apache agency.										
White Mountain or Coyotero Apaches.	75		235					1		
Rio Verde special agency.										
Apache Yumas, Mojaves, and Tontos.	150				100				1	
Chiricahua special agency.										
Cochise's, tribe of Apaches, Southern Chiricahua Apaches, Mimbres, Mogollon and Coyetero Apaches.	380	30							1	
AGENCIES IN NEW MEXICO.										
Navajo agency.										
Navajoes	10,000	80	1		130,000			6	4	

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Stock owned by Indians.					Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Value of furs sold.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built during the year.	Remarks.
	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.						
Mescalero Apache agency.											
Mescalero Apaches	500	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
Pueblo agency.											
Pueblos, in nineteen villages	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
Southern Apache agency, Tularosa reservation.											
Southern Apaches	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Jicarilla Apaches	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
Abiquiu or Tierra Amarilla agency.											
Capote, Weeminuche, and Jicarilla Apaches.	1,200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	300 goats.
Cimarron agency.											
Muache and Jicarilla Apaches	400	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,000	.....	....	
AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.											
Round Valley agency.											
Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Cancow, and Little Lake Indians.	76	....	.....	.....	.....	59,400	150	.....	47	12	2,047 bushels barley; 114,325 pounds pumpkins.
Hoopa Valley agency.											
Redwood, Siah, and Hoopa Indians.	35	2	.....	114	.....	139,563	100	.....	120	12	
Tule River agency.											
Tules and Tejons	150	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	200	45	12	625 bushels barley; 150 bushels peaches; 15 bushels figs; 2,000 pounds grapes; 100 baskets manufactured, valued at $200; 100 saddletrees manufactured, valued at $600.

AGENCIES IN OREGON.											
Warm Springs agency.											
Wascoes, Warm Springs, and Tenninoes.	6,000	....	700	50	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	4	8 tons fish.
Grand Ronde agency.											
Molels, Clackamas, and other bands.	700	6	60	150	20	250,000	60	2,000	400	51	
Siletz agency.											
Rogue River and thirteen other bands.	300	20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	20	
Umatilla agency.											
Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas.	8,000	15	2,000	150	50	35,000	300	.....	12	1	
Klamath agency.											
Klamaths, Modocs, Yahooskin Snakes, Walpahpee Snakes, Pi-Utes.	1,000	4	318	.....	.....	300,000	.....	1,000	25	2	100 bushels barley; 1,000 bushels rye.
Alsea sub-agency.											
Alseas, Siuslaws, Coos, and Umpquas.	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	5	
Malheur special agency.											
Roving Indians in eastern and southeastern part of the State.	100	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Wallowa Valley Nez Percé Indians.	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.											
Neah Bay agency.											
Makahs	10	....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	75	....	1,000 head of cabbage, 1,000 gallons oil, 100 bushels carrots, and 50 bushels of beets and parsnips.
S'Kokomish agency.											
S'Klallams and Twanas	100	....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	50	30	650 bushels apples, 20 bushels beets, 12 bushels carrots, 2,285 pounds pears, 1,783 pounds plums, and 1,500,000 feet logs cut and sold.
Yakama agency.[1]											
Yakamas, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshapum, Klikatat, Klinquet, Kowwassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyiks, Ochecholes Kahmiltpah, and Scapcat.	13,000	30	1,200	250	30	513,357	350	1,000	175	5	2,000 pounds salmon

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Stock owned by Indians.					Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Value of furs sold.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built during the year.	Remarks.
	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.						
Tulalip subagency.											
Dwamish and other allied tribes.	20	....	100	40	.....	45,000	.....	.....	30	6	
Quinaielt subagency.											
Quinaielts, Queets, Hohs, and Quillehutes.	34	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	$1,000	5	2	
Colville special agency.											
Colvilles, Lakes, Okinakanes, San Poil, Nespeelums, Spokanes, Callispels, and Methows.	3,930	....	604	.....	.....	.....	400	12,000	40	15	
Puyallup agency.											
Muckleshoot, Puyallups, Nisquallies, Squaxins, Chehalis, and Shoalwater Bay.	410	1	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	38	

RECAPITULATION.

Size of reserve in acres			145,733,260
Number of acres tillable			4,368,597
Number of acres wooded			7,807,970
Number of acres grazing			18,505,096
Number of acres valueless			16,865,245
Number of acres cultivated by the Government during the year			6,810
Number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year			317,213
Number of acres broken by the Government during the year			2,909
Number of acres broken by the Indians during the year			26,779
Number of acres under fence			63,156
Rods of fencing made during the year			598,188
Indians engaged in agriculture			43,963
Indians engaged in other civilized occupations			2,267
Produce raised during the year:	By the Government.	By the Indians.	Total.
Bushels wheat	15,177	269,215	284,392
Bushels corn	6,459	1,720,765	1,727,224
Bushels oats	38,720	171,565	210,285
Bushels potatoes	10,421	346,919	357,340
Bushels turnips	2,565	16,287	18,852
Bushels onions	30	2,519	2,549
Bushels beans	344	14,620	14,964
Tons hay cut	8,701	160,082	168,783
Stock owned:			
Horses	474	336,936	337,410
Mules	282	1,593	1,875
Cattle	2,266	329,602	331,868
Hogs	291	443,963	444,254
Sheep	849	144,408	145,257
Feet of lumber sawed			8,702,975
Cords of wood cut			46,451
Value of furs sold			$815,618
Number of houses occupied by Indians			18,179
Number of houses built during the year			1,017

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Makah	Neah Bay	Makah	36	23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2, 1873, and October 21, 1873.
Quinaielt	Quinaielt	Quinaielt, Quillehute, Queet, and Hoh	350	224,000	Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Chehalis	Chehalis	Chehalis, Chinook, and Clatsop	6½	*4,225	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Shoalwater	do	Chehalis and Shoalwater	½	*335	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish	S'Klallam, Twana, and S'Kokomish	8	*4,987	Treaty of Point no Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Squaxin Island, (Klah-che-min.)	Puyallup	Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squawskin, and five others.	2	*1,494	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Nisqually	do	do	7½	*4,717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Puyallup	do	do	28	*18,062	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip		5	*3,367	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Port Madison	do	Dwamish, Suquamish, Lummi	11½	*7,284	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Swinomish, (Perry's Island)	do	do	12	*7,195	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Lummi, (Chah-choo-sen)	do	do	20	*12,312	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Snohomish or Tulalip	do	do	35	*22,490	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Yakama	Yakama	Yakama	1,250	†800,000	Treaty of Walla-Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Colville	Colville	Colville, Methow, Spokane, Calispel, Lake, Cœur d'Aléne, and Pend d'Oreille, and others.	4,375	2,800,000	Executive orders, April 9, 1872, and July 2, 1872.
Total			6,147	3,933,508	
OREGON.					
Umatilla	Umatilla	Umatilla, Cayuse, and Walla-Walla	420	†268,800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tinino	725	464,000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Calapooia, Molel, Umpqua, Tumwater, Clackama, and Rogue River.	96	*61,440	Treaty of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Siletz	Siletz	Shasta, Scoton, Sinselaw, and Rogue River.	1,350	†864,000	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865.

Alsea	Alsea	Alsea, Coosa, Umpqua, and others	700	448,000	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin band of Snake.	1,650	†1,056,000	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur	Malheur	Pi-Ute and Snake	2,275	1,456,000	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, and September 12, 1872.
Wallowa	Nez Percé, (Idaho)	Nez Percé	1,425	912,000	Executive order, June 16, 1873.
Total			8,641	5,530,240	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hoonsolton, Hoopa, Redwood, Miscott, Cernalton, and Tishtang-a-tang.	60	38,400	Act of Congress, April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Ukie, Pitt River, Con-Con, Redwood, Wylackie, Potter Valley, and Little Lake.	50	†31,683	Acts of Congress, April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, and April 8, 1873.
Tule River	Tule River	Tule, Manache, and Tejon	100	64,000	Executive orders, January 9, 1873, and October 3, 1873.
Do	Mission	Coahuilla, Mission, and others			No reservation.
Total			210	134,083	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River	Colorado River	Mojave, Cocopah, Hualpai, Yuma, and Chimehueva band of Pah-Ute.	200	129,000	Acts of Congress, March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, and November 16, 1874.
Gila River	Pima and Maricopa	Pima and Maricopa	100	†64,000	Act of Congress, February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401.
Camp Verde		Yuma, Apache, and Mojave	900	576,000	Executive order, November 9, 1871.
White Mountain	Camp Apache	Apache, Coyetero, and Chilion	3,950	2,528,000	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, and July 21, 1874.
Do	San Carlos	Aravapai, Tonto, and Pinal Apache			
Chiricahua	Chiricahua	Cochise's band of Apache	4,275	2,736,000	Executive order, December 14, 1872.
Papago	Papago	Papago	110	†70,400	Executive order, July 1, 1874.
Do	Moquis Pueblo	Moquis Pueblo			
Total			9,535	6,103,400	
NEVADA.					
Pyramid Lake	Pyramid Lake	Pah-Ute	500	‡322,000	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	500	‡318,815	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Muddy Valley	Southeast Nevada	Sheav-wit, Pa-wea-pit, Ta-nout, Chen-ve-wava, and Kai-ba-bit Pi-Ute.	3,900	2,496,000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874.
Total			4,900	3,136,815	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah Valley	Uintah Ute, Pah-vant, Goship Ute, and Pah-Ute.	3,186	2,039,040	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress, May 5. 1864, vol 13, p. 63.

* Surveyed. † Partially surveyed. ‡ Out boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Navajo	Navajo	Navajo	5,200	†3,328,000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667.
Pueblo	Pueblo	Pueblo	687	439,664	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; act of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71.
Mescalero Apache, (Fort Stanton.)	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	675	†432,000	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, and February 2, 1874.
Jicarilla	Abiquin	Capote and Weeminuche Ute and Jicarilla Apache.	900	576,000	Executive order, March 25, 1874.
Do	Cimarron	Muache Ute and Jicarilla Apache			
Hot Springs	Southern Apache	Gila, Mogollon, and Mimbre Apache	750	480,000	Executive order, April 9, 1874.
Total			8,212	5,255,664	
COLORADO TERRITORY.					
Ute	White River	Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah Ute.	18,320	‡11,724,800	Treaty of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673; treaty of March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress April 29, 1874.
Do	Los Pinos	Capote, Muache, Tabequache, and Weeminuche Ute.			
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Eastern bands of Shoshone and Bannack.	2,375	1,520,000	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, page 673; act of Congress June 22, 1874.
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	1,167	†§746,651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Cœur d'Aléne		Spokane and Cœur d'Aléne	1,150	†736,000	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Shoshone, Boise, and Bruneau Bannack	2,160	‡1,382,400	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869.
Lemhi	Lemhi Farm	Bannack, Shoshone, and Sheep-eater	72	46,080	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868.
Total			4,549	2,911,131	
MONTANA TERRITORY.					
Jocko	Flathead	Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay	2,240	1,433,600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	31,250	20,000,000	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaty of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress April 15, 1874.
Do	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre, River Crow, and Assiniboine.			
Do	Milk River	Teton, Santee, and Yanktonai Sioux			
Judith Basin		Mountain Crow	5,665	3,625,600	Executive order, January 31, 1874.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	9,800	6,272,000	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement with Crows, August 16, 1873.
Total			48,955	31,331,200	

DAKOTA TERRITORY.					
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux	360	230,400	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874.
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,435	*918,353	Do.
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	13,000	8,320,000	Executive order, April 12, 1870.
Sioux	Grand River	Upper and Lower Yanktonai, Oncpapa, and Blackfeet Sioux.			
Do	Cheyenne River	Two-Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Blackfeet Sioux.	40,570	25,964,800	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Do	Whetstone	Ogallalla and Upper Brulé Sioux			
Do	Red Cloud	Ogallalla Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapahoe.			
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek	Lower Brulé, Yanktonai, and Two-Kettle Sioux.	‡650	416,000	Order of Department, July 1, 1863, (see annual report 1863, p. 318;) treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Crow Creek	do	do	‡290	185,600	Do.
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux	†625	400,000	Treaty of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; and treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca	Ponca	Ponca	†150	96,000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Do	Flandreau	Santee Sioux			Lands entered by Indian families as homesteads.
Total			57,080	36,531,153	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux	180	*115,076	Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; Executive orders, February 27, 1866, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, and August 31, 1869.
Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	172	*109,844	Treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; agreement of Omahas, July 31, 1874; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, (Indian appropriation act.)
Omaha	Omaha	Omaha	224	*143,225	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians, with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391; agreement for Winnebago Indians, July 31, 1874; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, (Indian appropriation act.)
Otoe	Otoe	Otoe and Missouria	134	‡85,680	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Pawnee	Pawnee	Pawnee	367	†234,775	Treaty of September 24, 1857, vol. 11, p. 729; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Iowa	Great Nemaha	Iowa	25	‡16,000	Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074; treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Sac and Fox	do	Sac and Fox of the Missouri	8	*§4,863	Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074; treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Total			1,110	709,463	

* Surveyed. † Partially surveyed. ‡ Out-boundaries surveyed. § In Kansas.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.					
Kickapoo	Kickapoo	Kickapoo	32	*20, 273	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomie	Prairie Band of Pottawatomie	121	*77, 357	Treaty of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; treaty of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; Relinquish treaty, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Kansas			122	*77, 965	Treaty of October 5, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1111; act of Congress, May 8, 1872, vol. 17, p. 85.
Chippewa and Munsee		Chippewa and Munsee	7	*4, 395	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Miami		Miami	16	*10, 608	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1093.
Black Bob	Quapaw	Black Bob's band of Shawnee	52	*33, 393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
Total			350	223, 991	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Quapaw	Quapaw	Quapaw	84	‡54, 000	Treaty of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424; and treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Peoria	do	Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Wea, and Miami.	79	‡50, 595	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ottawa	do	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	23	‡14, 860	Do.
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee and Modoc	27	‡17, 212	Treaty of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; treaty of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Wyandott	do	Wyandott	31	‡20, 000	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seneca	do	Seneca	70	‡45, 000	Treaty of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; treaty of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
				4, 480, 000	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593.
				2, 496, 000	Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100°; unoccupied.
				‡5, 031, 351	Cherokee lands east of 96°.
Cherokee	Consolidated	Cherokee	18, 761	12, 007, 351	Treaty of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414; treaty of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478; treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Creek	do	Creek	5, 024	‡3, 215, 495	Treaty of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417; treaty of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw	10, 450	‡6. 688, 000	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	7, 265	*4, 649, 958	Do.
Seminole	do	Seminole	313	‡200, 000	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755.

Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee	.....	.....	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress, May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Sac and Fox	do	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	756	*483, 840	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage	2, 292	*1, 466, 643	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress, June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kaws	do	Kansas or Kaws	156½	*100, 141	Act of Congress, June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
				480, 000	Creek country.
				4, 480, 000	Cherokee lands.
Arapahoe and Cheyenne		Unoccupied	7, 750	†4, 960, 000	Treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593.
Do	Upper Arkansas	Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Apache	6, 940	†4, 441, 600	Executive order, August 10, 1869; agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872; (annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wichita	Wichita	Wichita, Caddo, Waco, Tawacamie, Keechie, Ionie, Delaware, and Penetethka Comanche.	1, 140	†729, 600	Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872; (see annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa and Comanche.	Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Delaware.	5, 546	†3, 549, 440	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
			1, 620	1, 036, 800	Unoccupied leased lands not included in Indian reservations.
			1, 200	768, 000	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands not included in Indian reservations.
			900	576, 000	Seminole ceded lands.
Total			62, 678	40, 114, 535	
MINNESOTA.					
Red Lake	Red Lake	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa.	5, 000	‡3, 200, 000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
White Earth	Chippewa	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pembina, Otter Tail, Pillager, and Gull Lake.	1, 296	†829, 440	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719.
Winnebagoshish, (Oak Point)	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa.	500	†320, 000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac band of Chippewa	95	61, 014	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; treaty of May 7, 1864, (article 12,) vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Leech Lake	Leech Lake	Pillager, Snake, and Leech Lake bands of Chippewa.	150	†96, 000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; treaty of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693; treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Fond du Lac	La Pointe	Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	156	*100, 121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Bois Forte	do	Bois Forte band of Chippewa	168	‡107, 509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Pigeon River, (Grand Portage.)	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	81	51, 840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Total			7, 446	4, 765, 924	

* Surveyed. † Partially surveyed. ‡ Out-boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN.					
Red Cliff	La Pointe	La Pointe band (Buffalo, Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	*13, 871	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1856; (lands withdrawn by General Land-Office, May 8, 1863.)
La Pointe, (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	194	*124, 333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Lac Court d'Orielles	do	Lac Court d'Orielleb and of Chippewas.	108	*69, 136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas.	109	*69, 824	Do.
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee	362	†231, 680	Treaty of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; treaty of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge and Munsee	18	*11, 520	Treaty of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; treaty of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress, February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Oneida	do	Oneida	102	‡65, 400	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Total			915	585, 764	
MICHIGAN.					
Ontonagon	Mackinac	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	4	*2, 551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	82	*52, 684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Isabella	do	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17½	*11, 097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaty of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633; and treaty of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
Total			104	66, 332	
NEW YORK.					
Tuscarora	New York	Tuscarora	7¾	5, 000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551; and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Tonawanda	do	Seneca	11½	*7, 549	Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.
Cattaraugus	do	Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga	34	21, 680	Treaty of June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70; and treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Alleghany	do	Seneca	47½	30, 469	Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.

Oil Spring	do	do	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Cayuga	do	Cayuga			Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with State of New York.
Onondaga	do	Onondaga and Oneida	9‡	6,100	Do.
Oneida	do	Oneida	‡	288	Do.
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis	23	14,640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55.
Total			135	86,366	
Grand total			248,848	156,703,409	

* Surveyed. † Partially surveyed. ‡ Out-boundaries surveyed.

Indian trust lands.

Name of reservation.	No. of acres.	Authority for sale.
NEBRASKA.		
Omaha, remaining unsold	49,160.99	Act of June 10, 1872; vol. 17, p. 391.
Otoe	56,042.28	Do.
Pawnee	48,424.76	Do.
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	9,548.24	Do.
Total	163,276.27	
KANSAS.		
Kansas trust lands, (formerly known as Kansas Trust Lands, 137,808.13; and Kansas Diminished Reserve, 77,965.00.)	215,773.13	Act of June 23, 1874.
Otoe	21,131.88	Act of June 10, 1872; vol. 17, p. 391.
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	4,863.00	Do.
Miami, remaining unsold	2,327.92	Act of March 3, 1873.
Osage trust lands, (original area; portion has been sold.)	8,834,727.00	Treaty of Sept. 29, 1865; vol. 14, p. 687; act of July 15, 1870; vol. 16, p. 362.
Total	9,078,822.93	
MINNESOTA.		
Sioux, (original area; larger portion has been sold.)	606,065.00	Act of March 3, 1863; vol. 12, p. 819.
DAKOTA.		
Sioux, (original area; portion has been sold)	115,108.00	Do.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Indian-Office during the twelve months ending the 31st ultimo, under the heads of appropriations named, on account of fulfilling treaties with various Indian tribes—proceeds of land.

Account fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies—proceeds of lands. Treaty of February 27, 1867. (15 Stat., p. 532.)

Mode of sale.—The eleventh article of the treaty provides for the sale to certain parties of $1{,}014\frac{62}{100}$ acres of land at $1 per acre. Number of acres sold, $1{,}014\frac{62}{100}$.

1873.				
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand on account of proceeds of sale of lands to Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad.		$162,251 37	
1874.				
July 1.	Amount remitted to Superintendent Hoag on account of interest on deferred payments of sales of lands due the Prairie band	$7,376 32		
Sept. 3.	Amount invested (temporarily) for benefit of the Prairie band. (See account of purchase of bonds in Trust Fund Report)	118,634 00		
				$126,010 32
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand			36,241 05
			162,251 37	162,251 37

Account fulfilling treaty with Osages—proceeds of lands. Second article treaty September 29, 1865, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 688,) and section 12 act July 15, 1870, (Stat. at Large, vol. 16, p. 362.)

Mode of sale.—Under the direction of the General Land-Office.

The account stood upon the books of the Indian-Office, October 31, 1873, as follows, viz:

Balance on hand	$556,852 05	

No additional funds have been received on this account since the above date.

Disbursements have been made as follows, viz:

1874.			
May 18.	By transfer to Cherokees, (act Feb. 14, 1873)		$175,000 00
Aug. 5.	Paid to William P. Adair and C. N. Vann for services as attorneys		50,000 00
Aug. 24.	Remitted to Superintendent Hoag to be expended for the benefit of the tribe		20,000 00
Oct. 20.	Paid W. H. Schieffelin & Co. for medicines		2,289 71
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand		309,562 34
		556,852 05	556,852 05

From reports received from the General Land-Office it appears that there were large balances, October 31, 1873, and October 31, 1874, in the Treasury of the United States on the account of sales of the Osage lands, under second article of the treaty of September 29, 1865, in excess of balances as above reported on the books of the Indian-Office.

The net proceeds of sale of said lands to November 1, 1873, as per statement of the General Land-Office, is		$1,983,672 44
From which is to be deducted the amount transferred to the Cherokees in payment for land sold to the Osages	$1,096,478 80	
And amounts advanced by the United States by appropriations to subsist and remove the Osages, as follows, viz:		
Act of April 10, 1869	30,000 00	
Act of July 15, 1870	50,000 00	
Act of March 3, 1871	50,000 00	
Act of May 18, 1572	36,174 63	
		1,262,923 43
Leaving the sum of		720,749 01

Upon which the Osages were entitled to interest from November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1874, as provided by section 12 of the act of July 15, 1870. (16 Stat., p. 362.)

The act of Congress making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department approved June 22, 1874, provides as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend, from the proceeds of the sale of lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians, provided to be sold by section twelve of said act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum for two years, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, opening farms, erection of houses, and for the civilization and support of the Osages and of their tribal government."

The sum of $200,000 has been set apart in accordance with the direction of the Department (a part of which has already been disbursed) to be expended for the benefit of said Indians in accordance with the provision of the act above quoted, which being deducted from the sum of	$720,749 01 200,000 00	
leaves a balance of		520,749 01

to form a part of a new principal, upon which interest at 5 per cent. will accrue to said Indians from November 1, 1874.

The General Land-Office reports sales of 190,448.51 acres in the interim from November 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874, (returns not having been received at said office for the month of October, 1874,) amounting to the sum of	$239,065 17	
And accrued interest on deferred payments	4,477 67	
Making the total avails during the period stated	243,542 84	
Expenses reported incident to said sales during the same period to be deducted	1,715 68	
Leaving a balance of		241,827 16
Which, being added to the sum of $520,749 01, (balance of principal sum reported November 1, 1873,) makes a total of		762,576 17

(yet to be increased by the net sales of said lands during the month of October, 1874,) to form the principal upon which interest is to accrue to said Indians at 5 per cent. per annum from November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875.

Account fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri—proceeds of land, Treaty of March 6, 1861. (Stat. at Large, vol. 12, p. 1171.)

Mode of sale.—Upon sealed proposals invited by advertisement, no sale to be less than $1.25 per acre.

1871.				
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand		$216 06	
1872.				
Apr. 30.	Warrant No. 514, sale of land		22,989 61	
June 19.	Refunded by Hon. C. Delano, Secretary and trustee, uninvested balance		3 10	
	Paid for advertising			$1,066 25
	Drawn by Hon. C. Delano, Secretary and trustee, for the purchase of $19,650 United States 5 per cent. bonds, $9,825 of which belong to the Sacs and Foxes, and $9,825 belong to the Iowas			22,011 10
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand			131 42
	Total		23,208 77	23,208 77

1872.			
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand	$131 42	
1873.			
June 5.	Amount received on settlement of the account of John A. Burbank, late Indian agent	115 75	
1874.			
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand		$247 17
	Total	247 17	247 17

Account fulfilling treaty with Iowas—proceeds of land.

1874.	Warrant No. 628, being amount received from Omaha Mining Company for royalty on coal taken from Iowa lands in Nebraska	$18 30	
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand		$18 30
	Total	18 30	18 30

Account fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges—proceeds of land.

1874.			
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand	$184,354 26	
	Receipts:		
Aug. 15.	Warrant No. 625	7,081 80	
	Disbursements:		
Jan. 13 and 19.	Paid to sundry persons for debts contracted by the tribe		$10,988 00
Feb. 16.	Remitted to Agent Chase to be expended for benefit of the tribe		5,081 80
Oct. 10.	Remitted to Agent Bridgeman to be paid to individuals for improvements	$8,420 00	
	And to citizen class of Indians	94,179 57	
			102,599 57
Oct. 30.	Balance on hand		72,766 69
		191,436 06	191,436 60

Statement of appropriation in accordance with third article of treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, of February 8, 1867, ratified July 25, 1868, in payment for lands ceded to the United States in accordance with first and second articles of said treaty.

1873.			
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand	$2,000	
	No additional funds have been received on this account since the above date.		
	Disbursements have been made as follows, viz:		
1874.			
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand		$2,000
	Total	2,000	2,000

Proceeds of Sioux reservation in Minnesota and Dakota. Treaty or act.—Sold in accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863. (Stat. at L., vol. 12, p. 819.)

Mode of sale.—Sold under the direction of the General Land-Office.

1874.				
Nov. 1.	Balance on books of Indian-Office		$113,018 49	
	Receipts:			
Dec. 6.	Warrant No. 603		2,234 11	
	Warrants Nos. 605, 607, and 629		12,468 65	
	Disbursements:			
	Expenditures for Santee Sioux.			
	By sundry amounts remitted to Superintendent White to be expended for their benefit	$5,100 71		
	By amount paid to John H. Burleigh for one bull	300 00		
				$5,400 71

1874.				
Dec. 6.	Expended for Sioux of Lake Traverse.			
	By sundry amounts remitted to agents to be expended for the benefit of the tribe	$26,011 01		
	By amount expended for annuity goods, and supplies	10,493 18		
				$36,504 19
	Expended for Sioux of Devil's Lake.			
	By amount remitted to agents to be expended for benefit of the tribe	$12,000 00		
	By amount expended for annuity goods, and supplies	20,354 36		
				32,354 36
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand			53,461 99
			127,721 25	127,721 25

Fulfilling treaty with Omahas—Proceeds of lands. Treaty or act of July 31, 1872.

The land was appraised under instructions from the Department, and advertised for sale, on sealed bids, to the highest bidder for cash. Bids were opened June 1, 1873. The whole number of acres advertised was 50,000. But few bids were received. Total number of acres awarded was 300.72, the proceeds of which amounted to the sum of $702.20. This amount was covered into the Treasury and brought upon the books of this Office by appropriation-warrant No. 602, dated October 1, 1873, and still stands to the credit of said appropriation $702 20

Account fulfilling treaty with Kansas Indians—Proceeds of lands. Treaty.—Article 4 of treaty of October 5, 1859. (Stat. at L., vol. 12, p. 1112.)

Mode of sale by awards made upon sealed proposals invited by advertisement.

1873.				
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand		$3,298 99	
	Warrant No. 613 on account of balance reported in safe October 31, 1873		15 00	
1874.				
Aug. 28.	Amount re-imbursed by appropriation for money paid J. L. Sharp, special commissioner		1,200 00	
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand			4,513 99
			4,513 99	4,513 99

Accounts were reported in suspense at the date of the last annual report, for 605.22 acres of lands awarded, upon which no official action has since been taken other than to include the same in schedules of unsold lands authorized to be sold under the direction of the General Land-Office, by act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, which provides for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale.

Section 4 of said act provides for defraying the outstanding indebtedness, principal and interest, of said Kansas tribe of Indians, from the net proceeds arising from the sale of their lands.

Account fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas—Proceeds of lands. Act of March 3, 1873. (Stat. at L., vol. 17, p. 631.)

Mode of sale,—By awards made upon sealed proposals invited by advertisement.

These lands comprise the unoccupied portion of the unallotted lands set apart and reserved by the 1st article of the treaty of June 5, 1854, and were advertised for sale November 4, 1873, in accordance with the provisions of the 1st and 2d sections of the act approved March 3, 1873.

Number of acres offered for sale	2,493.20
Number of acres sold	165.28
Number of acres remaining unsold	2,327.92

The amount received on account of said sales was	$1,823 56	
Which was covered into the Treasury and brought upon the books of the Indian-Office June 12, 1874, by appropriation warrant No. 618.		
Amount since disbursed in payment of expenses incurred in advertising the sale of said lands		$1,823 56
	1,823 56	1,823 56

The first section of an act approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act to further provide for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas," provided "that those persons who by the provisions of the second section of the act entitled 'An act to abolish the tribal relations of the Miami Indians, and for other purposes,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, are entitled to purchase for cash the land occupied by them, at the appraised value thereof, be permitted to make payment for said lands at the land-office at Topeka, Kans., under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in three equal annual installments, the first installment to be payable on or before the thirtieth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and the remaining two installments annually thereafter, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the thirtieth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-four."

The second section of the act approved June 23, 1874, provides "that those persons who, by the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas,' approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, are entitled to enter and purchase for cash, the lands as set forth in said act, "be permitted to make payment for the same at the land-office at Independence Kans., under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in two equal installments; the first installment to be payable on or before the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and the remaining installment within one year thereafter, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from said thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-five: *Provided, however*, That this act shall only apply to actual settlers on the land so purchased."

Account fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes—Proceeds of lands. Treaty.—Article 2 of the treaty of 1859, *act of February* 2, 1863.

Mode of sale, by awards made upon sealed proposals invited by advertisement.

The sale of this class of lands was in progress at the date of the last annual report.

1873.		
Nov. 1. Balance on hand	$1,397 11	
Receipts:		
1874.		
May 18. Warrant No. 613	14,129 75	
Disbursements:		
June 8. Amount paid to Robert Patterson for redemption of a Winnebago Indian certificate of indebtedness, (principal and interest)		$452 61
Oct. 31. Balance on hand		15,074 25
	15,526 86	15,526 86

Award for the sale reported in progress October 31, 1873, was approved by the Department October 2, 1873.

The number of acres awarded being balance of said lands was 4,146.43.

The aggregate of the amounts required in payment for the same in accordance with the prices at which the awards were originally made was			$14,959 28
The amount has since been reduced as follows, viz:			
By an abatement under direction of the Department on award to Charles Cowley of		$90 53	
And by difference in price of 40 acres, originally awarded to Edward Hayden at	$100 00		
Since canceled and awarded to J. T. Williams for	32 00	68 00	158 53
Making the total avails of said sale			14,800 75
Of which there has been covered into the Treasury and carried to the proper head of account		$14,129 75	
Leaving a balance, being the amount of suspended account for 838.71 acres, for which payment was not completed until the 24th ultimo, yet to be covered into the Treasury on account of said sales, of		671 00	14,800 75

In addition to the receipts on account of sales of Indian trust-land, as stated in the preceding accounts, appropriation-warrants have been received from the Treasury Department for funds to be placed to the credit of the civilization-fund, on account of the sale of Osage Indian lands in accordance with the first article of the treaty of September 29, 1865, (Stat., 14, page 687,) amounting to the sum of $24,681.65, which the treaty provides to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the education and civilization of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States. The civilization account stands as follows, viz:

1873.		
Oct. 31.	Unexpended balance of $100,000, received December, 1872	$75,448 77
1874.		
May 6.	Appropriation-warrant, No. 616	24,681 65
		100,130 42
	Amount disbursed since November 1, 1873	$80,429 04
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand	19,701 38
		100,130 42

Appropriation-warrants have also been received for funds realized since November 1, 1873, from the sale of pine timber cut upon the Menomonee Indian reservation in Wisconsin, amounting to the sum of $8,214.27, which was covered into the Treasury under the head of "Fulfilling treaty with Menomonees—proceeds of land" $8,214 27

Amount since remitted to Agent Chase for the benefit of the tribe 8,214 27

One of the objects of this report has been, as heretofore, to exhibit the condition of each trust-land account and the balances on hand under each head of account to date.

Previous to the present year such time has been allowed, after the date of the report, in which to complete the same, as would enable this Office to obtain from the General Land-Office full information in regard to the sales of trust-lands under the direction of that officer after full returns had been received for the month of October from the several land districts in which said lands were located.

In making this report I have confined myself to the records and accounts of the Indian-Office, with the exception of a statement obtained from the General Land-Office of the sale of Osage lands under the 2d article of the treaty of September 29, 1865.

The necessity that the Indian-Office should be officially advised at the end of each quarter of the net avails of the sale of all trust-lands authorized to be sold under the direction of the General Land-Office becomes more apparent every year. Not only is this necessary to enable this Office to complete the annual report in season, but to prevent discrepancies that might otherwise occur. Under the present system, this Office has in most cases no official information prior to the receipt of the Treasury appropriation-warrants issued on account of the proceeds of said sales, nor is it always easy to determine when the Indians have been credited with all the funds to which they are entitled.

I therefore respectfully suggest that some method may be adopted to keep this Office fully advised in regard to said sales.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Trust-Fund Clerk, Indian-Office.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my ninth annual report upon the Indian trust-fund business. The general plan carried out in presenting this report is the same as in 1873.

Tables Nos. I, II, and III (purchase of bonds) should be considered collectively; also the interest-tables on non-paying stocks.

All important transactions which have occurred since the 1st of November, 1873, are explained in detail.

Recapitulation-statements A and B at the close of the report, have been prepared in accordance with your special instructions, and will be valuable tables for reference.

PURCHASE OF STOCKS.

No. I.—*Schedule showing the description, amount, cost, and date of purchase.*

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including premium and commission.	Commission. Rate.	Commission. Amount.
United States loan of 1865	Dec. 10, 1873	$28,700 00	6	117	$33,614 87	½	$35 87
Do	May 7, 1874	28,600 00	6	119⅜	34,141 25	...	.....
United States loan of 1864	Sept. 14, 1874	80,000 00	6	114¼	91,300 00	....	.....
Do	Sept. 14, 1874	24,450 00	6	114¼	27,934 13	....	.....
Total	.....	161,750 00	....	.....	186,990 25	....	35 87

No. II.—*Schedule showing the tribes or funds for which the bonds exhibited in Schedule No.* I *were purchased.*

Kind of bonds.	Amount.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Amount to each.
United States loan of 1865	$28,700 00	6	Cherokee national fund	$12,294 97
			Cherokee school-fund	8,611 80
			Cherokee orphan-fund	3,690 77
			Pottawatomie education	1,922 37
			Pottawatomie mill-fund	2,180 09
United States loan of 1865	28,600 00	6	Shawnees	31 43
			Cherokee national fund	1,256 54
			Cherokee school-fund	49 73
			Delaware general fund	26,387 43
			Senecas and Shawnees	837 70
			Senecas	37 17
United States loan of 1864	104,450 00	6	Prairie band Pottawatomies	103,924 72
			Cherokee school-fund	85 19
			Kickapoos	440 09
	161,750 00			161,750 00

No. III.—*Schedule showing the sources from which funds were derived for the investments exhibited in Schedules Nos. I and II.*

Kind of bonds.	Amount of purchase.	Per cent.	Tribe or fund.	Amount drawn for investment.	Sources from whence drawn.
United States, act of March 3, 1865; loan of 1865.	$12,294 97	....	Cherokee nation'l fund	$28,818 78	Fulfilling treaty; proceeds of lands.
	8,711 80	....	Cherokee school-fund.		
	3,690 77	....	Cherokee orphan-fund		
	1,922 37	....	Pottawatomie education-fund.	4,805 00	Proceeds of sale of Pottawatomies.
	2,180 09	....	Pottawatomie mill-fund.		Trust-fund bonds.
	31 43	....	Shawnees	37 52	Proceeds of sale of Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf trust-fund bonds.
	1,256 54	....	Cherokee national fund	1,500 00	Proceeds of Georgia bonds redeemed.
United States, act of March 3, 1865; loan of 1865.	49 73	....	Cherokee school-fund	75 63	Proceeds of school-land in Alabama.
	26,387 43	....	Delaware general fund	1,500 00	Proceeds of Georgia bonds redeemed.
				30,000 00	Fulfilling treaty with Delawares.
	837 70	....	Senecas and Shawnees	1,000 00	Proceeds of Missouri bonds redeemed.
	37 17	....	Senecas	44 37	Fulfilling treaty with Senecas, Wyandotts, &c.; payment for lands.
United States; loan of 1864.	103,924 72	....	Prairie band Pottawatomies.	118,634 00	Fulfilling treaty; proceeds of lands.
	85 19	....	Cherokee school-fund	116 45	Fulfilling treaty; proceeds of school-lands.
	440 09	....	Kickapoos	502 80	Proceeds of sale of United States bonds.
Total	161,750 00		.....	187,034 55	

Statement of requisitions and refundments.

Date.	Requisition and refundments.	Amount drawn.	Amount invested and refunded.
1873.			
Nov. 1	Balance in hands of the Secretary of the Interior	$37 52	
Nov. 19	Amount refunded by refunding-requisition No. 476		$37 52
Dec. 1	Requisition in favor of the Secretary of the Interior	33,623 78	33,614 87
1874.			
Jan. 12	Amount refunded by refunding-requisition No. 650		8 91
Apr. 28	Requisition in favor of the Secretary of the Interior	34,157 52	34,141 25
June 20	Amount refunded by refunding-requisition No. 679		16 27
Sept. 3	Requisition in favor of the Secretary of the Interior	119,253 25	119,234 13
Oct. 14	Amount refunded by refunding-requisition No. 534		19 12
		187,034 55	187,034 55

No. IV.—*Statement showing the sale of bonds since November* 1, 1873.

Kind of bonds.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Date of sale.	Amount sold.	Premium realized on amount sold.	Amount of commission.	Net proceeds of bonds sold
United States loan of 1881.	5	Stockbridges and Munsees.	1874. Sept. 4	$6,000 00	$750 00		$6,750 00

No. V.—*Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November* 1, 1873.

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
Georgia six per cent. bonds	Cherokee national fund	Apr. 28, 1874	$1,500 00
	Delaware general fund	Apr. 28, 1874	1,500 00
Missouri State six per cent. bonds	Senecas and Shawnees		1,000 00
Total			4,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENTS AFFECTING AGGREGATE OF BONDS HELD IN TRUST BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Whole amount of bonds reported on hand November 1, 1873			$5,064,216 83½
Amount of bonds since purchased, (see purchase of bonds, Schedules Nos. I, II, and III)	$161,750 00		
Deduct amount of bonds sold, (as per statement No. IV, sale of bonds)	$6,000 00		
And amount of bonds redeemed, (as per statement No. V, redemption of bonds)	4,000 00		
		10,000 00	
			151,750 00
Total amount on hand November 1, 1874			5,215,966 83½

It will be seen by reference to the preceding schedules that only an index has been made to the sources from which funds were derived for the investments made. I therefore consider it important to make some further explanations in relation to the same.

The investment in United States bonds for the Cherokees December 10, 1873, for which the honorable Secretary of the Interior as trustee drew the sum of $28,818.78 for investment under the provisions of the 23d article of the treaty of 1866 for the national, school, and orphans' funds, (Stat., vol. 14, p. 808,) was made from funds arising from the sale of what is known as the "Cherokee strip," act of May 11, 1872, (Stat., vol. 17, p. 98,) and was a balance in excess of $100,000, arising from the same source, set apart to establish and maintain an asylum for certain members of the Cherokee Nation in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 14, 1873. The cost of the bonds purchased for the three funds named was $28,809.87, leaving a balance of the amount drawn for investment of $8.91, which has been refunded to the head of appropriation from which the same was originally drawn.

The investment in United States bonds for the Pottawatomies December 10, 1873, for which a requisition was drawn for the sum of		$4,805 00
was made from funds from the following sources, viz:		
Uninvested balance of $10,737.50 of proceeds of sale of $10,000 United States bonds, sold October 28, 1873, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment to Pottawatomie citizens, of which $5,000 belonged to educational fund, and $5,000 to the mill fund.		
The uninvested balance on account of said sale belonging to the education fund was	$1,919 98	
And to the mill fund	2,553 43	
		4,473 41
There was also included in this investment the sum of $331 belonging to the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, being a balance on hand from sales of United States bonds also sold April 13, 1871, to pay Pottawatomie citizens		331 59
		4,805 00

Investment of $30,000 for the Delawares.

This investment to be understood requires a full explanation.

An agreement having been made April 8, 1867, between the Cherokee and Delaware Indians, for the sale by the former to the latter of a portion of their lands for a new reservation for the Delawares, a transfer of stocks, amounting to $157,600, was effected May 13, 1869, upon the trust-fund books of the Department, from funds belonging to the Delawares to the credit of the Cherokees, being the amount required to pay for said reservation; but provision had been made by the 14th article of the Delaware treaty of July 4, 1866, that the United States should credit the Delaware Indians with the sum of $30,000 to aid them in the purchase of a new reservation, and Congress appropriated said amount, by an act approved March 2, 1867, (Stat., vol. 14, p. 500.) This item of $30,000 not having been considered in the transfer above referred to, it has been invested in United States bonds, in accordance with a decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, to re-imburse the fund from which the transfer was made.

The sum of $37.52, expended in the purchase of $31.43 in United States bonds for the benefit of the Shawnees, was an uninvested balance of the sum of $12,860.27 drawn from the head of appropriation "Proceeds of sale of Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf trust-fund bonds for investment for the Eastern Shawnees, as provided by the second section of the general appropriation act of Congress, approved February 14, 1873, and was invested in accordance with the provisions of the 8th and 16th articles of the treaty of the Senecas, Shawnees, and other tribes, approved February 23, 1867, (Stat., vol. 15, pp. 515 and 517.)

The sum of $44.37, expended in the purchase of $37.17 United States bonds for the Senecas, arose from the sale of $39.01 uninvested balance of $36,781.61 coin, purchased with $40,000 currency, originally drawn for investment in accordance with the sixth article of the treaty of February 25, 1867, (Stat., vol. 15, p. 515.)

The investment of $108,634 in $103,924.72 United States six per cent. bonds, loan of 1864, for the benefit of the Prairie band of Pottawtomies, is a temporary investment, and was made in accordance with their request. The funds were drawn from the amount standing to their credit upon the books of the Department, which, according to the decision of the Department, May 9, 1874, in relation to a division of funds between the citizen Pottawatomies and the Prairie band, was found to be due the latter from the proceeds of the sale of surplus lands to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

Provision was made by the fifth section of the act of February 6, 1871, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin," (Stat., 16, p. 404,) "that the sum of money thus found due to the said tribes should be divided between the citizen and Indian parties of said tribes in proportion to the number of each respectively." * *

By the enrollment since made, the tribe appears to number 251, of which the citizen class is reported to be 139.

On the 27th of August, 1874, this Office recommended the sale of $6,000 in United States 5 per cent. stocks held in trust for said tribe, to enable the Department to pay the citizen class their proportion of the same.

The following is a statement of the funds belonging to said Indians found subject to division, as stated September 25, 1874, between the citizen and Indian parties of said tribes, as provided by the fifth section of the act referred to, viz:

Value of lands sold under the second section of act of February 6, 1871, (Stat., 16, p. 405)		$179,272 46
Value, of two sections of land unsold, 11,803 acres, at 60 cents, appropriated by act of June 22, 1874		7,081 80
Total proceeds of lands		186,354 26

The third section of the act first referred to provides "that from the first proceeds of the sale of lands as provided in the second section of this act shall be paid the expenses of appraisal and sale of said lands, the amount due to individuals for improvements as returned by the appraisers, and the amount of debts contracted by the sachem and councilors for the benefit of said tribes, amounting to the sum of $11,000, according to a schedule to be certified by them, and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." In accordance with these provisions, the Indian-Office has paid debts contracted by the sachem and councilors, upon a schedule certified by them, amounting to $10,988 00

The value of improvements to be paid to individuals, per report of Special Commissioner Wells 8,420 00

Amount due to the United States on account of expenses of sale of lands. 3,177 82

Amount due Special Commissioner W. F. Richardson, for services and expenses in connection with the appraisal of said lands 532 90

Amount due Special Commissioner Wells, for services, expenses, &c 881 40

Total debts and expenses 24,000 12

which, deducted from the total proceeds of the sales of the lands, 186,354 $\frac{26}{100}$, leaves a net amount from this source to be divided of $162,354 14

To which should be added the proceeds of the sale of $6,000 United States 5 per cent. stocks, as per Department letter of instruction 6,750 00

And the amount of interest then on the books of the Indian-Office to the credit of said tribes, under appropriation "Trust-fund interest due Stockbridges and Munsees" 779 08

Total amount subject to division 169,883 22

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund ..	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$955,602 37	$55,907 01	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee school-fund ..	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	528,881 36	31,101 61	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee orphan-fund..	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	252,291 28	15,057 80	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Cherokee asylum-fund....	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	67,675 27	4,060 52	.....	.....
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1832	7	381	1,261,996 73½	75,157 84	.....	.....
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents .	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Chippewa and Christian..	July 15, 1859	12	1105	42,792 60	2,449 79	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	453,781 90	27,206 91	.....	.....
Choctaw school-fund.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	50,355 20	2,701 31	.....	.....
Creek orphans.....	May 24, 1832	7	366	77,015 25	4,397 90	.....	.....
Delaware general fund ...	May 6, 1854	10	1048	460,171 33	26,037 28	.....	.....
Delaware school-fund	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	550 00	.....	.....
Iowas.....	May 17, 1854	10	1069	107,463 43	6,617 37	.....	.....
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171				
Kansas schools.....	June 3, 1825	7	244	27,267 31	1,525 48	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	May 30, 1854	10	1082	80,047 92	4,939 40	.....	.....
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, &c., school-fund.....	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	44,700 00	3,129 00	.....	.....
Kickapoos.....	June 28, 1862	13	625	131,840 09	6,596 41	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	153,457 41	7,753 05	.....	.....
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	7	240	40,236 63	2,074 20	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas..	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	21,209 47	1,199 57	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education.	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	88,313 31	4,443 80	1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, mills.....	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17,180 09	880 80	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, Prairie band	.....	....	.....	103,924 72	6,235 48	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Feb. 18, 1867	15	495	55,105 41	2,764 32	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	21,925 00	1,217 25	.....	.....
Senecas	June 14, 1836	5	47	40,981 54	2,049 45	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Senecas and Shawnees..	June 14, 1836	5	47	15,277 09	857 69	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Senecas, Tonawanda band	Nov. 5, 1857	11	737	86,950 00	4,347 50	.....	.....
Shawnees.....	May 10, 1854	15	515	16,524 12	943 08	.....	.....
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	515				
				5,215,966 83½	302,301 82	84,000 00	5,030 00

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00	.....	$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	52,000 00	$50,000 00	2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00	.....	118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56	.....	156,638 56	9,398 31
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6	118,043 06	.....	118,043 06	7,082 58
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	101,059 26	.....	101,059 26	6,063 55
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	161,950 00	.....	161,950 00	9,717 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	30,911 49	.....	30,911 49	1,545 57
Total	....	1,023,602 37	68,000 00	955,602 37	55,907 01
CHEROKEE SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	120 06
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	1,780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28	.....	51,854 28	3,111 26
United States loan of 10-40s	5	31,200 00	.....	31,200 00	1,560 00
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6	24,757 69	.....	24,757 69	1,485 46
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	232,866 05	.....	232,866 05	13,971 96
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	125,270 29	.....	125,270 29	7,516 22
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	38,933 05	.....	38,933 05	1,946 65
Total	....	543,881 36	15,000 00	528,881 36	31,101 61
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	22,223 26	1,333 40
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6	.....	.....	2,002 50	120 15
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	.....	.....	160,672 44	9,640 35
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	.....	.....	49,545 00	2,971 50
United States, registered, loan of 1868	6	.....	.....	10,000 00	600 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	7,848 08	392 40
Total	....	.....	.....	252,291 28	15,057 80
CHEROKEE ASYLUM FUND.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	.....	.....	67,675 27	4,060 52
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6	.....	.....	168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6	.....	.....	8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6	.....	.....	616,000 00	36,960 00
State of Tennessee	5½	.....	.....	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
State of Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad)	6	.....	.....	100,000 00	6,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	61,000 00	3,660 00
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6	.....	.....	131,631 94	7,897 92
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	.....	.....	104,150 95	6,249 06
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	6,197 01	309 85
Total	....	.....	.....	1,261,996 73⅔	75,157 84

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			$2,000 00	$100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			26,562 38	1,593 74
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			4,454 74	267 28
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,775 48	588 77
Total				42,792 60	2,449 79
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			1,781 90	106 91
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,000 00	100 00
Total				453,781 90	27,206 91
CHOCTAW SCHOOL-FUND.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			1,427 20	85 63
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			16,928 00	1,015 68
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			32,000 00	1,600 00
Total				50,353 20	2,701 31
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
State of Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company)	6			3,500 00	210 00
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of Virginia, registered certificates	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
State of Virginia, registered, loan of 1865	6			414 16	24 85
State of Virginia, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,301 09	115 05
Total				77,015 25	4,397 90
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			53,000 00	3,710 00
State of Missouri	6			8,000 00	480 00
State of North Carolina	6			87,000 00	5,220 00
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			52,587 43	3,155 25
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			210,300 00	10,515 00
Total				460,171 33	26,037 28
DELAWARE SCHOOL-FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,000 00	550 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Kansas	7			17,600 00	1,232 00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			5,220 19	313 21
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			22,643 24	1,132 16
Total				107,463 43	6,617 37

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			$1,781 90	$106 91
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, oan of 1867	6			14,430 16	865 81
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,055 25	552 76
Total				27,267 31	1,525 48
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			16,300 00	1,141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			97 04	5 82
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			3 85	23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,647 03	132 35
Total				80,047 92	4,939 40
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
State of Kansas	7			24,000 00	1,680 00
Total				44,700 00	3,129 00
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6			440 09	26 40
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			131,400 00	6,570 00
Total				131,840 09	6,596 41
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			8,018 52	481 11
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			126,438 89	6,321 94
Total				153,457 41	7,753 05
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			6,336 63	374 20
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			34,000 00	1,700 00
Total				40,236 63	2,074 20
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
State of Virginia, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6			2,000 00	120 00
State of Virginia, registered, loan of 1865	6			8,909 47	534 57
State of Virginia, funded, loan of 1881	5			6,300 00	315 00
Total				21,209 47	1,199 57
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			67,000 00	3,350 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,813 31	168 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			18,500 00	925 00
Total				88,313 31	4,443 80
PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.					
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6			103,924 72	6,235 48

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			$2,180 09	$130 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			15,000 00	750 00
Total				17,180 09	880 80
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States 10-40s	5			54,200 00	2,710 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			905 41	54 32
Total				55,105 41	2,764 32
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			5,100 00	306 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States funded loan of 1881	5			9,825 00	491 25
Total				21,925 00	1,217 25
SENECAS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			37 17	2 23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			40,944 37	2,047 22
Total				40,981 54	2,049 45
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States 10-40s	5			1,000 00	50 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,621 60	157 30
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			6,761 12	405 67
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			4,894 37	244 72
Total				15,277 09	857 69
SENECAS—TONOWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			86,950 09	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			11,688 47	701 30
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			4,835 65	241 78
Total				16,524 12	943 08

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168,600 00	.....
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	.....
State of Indiana	5	69,000 00	$1,000 00
State of Kansas	7	41,600 00	.....
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	.....
State of Maryland	6	8,350 17	.....
State of Missouri	6	10,000 00	50,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee	5	165,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	.....
State of Virginia	6	698,300 00	.....
United States loan of 1862	6	61,000 00	.....
United States 10-40s	5	86,400 00	.....
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864	6	382,800 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1865	6	798,200 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	399,950 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868	6	10,000 00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000 00	.....
United States funded loan of 1881	5	868,700 00	.....
Total	.....	5,215,966 83⅓	84,000 00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes.	Dates of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390,257 92	$19,512 89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	95,945 95	4,797 29
Miamies of Indiana	June 5, 1854	10	1099	4	221,257 86	11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	50,000 00	2,500 00
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300,000 00	15,000 00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	168,123 85	8,406 19
	June 17, 1846					
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000 00	40,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118,050 00	5,902 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909 17	40,245 46
	Oct. 13, 1846	9	879	4	75,387 28	3,769 36
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340 41	3,917 02
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,271,460 44	263,572 99

The difference between the amount of funds held in lieu of investment, as exhibited in the preceding statement, and the amount of the same reported in the last annual report, is accounted for as follows, viz:

1st. By a deduction in accordance with a decision of the Department of October 23, 1874, on account of a re-imbursement to the United States for moneys appropriated by Congress per general appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, to enable the Secretary

of the Interior to make payment to the children of the Delaware Indians who became citizens under the provisions of the ninth article of the Delaware treaty of July 4, 1866, their portion of the funds held in trust for the Delaware Indians.

The amount directed to be drawn for the purpose stated was $37,095.25, being the amount originally set apart for school purposes for the Delaware Indians by the fifth article of the treaty of May 5, 1874.

2d. By a special appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, of $82,000 for the Winnebago Indians, to be taken from the funds to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.

The act of Congress entitled "An act relating to trust-funds of several Indian tribes invested by the Government in certain State bonds abstracted from the custody of the Secretary of the Interior," approved July 12, 1862, (Stat., vol. 12, p. 539,) provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall place upon the books of the Treasury, to the credit of each of the Indian tribes interested in the abstracted bonds, (except the Cherokees,) a sum equal to the original amount invested for them, respectively, and authorized the payment of interest on the same from July 1, 1862, at 5 per centum per annum, in semi-annual payments.

The assent of all the tribes, as therein provided for, having been obtained, the amounts specified in said act were placed to the credit of said tribes, as follows:

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	$169,686 75
Delawares	423,990 26
Iowas	66 735 00
The amount placed to the credit of the Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	$169,686 75

has been reduced as follows, viz:

On account of appropriations for the benefit of the tribe, as per act of April 10, 1869, (Stat. 6, p. 34,)	$55,000 00	
Act of July 15, 1870, (Stat. 6, p. 35,)	28,802 61	
Act of May 18, 1872, (Stat. 17, p. 133)	21,300 87	
Act of May 29, 1872, (Stat. 17, p. 188)	20,000 00	
Also by a further reduction in accordance with a decision of the Department of October 19, 1874, to re-imburse the Government for moneys appropriated by act of April 10, 1869, in payment for lands purchased from the Senecas and sold to the Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	24,000 00	
		149,103 48
Leaving the sum of		20,583 27

still standing upon the books of the Treasury.

The amount placed to the credit of the Delawares, $423,990.26, has been reduced as follows, viz:

In accordance with the decision of the Department of October 23, 1874, on account of re-imbursement to the United States for moneys appropriated by Congress per general appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment to the children of the Delaware Indians who became citizens under the provisions of the ninth article of the Delaware treaty of July 4, 1866, their portion of the funds held in trust for the Delaware tribe of Indians. The amount directed to be drawn from this head of account for the purpose stated was $17,418.98, leaving a balance of the same upon the books of the Treasury of $406,571.28.

The following schedule exhibits the present status of the funds held in lieu of investments on account of abstracted bonds:

Schedule D No. 2.

Tribes.	Dates of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	$20,583 27	$1,029 16
Delawares	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	406,571 28	20,328 56
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	66,735 00	3,336 75
					493,889 55	24,694 47

No provision has yet been made by the Government to replace $83,000 of the abstracted bonds originally held in trust for the Cherokees, as follows:

Cherokee general fund	$68,000 00
Cherokee school-fund	15,000 00
And on bond lost by G. N. Fitch, which was held in trust for the Pottawatomie education-fund	1,000 00
Making a total of	84,000 00

which should in my opinion (although not so stated in the preceding schedule) be treated as funds held in trust in lieu of investment, since the Government annually appropriates the interest on the same, amounting to $5,030.

Special attention was invited, in my last report, to the deficit in the principal of the bonds originally held in trust for said Indians.

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund	$122,118 06	May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	$3,663 54	$299 95
	30,911 49	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	386 39	31 64
	245,382 75	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	7,361 48	841 97
	30,911 49	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	386 39	44 19
	12,294 97	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	368 85	42 19
	122,118 06	Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874	3,663 54	467 10
	30,911 49	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	386 39	49 26
	258,934 26	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	7,768 04	801 08
	30,911 49	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	386 39	34 53
			24,371 01	2,611 91
Cherokee school-fund	38,933 05	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	486 66	39 85
	28,525 00	May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	855 75	70 07
	345,622 31	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	10,368 67	1,185 92
	38,933 05	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	486 66	55 66
	8,611 80	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	258 36	29 55
	31,200 00	Sept. 1, 1873, to Mar. 1, 1874	780 00	87 75
	28,525 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874	855 75	109 11
	38,933 05	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	486 66	62 05
	354,283 84	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	10,628 51	1,096 07
	38,933 05	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	486 66	43 50
	31,200 00	Mar. 1, 1874, to Sept. 1, 1874	780 00	76 05
			26,473 68	2,855 58
Cherokee asylum-fund	67,675 27	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	2,030 26	232 21
	67,675 27	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	2,030 26	209 37
			4,060 52	441 58
Cherokee orphan-fund	7,848 08	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	98 10	8 03
	12,225 00	May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	366 75	30 03
	206,304 17	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	6,189 13	707 88
	7,848 08	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	98 10	11 22
	3,690 77	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	110 72	12 66
	12,225 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874	366 75	46 76
	7,848 08	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	98 10	12 51
	209,994 94	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	6,299 85	649 67
	7,848 08	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	98 10	8 77
			13,725 60	1,487 53
Chickasaw national fund	6,197 01	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	77 46	6 35
	296,731 94	May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	8,901 96	728 85
	50 95	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	1 53	18
	6,197 01	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	77 46	8 86
	296,731 94	Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874	8,901 96	1,135 00
	6,187 01	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	77 46	9 88
	50 95	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	1 53	16
	6,197 01	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	77 46	6 92
			18,116 82	1,896 20

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Chippewa and Christian Indians.....	$11,775 48	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	$147 19	$12 05
	31,017 12	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	930 51	106 43
	11,775 48	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	147 19	16 83
	11,775 48	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	147 19	18 77
	31,017 12	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	930 51	95 96
	11,775 48	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	147 19	13 15
			2,449 78	263 19
Choctaw general fund.....	2,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	25 00	2 05
	1,781 90	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	53 46	6 11
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	25 00	2 86
	2,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	25 00	3 19
	1,781 90	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	53 46	5 51
	2,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	25 00	2 23
			206 92	21 95
Choctaw school-fund.....	32,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	400 00	32 75
	18,355 20	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	550 66	62 98
	32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	400 00	45 75
	32,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	400 00	51 00
	18,355 20	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	550 66	56 79
	32,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	400 00	35 75
			2,701 32	285 02
Creek orphans	2,301 09	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	28 76	2 35
	414 16	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	12 42	1 42
	2,301 09	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	28 76	3 29
	2,301 09	Feb. 1, 1874 to May 1, 1874	28 76	3 67
	414 16	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	12 43	1 28
	2,301 09	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	28 76	2 57
			139 89	14 58
Delaware general fund.....	210,300 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	2,628 75	215 23
	26,200 00	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	786 00	89 90
	210,300 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	2,628 75	300 66
	210,300 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	2,628 75	335 16
	52,587 43	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	1,577 62	162 69
	210,300 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	2,628 75	234 95
			12,878 62	1,338 59
Delaware school-fund.....	11,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	137 50	11 25
	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	137 50	15 73
	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	137 50	17 53
	11,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	137 50	12 29
			550 00	56 80
Iowas.....	22,643 24	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	283 04	23 17
	12,220 19	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	366 61	41 93
	22,643 24	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	283 04	32 37
	22,643 24	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	283 04	36 09
	12,220 19	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	366 61	37 80
	22,643 24	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	283 04	25 30
			1,865 37	196 66
Kansas schools.....	11,055 25	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	138 19	11 32
	16,212 06	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	486 36	55 63
	11,055 25	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	138 19	15 81
	11,055 25	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	138 19	17 62
	16,212 06	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	486 36	50 16
	11,055 25	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	138 19	12 35
			1,525 48	162 89

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Kickapoos	$131,400 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	$1,642 50	$134 48
	131,400 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	1,642 50	187 86
	131,400 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	1,642 50	209 42
	131,400 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	1,642 50	146 80
			6,570 00	678 56
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	2,647 03	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	33 09	2 71
	100 89	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	3 03	35
	2,647 03	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	33 09	3 78
	2,647 03	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	33 09	4 22
	100 89	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	3 03	31
	2,647 03	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	33 09	2 96
			138 42	14 33
Menomonees	126,438 89	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1874	1,580 48	129 40
	8,018 52	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	240 55	27 51
	126,438 89	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	1,580 48	180 77
	126,438 89	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	1,580 48	201 51
	8,018 52	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	240 55	24 81
	126,438 89	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	1,580 48	141 26
			6,803 02	705 26
Osage schools	34,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	425 00	34 79
	6,236 63	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	187 10	21 40
	34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	425 00	48 61
	34,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	425 00	54 19
	6,236 63	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	187 10	19 30
	34,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	425 00	37 98
			2,074 20	216 27
Ottawas and Chippewas	6,300 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	78 75	6 45
	2,000 00	May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	60 00	4 91
	8,909 47	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	267 28	30 57
	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	78 75	9 01
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874	60 00	7 65
	6,300 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	78 75	10 04
	8,909 47	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	267 28	27 56
	6,300 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	78 75	7 04
			969 56	103 23
Pottawatomies, education	23,500 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	293 75	24 05
	890 94	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	26 73	3 06
	18,500 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	231 25	26 45
	1,922 37	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	57 67	6 60
	18,500 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	231 25	29 48
	2,813 31	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	84 40	8 70
	18,500 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	231 25	20 67
			1,156 30	119 01
Pottawatomies, mill	20,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	250 00	20 47
	15,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	187 50	21 45
	2,180 09	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	65 40	7 48
	15,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	187 50	23 91
	2,180 09	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	65 40	6 74
	15,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	187 50	16 76
			943 30	96 81
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	9,825 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	122 81	10 06
	12,100 00	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	363 00	41 51
	9,825 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	122 81	14 05
	9,825 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	122 81	15 66
	12,100 00	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	363 00	37 43
	9,825 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	122 81	10 98
			1,217 24	129 69

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	$905 41	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	$27 16	$3 10
	54,200 00	Sept. 1, 1873, to Mar. 1, 1874	1,355 00	152 44
	905 41	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	27 16	2 80
	54,200 00	Mar. 1, 1874, to Sept. 1, 1874	1,355 00	132 11
			2,764 32	290 45
Senecas	40,944 37	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	511 80	41 90
	40,944 37	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	511 80	58 54
	40,944 37	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	511 80	65 25
	37 17	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	1 12	12
	40,944 37	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	511 80	45 74
			2,043 32	211 55
Senecas, (Tonawanda band)	86,950 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	1,086 87	88 99
	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	1,086 87	124 31
	86,950 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	1,086 87	138 57
	86,950 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	1,086 87	97 14
			4,347 48	449 01
Senecas and Shawnees	4,894 37	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	61 18	5 01
	8,545 02	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	256 35	29 32
	4,894 37	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	61 18	7 00
	9,382 72	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	281 48	29 03
	4,894 37	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	61 18	7 80
	4,894 37	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	61 18	5 46
	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1873, to Mar. 1, 1874	25 00	2 81
	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1874, to Sept. 1, 1874	25 00	2 44
			832 55	88 87
Shawnees	4,835 65	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	60 45	4 95
	11,657 04	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	349 71	40 00
	4,835 65	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	60 41	6 91
	4,835 65	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	60 45	7 71
	11,668 47	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	350 65	36 16
	4,835 65	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	60 45	5 40
			942 16	101 13
Stockbridges and Munsees	6,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	75 00	6 14
	6,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	75 00	8 58
	6,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	75 00	9 56
	6,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	75 00	6 70
			300 00	30 98

F.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638 56	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	$9,398 32
Cherokee school-fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	3,111 26
Cherokee orphan-fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	2,957 02
Total	280,000 00		16,800 00

G.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Missouri State, Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad bonds.			
Cherokee national fund	$2,000 00	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	$120 00
Delaware general fund	8,000 00	do	480 00
Kansas seven per cent. bonds.			
Iowas	17,600 00	do	1,232 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaw school-fund.	24,000 00	do	1,680 00
Louisiana 6s.			
Cherokee national fund	11,000 00	May 1, 1873, to November 1, 1873	330 00
Cherokee school-fund	2,000 00	do	60 00
Iowas	9,000 00	do	270 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	5,000 00	do	150 00
	10,000 00	April 1, 1873, to October 1, 1873	300 00
Missouri State, Pacific Railroad six per cent. bonds.			
Senecas and Shawnees	1,000 00	July 1, 1873, to March 3, 1874	40 03
Maryland six per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	8,350 17	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	494 06
	97,950 17		5,156 09

H.—*Collections made since November* 1, 1873, *due and unpaid July* 1, 1873, *and prior thereto.*

INTEREST ON NON-PAYING STATE STOCKS.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the Treasury to reimburse the U. S. for money appropriated.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—				
Cherokee national fund	$675 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	$1,500 00	Georgia	$375 00	.....
Delaware general fund	900 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	2,000 00	...do	900 00	.....
Cherokee national fund	90 00	July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1,500 00	...do	.....	$90 00
Delaware general fund	90 00	July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1,500 00	...do	.....	90 00
	1,755 00					1,575 00	180 00

J.—*Collections of interest made since November* 1, 1873, *falling due since July* 1, 1873.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw national fund	$6,000 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	$100,000	Virginia Richmond and Danville Railroad.	$6,000 00
	30,720 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	512,000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.	30,720 00
	3,120 00	Jan. 1, 1874	July 1, 1874	104,000	Tennessee	3,120 00
Chickasaw incompetents'.	100 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	2,000	Indiana	100 00
Creek orphans'	210 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	3,500	Virginia Richmond and Danville Railroad.	210 00
Pottawatomies' education.	3,350 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	67,000	Indiana	3,350 00
Cherokee national fund.	67 50	July 1, 1873	April 1, 1874	1,500	Georgia	67 50
Delaware general fund.	67 50	July 1, 1873	April 1, 1874	1,500	....do	67 50
Totals	43,635 00					43,635 00

Recapitulation of interest collected, premiums, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.

	Table E.	Table F.	Table G.	Table H.	Table J.	Total.
Coin interest on United States bonds	$140,171 88					$140,171 88
Interest on United States bonds, (currency)		$16,800 00				16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks			$5,156 09			5,156 09
Total interest collected on non-paying bonds due prior to July 1, 1872				$1,755 00		1,755 00
Total collected on non-paying bonds due since July 1, 1872					$43,635 00	43,635 00
Total interest collected during time specified						207,517 97
Add premium on coin interest on United States bonds, (see Table No. 1)						14,857 63
Total premium and interest						222,375 60
Deduct amount refunded to the United States						1,575 00
Balance carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes						220,800 60

Unexpended balances on the books of the Indian-Office, October 31, 1874, under various heads of "trust-funds interest due," (exclusive of deductions to be retained to re-imburse the United States for excess of appropriations:)

Chickasaw incompetents'	$1,350 00
Delaware general fund	28,816 19
Delaware school-fund	5,645 44
Iowas'	4,835 30
Kansas' school	1,013 91
Menomonees'	2,937 10
Osages' school	440 20
Ottawas and Chippewas'	29,650 70
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf	1,460 35
Pottawatomies' education	12,546 51
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	1,051 50
Senecas', Tonawanda band	2,409 45
Shawnees', (Eastern)	520 82
Stockbridges and Munsees'	779 08
Interest due Osage Indians on avails of diminished-reserve lands in Kansas, 1875	12,704 12
Total	106,160 67

To these balances should be added coin interest on United States bonds due November 1, 1874, collected but not covered into the Treasury, amounting to the sum of $27,840.22.

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1874, on non-paying stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Amount of annual interest.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	$15,480 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
Indiana	5	69,000 00	3,450 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	8,250 00
Virginia	6	594,800 00	35,688 00
Total		1,616,466 66⅔	100,868 00

It will be seen by reference to statement "J.—Collections of interest on certain State bonds," that there was deposited in the United States Treasury, to re-imburse the Government on account of appropriation made, the sum of $1,575

A re-imbursement account was also stated by the Indian-Office, October 23, 1874, by which the Treasury Department was requested to re-imburse the United States, on account of excess of appropriations, viz:

CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS'.

For twelve months' interest for year ending June 30, 1874, appropriated on $2,000 Indiana 5s		100

CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.

For six months' interest from January 1 to July 1, 1874, appropriated on $104,000 Tennessee 6s	$3,120	
And for excess of appropriation on $168,000 Arkansas 6s, for year ending June 30, 1874	7,740	
		10,860

POTTAWATOMIES' EDUCATION.

For twelve months' interest for year ending June 30, 1874, appropiated on $67,000 Indiana 5s		3,350

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.

For twelve months' interest for year ending June 30, 1874, on $24,000 @ 5 %		1,200
Total amount re-imbursed as stated		17,085

There is also due the United States, for which no re-imbursement account has yet been stated, from interest due Osages under 2d article of the treaty of September 29, 1865, the sum of $3,333.33, arising on account of the sum of $200,000 (part of $720,749.01) on which interest had been appropriated for the year ending November 1, 1874, said sum of $3,333.33, being one-third of twelve months on $200,000, the expenditure of which was authorized by act of Congress approved June 22, 1874.

RECAPITULATION A.—*Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1875, *including appropriations for fulfilling treaty-stipulations and special appropriations of a specific, general, beneficial, or incidental character.*

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, (special)						$500,000 00	$500,000 00
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches					$67,700 00		67,700 00
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, (special)						300,000 00	300,000 00
Assinaboines, (special)						30,000 00	30,000 00
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, (special)						85,000 00	85,000 00
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, (special)						50,000 00	50,000 00
Calapooias, Molels, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley					5,500 00		5,500 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes					47,200 00		47,200 00
Chickasaws:							
National fund, investment	$1,261,996 73½						
Interest on same		$75,157 84					75,157 84
Fulfilling treaty					3,000 00		3,000 00
Total							78,157 84
Chickasaws:							
Incompetents fund, investment	2,000 00						
Interest on same		100 00					100 00
Chippewas, Boisé Fort band					15,100 00		15,100 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior:							
Fulfilling treaty					30,220 00		30,220 00
Special appropriation						2,000 00	2,000 00
Total							32,220 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi					45,902 01		45,902 01

Re-appropriation of unexpended balances					23,096 23		23,096 23
Total							68,998 24
Chippewas and Christian fund, investment	42,792 60						
Interest on same		2,449 79					2,449 79
Chippewa, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands					25,666,66		25,666 66
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas					35,400 00		35,400 00
Chippewas, Pembina band on White Earth reservation, (special)						15,000 00	15,000 00
Choctaws:							
Choctaws					10,520 00		10,520 00
General fund, investment	453,781 90						
Interest on same		27,206 91					27,206 91
School-fund, investment	50,355 20						
Interest on same		2,701 31					2,701 31
Fund in lieu of investment			$399,257 92				
Interest on same				$19,512 89			19,512 89
Total							59,941 11
Crows:							
Fulfilling treaty					68,873 00		68,873 00
Special appropriation						100,000 00	100,000 00
Total							168,873 00
Creeks:							
Creeks					70,968 40		70,968 40
Fund in lieu of investment			875,168 00				
Interest on same				43,758 40			43,758 40
Total							114,726 80
Creek orphan-fund investment	77,015 25						
Interest on same		4,397 90					4,397 90
Cherokees:							
National fund, investment	955,602 37						
Interest on same		55,907 01					55,907 01
National fund, (abstracted)	68,000 00						
Interest on same appropriated in lieu		4,080 00					4,080 00
School-fund, investment	528,881 36						
Interest on same		31,101 61					31,101 61
School-fund, (abstracted)	15,000 00						
Interest on same appropriated in lieu		900 00					900 00
Orphan-fund, investment	252,291 28						
Interest on same		15,057 80					15,057 80

RECAPITULATION A.—*Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Cherokees—Continued.							
Asylum-fund, investment	$67,675 27						
Interest on same		$4,060 52					$4,060 52
Total							111,106 94
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon					$13,100 00		13,100 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory					13,700 00		13,700 00
Delawares:							
General fund, investment	460,171 33						
Interest on same		26,037 28					26,037 28
School-fund, investment	11,000 00						
Interest on same		550 00					550 00
Fund in lieu of investment			$37,095 25				
Interest on same				$1,854 76			1,854 76
Special, (re-imbursable)					54,514 23		54,514 23
Fund in lieu of abstracted bonds			423,990 26				
Interest on same				21,199 51			21,199 51
Total							104,155 78
NOTE.—The $37,095.25 principal in lieu of investment, and $17,418.98 from the $423,990.26 in lieu of abstracted bonds, have been taken to re-imburse the appropriation of $54,514.23; and the principal and interest on funds in lieu of investment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be reduced accordingly.							
Flatheads and other confederated tribes					18,500 00		18,500 00
Flatheads removed to Jocko reservation: Special appropriation in lieu of proceeds of their lands						$5,000 00	5,000 00
Gros Ventres: Special appropriation						35,000 00	35,000 00
Iowas:							
Investment	107,463 43						
Interest on same		6,617 37					6,617 37

Funds in lieu of investment			57,560 00				
Interest on same				2,875 00			2,875 00
Abstracted bonds, re-imbursed fund			66,735 00				
Interest on same				3,336 75			3,336 75
Total							12,829 12
Kansas Indians:							
School-fund, investment	27,267 31						
Interest on same		1,525 48					1,525 48
Funds in lieu of investment			200,000 00				
Interest on same				10,000 00			10,000 00
Special appropriation, re-imbursable						40,000 00	40,000 00
Total							51,525 48
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c.:							
Investment	80,047 92						
Interest on same		4,939 40					4,939 40
School-fund, investment	44,700 00						
Interest on same		3,129 00					3,129 00
Abstracted bonds, re-imbursed fund			44,583 27				
Interest on same				2,229 16			2,229 16
Total							10,297 56
NOTE.—The $44,583.27 principal, in lieu of abstracted bonds, re-imbursed, has been reduced by the sum of $24,000, to re-imburse the Government for moneys advanced in payment for lands for them, leaving the sum of $20,583.27 upon which interest will accrue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.							
Kickapoos:							
Investment	131,840 09						
Interest on same		6,596 41					6,596 41
Funds in lieu of investment			95,945 95				
Interest on same				4,797 29			4,797 29
Special appropriation						90,000 00	90,000 00
Total							101,393 70
Klamaths and Modocs					17,000 00		17,000 00
Modocs in Indian Territory, (special)						10,000 00	10,000 00
Makahs					8,600 00		8,600 00
Malheur reservation, Indians on (special)						35,000 00	35,000 00

RECAPITULATION A.—*Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Menomonees:							
Investment	$153,457 41						
Interest on same		$7,753 05					$7,753 05
Fulfilling treaty					$16,179 06		16,179 06
Total							23,932 11
Miamies of Eel River					1,100 00		1,100 00
Miamies of Indiana:							
Fund in lieu of investment			$221,257 86				
Interest on same				$11,062 89			11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas:							
Fund in lieu of investment			50,000 00				
Interest on same				2,500 00			2,500 00
Fulfilling treaty					9,040 00		9,040 00
Total							11,540 00
Molels					3,000 00		3,000 00
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep Eaters:							
Special appropriation						$20,000 00	20,000 00
Navajoes					80,675 00		80,675 00
Nez Perces					27,800 00		27,800 00
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians					9,200 00		9,200 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes					83,700 00		83,700 00
Omahas					25,100 00		25,100 00
Osages:							
Schools, investment	40,236 63						
Interest on same		2,074 20					2,074 20

Fund in lieu of investment			369,120 00				
Interest on same				18,456 00			18,456 00
Net proceeds of sale of lands, at 5 per cent. per annum			*720,749 00				
Interest appropriated on same from November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1874				*36,037 45			*36,037 45
Total							56,567 65
Otter Tail Pillagers on White Earth reservation:							
Special appropriation						15,000 00	15,000 00
Ottoes and Missourias							
Special appropriation, and re-imbursable from proceeds of their lands						12,000 00	12,000 00
Special appropriation for school-buildings, and re-imbursable from proceeds of their lands						13,000 00	13,000 00
Fulfilling treaty					9,000 00		9,000 00
Total							34,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas:							
Investment	21,209 47						
Interest on same		1,199 57					1,199 57
Pawnees:							
Fulfilling treaty					48,369 09		48,369 09
Special appropriation of unexpended balances						8,530 01	8,530 01
Total							56,899 10
Poncas					18,000 00		18,000 00
Pottawatomies:							
Fulfilling treaty					14,144 44		14,144 44
Education, investment	88,313 31						
Interest on same		4,443 80					4,443 80
Education, abstracted	1,000 00						
Interest on same		50 00					50 00
Mills, investment	17,180 09						
Interest on same		880 80					880 80
In lieu of investment			168,123 85				
Interest on same				8,406 19			8,406 19
Prairie band, temporary investment	†103,924 72						
Interest appropriated on same		11,503 21					11,503 21
Total							39,428 44
Pottawatomies of Huron					400 00		400 00

*Two hundred thousand dollars of this principal having since been appropriated and set apart June 30, 1874, the interest on $200,000 from July 1 to November 1, 1874, ($3,333.33,) should be deducted from the sum of $36,037.45, and re-imbursed to the United States.

†This principal should be increased by the Government to $230,064.20, to accord with the annual interest appropriated thereon.

RECAPITULATION A.—*Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Quapaws					$2,660 00		$2,660 00
Quinaielts and Quillehutes					8,100 00		8,100 00
River Crows, special appropriation						$30,000 00	30,000 00
Rogue River					3,000 00		3,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi:							
Investment	$55,105 41						
Interest on same		$2,764 32					2,764 32
In lieu of investment			$1,000,000 00				
Interest on same				$50,000 00			50,000 00
Fulfilling treaty					1,000 00		1,000 00
Special appropriation for school-buildings						1,200 00	1,200 00
Total							54,964 32
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri:							
Investment	21,925 00						
Interest on same		1,217 25					1,217 25
In lieu of investment			157,400 00				
Interest on same				7,870 00			7,870 00
Fulfilling treaty					1,200 00		1,200 00
Total							10,287 25
Seminoles:							
In lieu of investment			570,000 00				
Interest on same				28,500 00			28,500 00
Senecas:							
Investment	40,981 54						
Interest on same		2,049 45					2,049 45
Fulfilling treaty					2,660 00		2,660 00
Total							4,709 45

Senecas of New York:							
In lieu of investment			118,050 00				
Interest on same				5,902 50			5,902 50
Fulfilling treaty					6,000 00		6,000 00
Total							11,902 50
Senecas and Shawnees:							
Investment	15,277 09						
Interest on same		857 69					857 69
Fulfilling treaty					2,060 00		2,060 00
Total							2,917 69
Senecas, Tonawanda band:							
Investment	86,950 00						
Interest on same		4,347 50					4,347 50
Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Ottawas, Wyandotts, and others					1,123 29		1,123 29
Shawnees:							
Investment	16,524 12						
Interest on same		943 08					943 08
In lieu of investment			40,000 00				
Interest on same				2,000 00			2,000 00
Fulfilling treaty					3,000 00		3,000 00
Total							5,943 08
Shoshones:							
Eastern bands, fulfilling treaty					10,000 00		10,000 00
Western bands, fulfilling treaty					5,000 00		5,000 00
Northwestern bands, fulfilling treaty					5,000 00		5,000 00
Goship band, fulfilling treaty					1,000 00		1,000 00
Total							21,000 00
Shoshones and Bannacks:							
Fulfilling treaty					4,000 00		4,000 00
Bannacks, fulfilling treaty					24,737 00		24,737 00
Shoshones, fulfilling treaty					43,874 00		43,874 00
Special agreement						5,500 00	5,500 00
Total							78,111 00
Shoshones, Bannacks, and other bands of Indians in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon, special appropriation						20,000 00	20,000 00
Six Nations of New York					4,500 00		4,500 00

RECAPITULATION A.—*Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux, in the State of Nebraska:							
Fulfilling treaty					$464, 800 00		$464, 800 00
Special appropriation						$1, 100, 000 00	1, 100, 000 00
Total							1, 564, 800 00
Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake					80, 000 00		80, 000 00
Sioux, Yankton tribe					41, 200 00		41, 200 00
Sioux, at the Fort Peck agency, special appropriation						150, 000 00	150, 000 00
Snakes, Wall-pah-pee tribe					1, 200 00		1, 200 00
S'Klallams					10, 000 00		10, 000 00
Stockbridges and Munsees, special appropriation on account of estimated value of balance of two townships of their lands remaining unsold						7, 081 80	7, 081 80
Utes, Tabequache band					720 00		720 00
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes					38, 020 00		38, 020 00
Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oreg					2, 450 00		2, 450 00
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes					17, 500 00		17, 500 00
Winnebagoes:							
Fund in lieu of investment			$1, 040, 636 86				
Interest on same				$52, 031 84			52, 031 84
Special appropriation from their funds held in lieu of investment *						82, 000 00	82, 000 00
Fulfilling treaty					5, 400 00		5, 400 00
Total							139, 431 84
Wichitas and other affiliated bands for colonising and support, special appropriation						50, 000 00	50, 000 00

Yakamas					24,400 00		24,400 00
Special appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1875, of a general, incidental, and miscellaneous character, &c.							
Indian service in Arizona						65,000 00	
Indian service in California						70,000 00	
Indian service in Colorado Territory						5,000 00	
Indian service in Dakota Territory						20,000 00	
Indian service in Idaho Territory						10,000 00	
Indian service in Montana Territory						20,000 00	
Indian service in Minnesota and Michigan						4,000 00	
Indian service in Nevada						15,000 00	
Indian service in New Mexico						40,000 00	
Indian service in Oregon						40,000 00	
Indian service in Utah Territory						30,000 00	
Indian service in Washington Territory						25,000 00	
Indian service in Wyoming Territory						5,000 00	
For Indians visiting Washington City						5,000 00	
For Indians, presents and provisions						5,000 00	
Indians, vaccination of						2,000 00	
For Indian schools in Central Superintendency						10,000 00	
For Indian civilization and subsistence in Central Superintendency						10,000 00	
Re-appropriation of unexpended balance for the instruction, &c., of Indians in Central Superintendency						24,080 86	
Re-appropriation of unexpended balance for the education of the various Indian tribes						39,416 94	
For contingencies, Indian Department						30,000 00	
For contingencies, Indian trust-funds						1,500 00	
For buildings and repairs at Indian agencies						10,000 00	
For wagon-road to agency of Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi						10,000 00	
For pay of superintendents and agents						106,500 00	
For pay of special agents						10,500 00	
For pay of clerks for Central Superintendency						3,400 00	
For pay of clerk for Northern Superintendency						1,200 00	
For pay of interpreters						33,900 00	
For pay of Indian inspectors						15,000 00	
For pay and expenses of commissioners to appraise Round Valley reservation in California						4,000 00	
For expenses of general council of Indians in Indian Territory						7,000 00	
For expenses of Indian inspectors						7,500 00	
For expenses of investigating alleged frauds						2,834 15	
For expenses of Indian Commissioners						15,000 00	
							702,831 95

* The sum of $82,000 having been appropriated from $1,040,636.86, principal in lieu of investment, said principal has been reduced to $958,636.86, and the annual interest on the same will hereafter be $47,931.84.

RECAPITULATION B.

	Amount of stocks and funds in lieu of investment.	Annual interest.
Amount of bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, as exhibited by Statement C	$5,215,966 83½	$302,301 82
Amount of funds in United States Treasury in lieu of investment, as exhibited by Statement D	5,271,460 44	263,572 99
Amount of funds in United States Treasury in lieu of investment on account of abstracted bonds. (See Statement D, No. 2)	493,889 55	24,694 47
Amount of abstracted bonds belonging to Pottawatomies, interest annually appropriated	1,000 00	50 00
Amount of abstracted bonds belonging to Cherokees, interest annually appropriated:		
National fund	68,000 00	4,080 00
School fund	15,000 00	900 00
Amount of net avails of Osage Indian lands, (2d article treaty,) upon which interest will accrue from November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875, yet to be increased by net avails for the month of October, 1874, and interest on same from November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875, the returns of sales during the month of October, 1874, not having been received at the General Land-Office. (See trust-land report for full account of said sales to date)	762,576 17	38,128 81
Total amount of trust funds as above stated upon which interest accrues to various Indian tribes	11,827,892 99½	
Total annual interest on same		633,728 09

The preceding recapitulation, Statement A, of stocks, funds, interest, appropriations, &c., does not embrace the balances on the books of the Indian-Office to the credit of various Indian tribes on account of proceeds of Indian lands, except in the case of the net proceeds of Osage lands under the 2d article of the treaty of September 29, 1865.

The general civilization fund, arising under the 1st article of the treaty with the Osages, has an unexpended balance, at this date, of $19,701.38 for the civilization of Indian tribes within the limits of the United States.

Other balances on hand, on account of proceeds of sale of Indian lands, will be stated in an accompanying "trust-land report."

It will be seen by reference to Table C, preceding, that the Secretary of the Interior holds in trust for Indian tribes various State bonds, amounting in the aggregate, at their face value, to the sum of $2,328,916.93½.

These State bonds, with the exception of those issued or guaranteed by the States of Maryland, Missouri, Kansas, and Indiana, should be classified as non-paying stocks, and appropriations will be required on account of the same to meet the past indebtedness of the Government, and for the interest falling due during the present fiscal year, as indicated in the following schedule, viz:

Bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Present value.	Interest due.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	17%	$10,080 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	(*)	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	22%	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	20%	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	70%	6,240 00
Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	(*)	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	(*)	8,250 00
Virginia	6	594,800 00	34%	35,688 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	21%	2,220 00
Deficiency on account of arrears of interest on $37,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds from November 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874				1,110 00
For arrears of interest from July 1, 1852, to July 1, 1866, on Arkansas bonds	6	90,000 00	17%	76,600 00
For arrears of interest from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1866, on Tennessee bonds	6	616,000 00	70%	203,280 00
For arrears of interest from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1866, on Tennessee bonds	5½	66,666 66⅔	(*)	19,010 25

Those marked with a star are not quoted at present date as having any market value.

The last items in the preceding statement, for arrears of interest on Arkansas and Tennessee bonds, as stated, are due the Chickasaw Nation, and amount to the sum of $297,890.25.

Estimates have been submitted to Congress twice for the amount stated. The deficit occurred while the bonds were held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it

appears, from the records of the Department, that the reason why estimates were not submitted to Congress for said arrears prior to 1868 was owing to a controversy between the officials of the Treasury and Interior Departments as to whose duty it was to prepare and submit the same—the Secretary of the Treasury claiming to be only custodian of said stocks, without other responsibilities in relation to the same, while the Secretary of the Interior urged his inability to do so while the official records in regard to said arrears were in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. Subsequent to 1868 the records of both Departments were carefully examined and the estimates submitted as before stated. A bill was also before Congress during the first session of the Forty-third Congress, providing for the payment of this claim, the passage of which was urged by the Department, as will appear by reference to a communication addressed to Hon. J. T. Averill by the Secretary of the Interior on the 23d of April, 1874.

The depreciation in the value of all the non-paying State bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, as exhibited in the above schedule, has caused great dissatisfaction to all the tribes interested.

The Creek orphans, in accordance with the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General W. H. Smith, and the rulings of the Department, are entitled to the sum of $251,055.97, on account of an unauthorized investment in depreciated State bonds and other unauthorized disbursements of their trust funds prior to 1868.

These just claims are based upon the most careful and the most thorough examination of the records and accounts of the Department, and have received the approval of the highest law-officers of the Government. But in view of the repeated failures of the Department and of the Indian delegations from the respective nations interested to secure favorable legislation thereon, earnestly recommended year after year on the former, and as patiently and as consistently urged on the part of the latter, and by their respective nations in their memorials to Congress and to the President of the United States, it seems hardly possible that the whole matter should be regarded by the individual members of said nations in any other light than a forced loan from them on the part of the Government to the extent of the amount of said claims, without any provision for the payment of the interest which would annually accrue for their benefit upon safe and profitable investments.

No more advantageous, just, or equitable provision could be made at the present time on the part of the Government for disposing of these debts than to fund them by assuming the depreciated non-paying stocks purchased for their benefit, and issuing Government bonds in lieu of the amount originally invested therein, and also for all other just claims found to be due from the Government to said tribes and not otherwise provided for, as indicated in your letter (copy herewith) addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior on the 10th of February, 1874, setting forth the necessities of the case, and inclosing a copy of a "proposed act of Congress" to authorize the issue of United States 5 per cent. bonds in lieu of said depreciated stocks and other indebtedness on the part of the Government to various Indian tribes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Trust-Fund Clerk, Indian Office.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

LETTER A.

Copy of letter referred to at the close of the preceding report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to a large class of trust-fund investments, made by your predecessors in office, in what are known as internal-improvement or State bonds.

The stocks, the greater portion of which is still held in trust, have severally proved unprofitable both to the Indian tribes for which the investments were made and to the Government. The loss to the tribes occurs by the heavy depreciation in value of the stocks, and by the payment of interest being deferred until paid by said States, often after long periods of default.

The loss to the Government is through loss of interest on appropriations advanced until re-imbursed from collections subsequently made from said States.

The only reasons that appear from the records to have been urged for such investments, were that the Government stocks were then at so high a rate of premium as to bring the rate of interest lower than the rates guaranteed by the improvement companies and States issuing said bonds.

Whatever reasons may have formerly justified the investments, no reasons now exist which can justify the Government in continuing them.

It is specifically stipulated in nearly all treaties providing for the investment of any

portion of the proceeds of the sale of Indian trust lands that the investments so authorized shall be in "*safe and profitable stocks.*"

A principal portion of the funds thus intrusted to the keeping of the Government was pledged for purposes of education in the knowledge and pursuits of a civilized life.

The Government has recognized its obligations relative to these trusts by appropriations made from time to time to re-imburse the fund for arrears of interest on the aforesaid stocks, past due and unpaid. But such delay has actually occurred in these re-imbursements that the interest accruing upon deferred payments of interest within the last fifteen years has amounted to over $250,000, which amount is a loss to the tribes. In view of these facts, I respectfully suggest to the honorable Secretary that for the purpose of simplifying the trust-fund accounts, and further business relative to the same, rendering the whole subject better understood by Congress and by members of the tribe, and more especially for the purpose of equity and prompt settlement of dues, all bonds and stocks, and other evidence of indebtedness now held in trust by the Department, except United States securities, be turned over to the Treasurer of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue in lieu thereof United States 5 per cent. registered bonds to the amount of the principal sum due, and also for the arrears of interest now due to various tribes on account of said investments.

To this end I have prepared a draught of a bill, (accompanied by a brief statement of the stocks and arrears of interest referred to,) and if this course meets with the approval of the Department, I respectfully recommend that it be transmitted to Congress for further action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Copy of proposed bill referred to in preceding letter.

AN ACT relating to investments made by the Government for the benefit of various Indian tribes in certain State bonds and other stocks guaranteed by said States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874, cause an account to be stated of all State bonds or other evidences of debt for which any State is responsible, held by him in accordance with treaty stipulations, or otherwise, in trust for various Indian tribes; also a statement indicating the arrears of interest due said tribes, or to the individual members thereof, on account of investments made in their behalf, which interest shall be computed to July 1, 1874.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall turn over to the Treasurer of the United States, taking his receipt therefor, all State bonds and other evidences of debt for which any State is responsible, and any other stocks, bonds, and evidences of debt, excepting United States bonds, held in trust for any Indian tribes or individual members thereof, and shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a certified copy of the Treasurer's receipt for said bonds and other evidences of debt as aforesaid, together with a certified copy of the account or statement directed to be prepared by the first section of this, and also a certified statement of the balance of trust funds remaining in the Treasury of the United States, which, by an act of Congress entitled "An act relating to trust funds of several Indian tribes invested by the Government in certain State bonds abstracted from the custody of the late Secretary of the Interior," approved July 12, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury was directd to place upon the books of the Treasury, to the credit of certain Indian tribes, as therein named, in lieu of certain bonds previously held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, together with the amount of certain abstracted State bonds previously held in trust for the Cherokee Indians, and of one Indiana State bond, previously held in trust for the Pottawatomie Indians, which bond was handed to Hon. G. N. Fitch to be used as a memorandum before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during the Thirty-fifth Congress, which the Secretary of the Interior has never been able to recover, and for the re-imbursement of the amounts which were originally invested in said bonds for the benefit of said Cherokee and Pottawatomie Indians, no provision has been made by the Government.

SEC. 3. That, upon the receipt of the said certified account or statement and receipt of the Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue United States 5 per cent. registered bonds, with interest accruing on the same from July 1, 1874, for the full amount of the principal authorized by treaty stipulations to be invested, and shall deliver said 5 per cent. bonds to the Secretary of the Interior, to be held in trust as provided by sundry treaty stipulations not heretofore abrogated or fulfilled.

SEC. 4. That for all arrears of interest and moneys now due or to become due July 1, 1874, the various tribes, or individual members thereof, on account of said bonds or

evidences of debt and investments in their behalf, referred to in section 1 of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue United States 5 per cent. registered bonds, with interest accruing on the same from July 1, 1874, which bonds shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the respective Indian nations, tribes, or individual members thereof respectively entitled thereto under treaty stipulations.

SEC. 5. That all statutes, parts of statutes, and provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Friends.—The Northern Superintendency and the Agencies therein, viz: Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee, located within the State of Nebraska. B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.

Friends, (Orthodox.)—The Central Superintendency and the Agencies therein, viz: Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, in Kansas; Quapaw, Osage, Sac and Fox, Wichita, Kiowa and Comanche, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe, in the Indian Territory. Dr. Rhoades, Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodist.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Siletz and Klamath, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, Fort Peck, and Fort Belknap, in Montana; Fort Hall, in Idaho; and Michigan, in Michigan. Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York.

Catholic.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; Grand River and Devil's Lake, in Dakota; Papago, in Arizona. Gen. Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C.

Baptist.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles) in the Indian Territory; and Pyramid Lake and Pi-Ute, in Nevada. Rev. Joseph F. Shords, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Presbyterian.—Abiquiu, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, Cimarron, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Moquis Pueblo, in Arizona; Nez Percé, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. Rev. Dr. J. C Lowrie, secretary Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Center street, New York.

Congregational.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Red Lake, in Minnesota; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish and Neah Bay, in Washington Territory. Rev. Geo. Whipple, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade Street, New York.

Reformed.—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, San Carlos, and Camp Apache, in Arizona. Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Church, 34 Vesey Street, New York.

Protestant Episcopal.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Ponca, Crow Creek, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Spotted Tail, and Red Cloud, in Dakota; Shoshone, in Wyoming. Rev. Robert C. Rogers, secretary Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 30 Bible-House, New York.

Unitarian.—Los Pinos and White River, in Colorado. Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.

Lutheran.—Sac and Fox, in Iowa. Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.

United Presbyterian.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. ——— ———.

SCHEDULE OF SUPERINTENDENCIES AND AGENCIES, WITH STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH LOCATED; ALSO SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS OF THE SAME, WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

State or Territory.	Agency.	Agent.	Address.
Arizona	Camp Apache	J. E. Roberts	Camp Apache, Ariz.
	Chiricahua	T. J. Jeffords	Camp Bowie, Ariz., via Mesilla, N. Mex.
	Colorado River	J. A. Tonner	Parker, Ariz.
	Moquis Pueblo	W. S. Defrees	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
	Papago	R. A. Wilbur	Tucson, Ariz.
	Pima and Maricopa	J. H. Stout	Sacaton, Ariz.
	San Carlos	J. P. Clum	San Carlos, Ariz.
California	Hoopa Valley	E. K. Dodge	Hoopa Valley, Klamath County, Cal.
	Mission	John H. C. Bonte	
	Round Valley	J. L. Burchard	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.
	Tule River	J. B. Vosburgh	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.
Colorado	Los Pinos	H. F. Bond	Los Pinos agency, Saquache County, Colo.
	White River	Ed. H. Danforth	White River agency, via Rawlins Station, Wyo.
Dakota	Cheyenne River	H. W. Bingham	Cheyenne River agency, Dak.
	Flandreau	J. P. Williamson	Greenwood, Dak.
	Fort Berthold	L. B. Sperry	Fort Berthold, Dak.
	Grand River	E. Palmer	Grand River agency, Dak.
	Ponca	C. P. Birkett	Ponca agency, Dak.
	Red Cloud	J. J. Saville	Red Cloud agency, via Cheyenne, Wyo.
	Crow Creek	H. F. Livingston	Crow Creek agency, Dak.
	Spotted Tail	E. A. Howard	Whetstone agency, White Clay, Dak., via Fort Laramie, Wyo.
	Yankton	J. G. Gasmann	Yankton agency, Dak.
	Devil's Lake	W. H. Forbes	Fort Totten, Dak.

Schedule of superintendencies, agencies, &c.—Continued.

State.	Agency.	Agent.	Address.
Dakota	Sisseton	M. N. Adams	Sissiton agency, Fort Wadsworth, Dak.
Idaho	Fort Hall	James Wright	Ross's Fork, Oneida County, Idaho.
	Nez Percés	J. B. Monteith	Lewiston, Nez Percés County, Idaho.
Indian Territory	Union	George W. Ingalls	Muskogee, Ind. T.
	Kiowa and Comanche*	J. M. Haworth	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
	Osage*	I. T. Gibson	Osage agency, Ind. T.
	Quapaw*	H. W. Jones	Seneca, Mo.
	Sac and Fox*	J. H. Pickering	Sac and Fox agency, via Okmulgee, Ind. T.
	Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	J. D. Miles	Darlington, Ind. T., via Wichita, Kans.
	Wichita*	J. Richards	Anadarka, Ind. T.
Iowa	Sac and Fox	A. R. Howbert	Toledo, Tama County, Iowa.
Kansas	Central Superintendency.	Enoch Hoag, superintendent.	Lawrence, Kans.
	Pottawatomie*	M. H. Newlin	Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans.
Michigan	Mackinaw	George I. Betts	Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota	White Earth	Lewis Stowe	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.
	Leech Lake	James Whitehead	Leech Lake, Minn.
	Red Lake	R. M. Pratt	Red Lake, via Leech Lake, Minn.
Montana	Blackfeet	R. F. May	Blackfeet agency, via Fort Shaw, Mont.
	Crow	Dexter E. Clapp	Crow agency, Bozeman, Mont.
	Flathead	Peter Whaley	Flathead agency, Missoula County, Mont.
	Fort Belknap	W. H. Fanton	Fort Belknap, via Fort Benton, Mont.
	Lemhi Farm	H. Fuller	Fort Lemhi, Idaho, via Bannack City, Mont.
	Fort Peck	W. W. Alderson	Fort Peck, Mont., via Fort Buford, Dak.
Nebraska	Northern Superintendency.	Barclay White, superintendent.	Omaha, Nebr.
	Great Nemaha†	Mahlon B. Kent	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr.
	Omaha†	T. T. Gillingham	Omaha agency, Blackbird County, Nebr.
	Otoe†	J. W. Griest	Otoe agency, Gage County, Nebr.
	Pawnee†	William Burgess	Genoa, Platte County, Nebr.
	Santee†	Jos. Webster	Springfield, Dak.
	Winnebago†	Taylor Bradley	Winnebago agency, Dakota County, Nebr.
New Mexico	Pueblo	B. M. Thomas	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
	Southern Apache	John M. Shaw	Tulerosa, Socorro County, N. Mex.
	Abiquiu	Samuel A. Russell	Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex.
	Cimarron	Alex. G. Irvine	Cimarron, N. Mex.
	Mescalero	W. D. Crothers	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
	Navajo	W. F. M. Arny	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via Santa Fé, N. Mex.
New York	New York	Daniel Sherman	Forestville, N. Y.
Nevada	Pyramid Lake	C. A. Bateman	Wadsworth, Nev.
	Pi-Ute	A. J. Barnes	Saint Thomas, via Pioche, Nev.
Oregon	Alsea	George P. Litchfield	Drift Creek, Benton County, Oreg.
	Grand Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.
	Klamath	L. S. Dyar	Linkville, Jackson County, Oreg.
	Malheur	S. B. Parish	Malheur agency, via Canyon City, Oreg.
	Siletz	J. H. Fairchild	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.
	Umatilla	N. A. Cornoyer	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.
	Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg.
Utah	Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Washington	Colville	J. A. Simms	Fort Colville, Wash.
	Neah Bay	C. A. Huntington	Port Townsend, Wash.
	Nisqually, Puyallup, &c.	Hiram D. Gibson	Olympia, Wash.
	Quinaielt	G. A. Henry	Chehalis Point, Wash.
	S'Kokomish	E. Eells	Skokomish, Mason County, Wash.
	Tulalip	E. C. Chirouse	Tulalip agency, Wash.
	Yakama	J. H. Wilbur	Fort Simcoe, Wash.
Wisconsin	Green Bay	J. C. Bridgeman	Keshena, Wis.
	La Pointe	I. L. Mahan	Bayfield, Wis.
Wyoming	Shoshone	James Irwin	Camp Brown, Wyo.

* Central Superintendency.
† Northern Superintendency.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS OF INDIANS.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Forestville, N. Y., October 21, 1874.

SIR: In submitting my fifth annual report, I have the honor to state that the Indians in this agency number 5,140, of whom 1,046 reside on the Allegany and Cornplanter reservations, 1,712 on Cattaraugus reservation, 208 on Oneida, 394 on Onondaga, 704 on Saint Regis, 660 on Tonawanda, and 416 on Tuscarora reservation. Of these Indians, 3,060 are Senecas, 506 Onondagas, 704 Saint Regis, 302 Oneidas, 180 Cayugas, and 388 are Tuscaroras. There are on these reservations 1,807 Indian children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. There are thirty Indian schools in the agency, which have been taught on an average of thirty-three weeks during the school-year ending October 1, 1874. Of the teachers employed in these schools in the past year 12 were Indians, who have generally succeeded well. Among them are some successful and excellent teachers. Several of these teachers received aid from the appropriations heretofore made for the civilization of Indians, in securing their education, and in special training to become teachers on the reservations. The money so expended is producing good results.

Of the 1,870 Indian children of school-age, 1,418 have attended school some portion of the year. The average daily attendance during the thirty-three weeks the schools have been taught during the year was 908, being an increase in the daily attendance over the preceding year of 97. An encouraging evidence of the advancement of these people in civilization is found in the increasing interest they take in the education of their children. Each year marks a decided improvement in the regularity and numbers of these children in attendance at school.

An institute for the training of teachers of these schools was held on the Cattaraugus reservation during the first week in August last. Thirty-six teachers attended the institute, which was conducted by Prof. R. H. Sanford, president of the New York State Teachers' Association, and was a success. Lectures were given by Professor Sanford and others to the Indians at different places on the reservation during the holding of the institute, the object being to arouse an increased interest among the Indians in the schools, and to secure greater regularity in attendance. The institute must produce good results. Especial efforts were made to impress the teachers with the important missionary character of their work, not in the school-room only, but among the Indian people.

I attended the annual fair of the New York Indians on the Cattaraugus reservation in the first week of the present month. The fair was conducted by the Iroquois Agricultural Society, which is incorporated, all the officers being Indians. The society has erected upon its fair-grounds within the past year a substantial frame building, 30 by 60 feet, to be used as a hall for the exhibition of grain, vegetables, fruit, and articles of domestic manufacture. The fair was largely attended notwithstanding the weather was cold and inclement. The display in domestic animals, grain and vegetables was very creditable. The receipts of the fair, which were mostly paid out in premiums, were about $1,300.

The crops on these reservations have been better this year than usual, and I report a growing interest among the Indians in agricultural pursuits. I estimate their wealth in individual property, not including farm-buildings, at $381,214. The evidences of their advancement in civilization are unmistakable. Some of the Indians are becoming good mechanics.

The Indians of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations have been considerably agitated during the past year about legislation by Congress affecting leases of their lands at the village of Salamanca, on the Allegany reservation. This village is situate at the junction of the Erie Railway with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; is wholly on the reservation, and numbers over 2,000 inhabitants, who occupy the lands either under leases made by the Seneca Nation of Indians, or under leases made by individual Indians, approved by the council of the Seneca Nation, and most of them confirmed by laws of the State of New York. Among the leases first named are those

given to the railroad companies for right of way and railroad buildings at Salamanca. The courts of New York have adjudged all these leases void. Since the making of these leases, which were supposed to be valid, $1,000,000 or more have been expended on the leased property in the erection of railroad-buildings, dwelling-houses, stores, churches, school-houses, and other buildings. The people of Salamanca are entitled to some relief by the legislation of Congress, growing out of this condition of affairs, and the Indians are as yet unable to agree among themselves as to what specific measures of relief to recommend. The village is only of a few years' growth; and the lands, before being used for village purposes, were in part covered with logs and brush, and were but partially cultivated. Some of the smartest of the Indians, seeing that a village was likely to be built up at this point, purchased the improvements on a portion of the lands of the Indian occupants, and they and the other Indian occupants not so selling leased these lands to white men for terms of years, some of the leases covering several acres. The white lessees have sublet to other parties in smaller lots, on which valuable buildings have been erected. The council of the Seneca Nation, which is annually elected by ballot, claims the right to extinguish the claims of these Indian lessors to the leased lands, upon paying them a fair compensation for the improvements upon the lands at the time the same were leased to white men, and upon this being done, to have the rents paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation of Indians. I think this claim just, and in legislation by Congress affecting these leases provision should be made accordingly, by the appointment of commissioners, with power to determine the sums to be paid to the several Indian lessors for their improvements and interest.

The Thomas asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children on the Cattaragus reservation was incorporated by the legislature of New York in 1855, and was by the act of incorporation declared to be entitled to share in the appropriations thereafter to be made to the incorporated asylums of the State. It has fifty acres of land connected with it, on which the orphan boys are required to labor a portion of the time in the summer season. In winter they make brooms and do other work. The girls are instructed in household duties. An appropriation of $2,500 was recently made by the State of New York for the repair and enlargement of the asylum buildings, which have been greatly improved thereby. It can now accommodate one hundred Indian children, and over that number has been kept the past year. This asylum is practically a boarding and manual labor school of the best kind. It is under judicious management, and has done a most excellent work in the civilization of the Indians in this agency. I respectfully recommend the continuance of the annual appropriation of $1,000 for its support, from the fund for the civilization of Indians. I inclose herewith the last report of this institution, which was delivered to me on the 19th instant.

The Friends' boarding-school for Indian children, on land adjoining the Allegany reservation, under charge of Mr. A. P. Dewees, superintendent, has had an average daily attendance of twenty-five children the past year. It has a farm of about 300 acres connected with it, on which the male Indian children are required to work some, and the girls are trained to do house-work. This manual-labor school is wholly supported by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, and is doing a good and humane work for the Indians of the Allegany reservation.

I have been unavoidably delayed in making this report by the delay of the local superintendents of the Indian schools in the agency in forwarding to me copies of their official school-reports. I desired to embrace reliable statistics in relation to the schools, which are contained herein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, *Agent.*

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Lansing, September 14, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to present my annual report of the Michigan Indian agency for 1874.

The status and condition of the Indians of this State have undergone no particular change since my last annual report. The religious and civil instrumentalities engaged in their improvement in Christian civilization are too few and feeble to justify a reasonable expectation for any very marked improvement. I deeply deplore the fact that the largest tribe, viz, the Ottawas and Chippewas, are very destitute of educational facilities. Having no more treaty-funds with which to maintain schools among them, they are retrograding in the matter of education. This, of course, darkens the prospect of the coming generation, and seriously affects their progress in the scale of their social and civil well-being. Their material prosperity, however, is gradually advancing, but is not sufficient as yet to enable them to sustain schools among them. The "annuities" to this tribe having ceased, no general enumeration of it has been made, so that I cannot definitely state its number; but from their general condition I would

judge they are gradually on the increase. Their reservations are located in an extremely healthy part of the State, and no general sickness or epidemic has prevailed among them for many years. Their dwellings are mostly quite comfortable log-houses, and they wear the dress of citizens. The patenting to them of their lands has stimulated them to labor and improve their farms. Their religious advantages are better than their educational. The Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches are doing the principal work in this regard.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

This tribe is the most prosperous in every particular of either of those in the State. About one-half of the tribe only reside on the reservation. The balance reside in seven or eight different settlements, where they have purchased lands and are doing, I am of the opinion, better in every respect than those located on the reservation. This is owing to the fact that they are more contiguous to, and have the benefit of the example of, the whites.

The agricultural statistics of this tribe for this year show a most gratifying advance beyond any previous year. By special application for a portion of their educational funds to be expended for seeds, cattle and farming implements, I was furnished with the means of giving them the best supply of these articles last spring that they had ever had. I took great pains to suitably distribute these among them just at the time required for putting in for a spring crop, and the result has been very satisfactory, and I am convinced that money thus expended *for* them is five times more advantage to them than it would be to be put into their hands. I am nearly convinced that money disbursed to Indians is, on the whole, a damage to them.

In the matter of school facilities they are very well furnished. The tribe is nearly all Protestant in faith, and under the missionary care of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are a peaceable and law-abiding class of citizens, gradually rising to a better and higher condition in intelligence and respectability. Many of them are men of sterling Christian integrity.

THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR

are located on their reservation, which is on the upper peninsula of the State, and on either shore of Keweenaw Bay. They have a beautiful and excellent tract of land, furnishing them good fisheries and agricultural advantages. They are a peaceable and improving tribe of Indians, numbering about twelve hundred.

In religious character they are about equally divided between the Catholics and Methodists. The present generation shows a vast improvement over the former. They have two Government schools and two missions.

During the month of July I made an allotment of their lands as provided in the treaty of September 30, 1854. This pleased them very much, and I think will call out extra exertions in the improvement of their circumstances. This fall they receive the last of twenty annual appropriations in money and goods.

In reviewing the year I can see a considerable degree of progress has been attained in the moral and material condition of the Indians. Being very much scattered and far removed from each other in their settlements, it is impossible for me to be with them as much as I could if they were collected upon one reservation, and the clerical duties of my office requiring my personal attention, (not being allowed a clerk,) I am not able to devote that personal attention to their instruction that I could wish, and that I believe would aid them very much in improvement in the arts of civilization.

For further particulars I respectfully refer to my statistical report.

Very respectfully submitted.

GEO. I. BETTS,
United States Indian Agent, Michigan.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The following report of this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1874, is respectfully submitted:

The statistics of the tribe have not been completed, and I cannot therefore refer to them.

ONEIDAS.

This tribe receives from the Government only $800 in annuity and about $1,000 in support of schools, and the agent has been accustomed to give them little attention. Their reservation is completely surrounded by whites. A large portion of them speak English, and many

of them have good farms. As a tribe, they are like boys sixteen or seventeen years old; they know too much to be Indians and too little to be white people. Two important changes at least should be made. Their government by hereditary chiefs should be superseded by some simple but strong system, and their lands should be allotted to individuals of the tribe. How to accomplish these things without the aid of corrupt politicians, or resorting to the usual base artifices, I have been unable to determine. Members of the tribe have continued to cut and market large quantities of wood and timber without much benefit to themselves, since they have been extensively swindled by purchasers and have invested a large fraction of the proceeds in whisky. The late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Cook case has checked this business, and it is to be hoped that the Department will stop it entirely. If individuals are to be allowed to cut and market timber, some system should be devised by which the tribe shall receive pay for the standing timber. A division of lands will correct this evil.

The two schools and missions under Rev. E. A. Goodnough, Episcopal, and Rev. S. W. Ford, Methodist, have been more than usually successful. The combined efforts of the teachers and agent have availed to increase the attendance of the pupils and the interest of the Indians in the subject of education.

Intemperance has continued to prevail. The Oneidas are as completely surrounded by grog-shops as any southern city was by earth-works during the late war. Efforts to suppress this evil will be alluded to under a separate head.

During the year I have asked the Department to consider and settle the status of those Oneidas living on the reservation called the "homeless Indians," and hope that the subject will be taken up at an early day.

STOCKBRIDGES.

Most of their business has been transacted by congressmen, and Special Commissioner Wells, of New York, who has made three visits to the tribe during the year. I have not been able to shut my eyes to what have seemed to me great wrongs practiced upon a portion of this tribe, but have felt that it would be useless to raise my voice in their behalf. Allow me in this connection, as an agent whose resignation has been accepted, respectfully to submit that, for an agent to perform his duty intelligently and efficiently, he needs to be informed of all the correspondence had, or business done, in connection with the tribes of his agency, whether through private individuals, special commissioners, or members of Congress.

The school taught by Mrs. J. Slingerland has been well attended, and the pupils have made good progress. The spirit of kindness and harmony manifested in the school-room is in pleasing contrast with the selfishness and bitterness that seem to reign when the older people gather in the same place for business.

A large addition has been made to the membership of the church, and it is probably no fault of the doctrines of Calvin that the fruits of the Spirit are no more manifest in the lives of many of these people who profess Christianity.

Many teams and tools have been purchased by members of the tribe, and more ground has been cultivated than usual.

MENOMONEES.

This tribe needs more attention than the other two, because they receive more aid from the Government and are less advanced in what is commonly called civilization. The farmer has raised for the Indians upon the farm at Keshena about 200 bushels corn, 600 bushels potatoes, 30 tons of hay. The corn and potatoes will be distributed among members of the tribe for seed next year, and the unusually heavy crops raised will tend to stimulate the Indians to a better cultivation of their lands. He has devoted all the time he could to visiting the homes of the Indians, teaching them how to cultivate their land, care for their stock, and build houses and fences. In the main they appreciate this service and are anxious to improve.

The miller has ground about 2,000 bushels of grain, sawed 150,000 feet of lumber, and superintended putting 2,000,000 feet of logs into the river for the mill and for market. The mill-site has been seriously injured by the works of the Keshena Improvement Company.

The blacksmith reports that he has shod 214 horses and 69 oxen; mended 63 chains; made 20 chain-hooks; repaired 100 guns, 33 traps, 50 hoes, 62 wagons, 61 sleds, 9 stoves, 9 axes, 8 bells, 9 plows; set 27 wagon-tires; ironed 27 whiffletrees, 9 neck-yokes, 8 ox-yokes; bailed 10 kettles; mended 11 scythes; ironed 1 cultivator, 23 rakes, 5 wagon-boxes, 1 wagon-tongue, 25 new sleds, 6 new cutters; made 25 hinges, 14 knives, 25 pan-handles, 91 stove-rods, 14 wedges, 50 hasps and staples, 130 spears, 84 needles, 45 scythe-wedges, 8 heel-rings, 123 cold-sheets, 9 shovels, 164 trammel-chains, 20 sap-gouges, 24 clevises, 20 drag-teeth, and 2 cant-hooks.

This report gives a good idea of the state of advancement of the tribe.

The physician, who came the 1st of July, has had a large number of patients, and has met with less opposition from the medicine-men than was expected.

The two schools, taught by Alexander Grignon and Mrs. H. E. Stryker, have been small. All efforts of the teachers and agent, including a generous distribution of clothing and a soup dinner for the pupils, to secure a better attendance, were unavailing, until at a council held the last of June the words of the agent, for some reason, produced such an impression

upon the Indians that the attendance for July was three times as large as before. I hope that my successor may have an opportunity to put into execution all the devices he can originate for building up schools.

The agency buildings at Keshena village, founded upon the sand, have had stone foundations put under them, and have been otherwise repaired, mostly by Indian labor.

A plan has been inaugurated for permanently locating these Indians in a regular manner upon some of their best farming-land. To this end a road has been surveyed and partially built, and lots of forty acres each laid off upon it. This seems to me to be the best thing to be done for this tribe at the present time. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the plan, and I recommend that a large portion of their annuity-money be used in making roads upon section-lines and in aiding them in making farms along these roads.

Contrary to the inclination of the agent, circumstances led him to carry on lumbering operations for the Menomonees the past winter. All the work of cutting, sawing, swamping, teaming, scaling and cooking was done by Menomonees. The miller was the only white person in the camp. The logs have not yet been sold, but if they bring a fair price the net proceeds of the standing pine will be over $8 a thousand, which is more than twice its market value. I have become converted to the policy of allowing these Indians to cut and market their own pine, and in a separate report shall urge that the business be conducted the coming season on an extensive scale, and sincerely hope that no one man, nor set of men, will be allowed to prevent this from being done.

At the beginning of the year I was hoping to start a manual-labor school, but my experience and observation have led me to the conclusion that it is impracticable for Protestants to undertake such an enterprise for this tribe, about two-thirds of whom are Catholics, easily and fully controlled by their priests, who would naturally create opposition. I have, however, had logs brought to the mill suitable for making lumber for such buildings as would be required. This tribe is slowly advancing from year to year by building comfortable block-houses, clearing good land, raising cattle, &c., and if they can be protected from the whisky-sellers and pine-thieves that hover around them like birds of prey, and too often have the sympathy and support of men in high places, they will become an industrious and valuable class of citizens.

INTEMPERANCE.

Special efforts have been made to suppress this evil. Early in the year I employed a detective, but he was not successful. I then offered a reward of $25 for evidence sufficient to convict, which secured one case. By my own efforts, principally, eleven persons have been indicted for selling whisky to Indians. Three of these have not been arrested by the United States marshal. Most of the others pleaded guilty, and were fined $100 and imprisoned one day. The extreme penalty is two years' imprisonment and $300 fine, and I think there should be a minimum penalty of not less than three months and $100. Public opinion, as reflected by the grand and petit juries, would sustain it. The conduct of the district attorney has discouraged me very much. At one time he positively refused to bring two good cases before the grand jury; he has allowed persons to go at liberty on their own recognizance, and has been unwilling to ask for any heavier penalty than has been inflicted. The churches and temperance society among the Oneidas have had considerable influence for good in this direction, and the efforts of the Catholic priest among the Menomonees have been remarkably successful. He, however, thwarted the attempts of the agent and employés to supplement his labors by holding temperance meetings at the council-house and school-houses upon Sunday.

The use of tobacco among the Menomonees has been discouraged, and "free tobacco" has been abolished.

Allow me to remark, in conclusion, that my futile efforts to punish certain pine-thieves and to prevent the extortions of the Keshena Improvement Company are familiar to you, and while I cannot refrain from expressing my regret at the course that has been pursued, I am aware that this is not the place to dwell upon these topics.

Very respectfully,

THOS. N. CHASE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Bayfield, Wis., August 29, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following as my annual report for the year ending July 29, 1874:

PAYMENTS

were made to the Grand Portage bands at Grand Portage in September, at which point it was expected to meet the Boise Fort bands; but owing to disaffections among the chiefs a

portion declined to meet the agent at the designated time. The few, however, who came were paid, and their proportion of annuity-goods turned over to them; the balance or residue in goods and money was brought back to Duluth, where the goods were placed in a warehouse subject to orders, and the Department notified. The Indians of Red Cliff, Lac du Flambeau, and Bad River were paid at Bad River in September. The Lac Courte Oreille bands were paid in October on their reservation, being the first payment ever made on this reservation. The Fond du Lac bands were paid at Norman Station, on Northern Pacific Railroad, (within the reserve,) in November. Up to this time nothing had been heard from the Boise Forts, who had refused to come to payment at Grand Portage. In December I had planned to send a messenger to call them, when a report came to the agent, through traders who had been into their country, that the Indians were not then on their reserve, but were hunting, trapping, and fishing in or near the Canadian line, which put to rest all hope of getting them till later in the season. On the 20th of January, 1874, I received a dispatch from the honorable Commissioner calling my attention to the starving condition of the Boise Forts. I at once hastened to Duluth, where I found about fifty souls belonging to these bands camped about three miles northwest of the town. On making an investigation, I found that they were supplied with pork and flour, purchased with their own money, the fruits of the summer's hunting. I also learned that the others of these bands of Indians were then near the Canada line, and in no unusually destitute condition, and that the starvation story was manufactured out of whole cloth by designing individuals, who are too well known to need mention. Messengers were sent, however, in the direction the Indians were supposed to be, calling them to payment; and on the 20th day of February they were paid at the Saint Louis River, sixty miles northwest of Duluth, thus closing the annual payment for 1873. The payments have been spoken of by those who were present as being characterized by less drinking and rowdyism of any payment ever made to the Chippewas of the Lake; the goods were said to be of better quality, and sure it is they gave general satisfaction.

RED CLIFF.

This reservation is situated on the shore of Lake Superior, commencing at a point three miles north of Bayfield, and running north about three miles by about one mile deep, or back from the lake. The ageney buildings being located on this reserve, together with the Government saw-mill, farmer's house, and carpenter and cooper shops, make Red Cliff one of the points on the lake. The Indians of this reserve have adopted the white man's manner of living without a single exception. They all dress, and live in houses, as do the whites. They send their children to school, and most of them will work, and work well, if the work is provided and they can get paid for it. They ask not for high wages, but are willing to work if a comfortable living is assured. On the 1st of December last I was waited upon by the Indians of this reserve *en masse*. They informed me that their women and children were starving. Many of them had not eaten a mouthful of food in four days, and none of them had food for the next meal. I told them I would see what could be done. I instituted a thorough investigation, and found, alas, too true, they had no meat or bread. I at once decided to set them to work, and so informed them that they were to go into the woods and cut logs, for which I would pay them in provisions. They went to work, and I laid the matter before the Department in hopes of getting the necessary assistance. I laid my plan before the Department and asked the sum of $4,000 to start this work, hoping in time to be able to refund out of the profits of their labor. This, at the end of two months, was denied me, and I found myself in debt for the supplies I had furnished, and no money. I could not stop, for the Indians would starve; I could not go on for want of money. I however made arrangements by which I was enabled to proceed, and the Indians were kept at work. I was furnished the necessary supplies for which I agreed to pay lumber on the opening of navigation, at the rate of $9 for every 1,000 feet, mill-run. This was a good price for the lumber, and I felt and have had cause to feel thankful almost daily since, as no happier and [more] contented people ever lived than the Indians of this reserve since the 1st of December last. I have added 70 feet of dock, making it the most perfect harbor on the lake. Have made a boom at the mill, —— feet in length, putting in cribs and filling them with stone; have built a cooper and carpenter shop, boarding-house for the men, and additional warehouses besides furnishing all the lumber required for Bad River, Grand Portage, and Red Cliff for building houses, and this done without handling one cent of money. The goods were furnished at fair prices, and the lumber paid the bills.

The agricultural department is in charge of H. C. Walker, who relieved Mr. Milligan in April, and has given entire satisfaction. The soil is not adapted to any very great results: but it is found ample for garden, especially for the small vegetables, potatoes, &c. I offered a reward of a good suit of clothes for the best garden, and learn that this has put life and activity into the gardens of many who heretofore received the seed to sow it upon "stony ground," or eat it as soon as the farmer's back was turned. The Indians' gardens are well tended and are really handsome. The chiefs of this reserve are hardly known in the affairs of government; they are never consulted, and, with the exception of head chief Buffalo, are hardly known. Buffalo, however, takes an active part in all the business of the agency,

and is one of the hardest working Indians I have. He is active in providing labor for his men, and usually has from five to ten men at work, and from the labor of his own hands has accumulated quite a property in cattle, horses, &c.

BAD RIVER.

This reservation is situated in Ashland County, Wisconsin, lying on both sides of Bad River from the lake to the falls, a great portion being timber; there is, however, quite a considerable tillable land within its boundary. In fact the only tillable land within the agency is found on Bad River: here we find about eight hundred souls, objects of our Christian charity, in that they are poor, without any of the comforts of civilized life, yet within the boundary of civilization; they hunt, fish, and trap, tend their gardens, make hay, eat, sleep, and smoke their pipes. A quieter and more contented people can hardly be found. For statistics of the farming and other operations, I would ask that the tables herewith transmitted receive your attention. The next best reservation is that occupied by the

LAC COURTE OREILLE BANDS

situated in the interior of Wisconsin, one hundred and fourteen miles east of Rush City. The timber in this reservation was sold by private contract in 1871 or 1872; but through the interference of Hon. E. P. Smith and Rev. George Whipple, the contract was not approved until the parties contracted to offer an additional $50,000; this, it was thought, was an ample sum, and the timber passed into the hands of lumbermen, who, as I was informed by the logging superintendent, cut last winter about 14,000,000 feet. The contract runs twenty years at an annual payment of $10,000 for five years, after which $5,000 per year for fifteen years. With a judicious expenditure of the money, it is thought this sum will put them in a self-supporting condition. There had been but little done in the way of starting this people in the way of education, civilization, or morality until my arrival in July. Teacher and farmer had been provided, and the work commenced at Lac Courte Oreille. We have built quite a number of houses; one school-house, two story, 21 by 31 feet, and furnished it complete; also stable and warehouse; and have bought and furnished another house for school urposes at Pah-kwa-a-wah Village, fifteen miles from the lake. This latter has never been opened as a school; but it is hoped we will be able to get a teacher this winter. The other house has been opened since December, and is now a flourishing school.

About twenty-five acres of timber were cleared and plowed last fall for this spring, all of which has been under cultivation this season. Roads have been cut out across the reserve, bridges built, and the reserve put in shape for active operations this next spring, when it is hoped the embarrassments of the last year will have been done away with.

FOND DU LAC.

This reserve is situated on the North Pacific Railroad, just west of the junction with the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad; is but of little value aside from the timber; there is some tillable land, however, and this season, I am informed, the Indians have done nobly. They, as all the Indians of this agency, were supplied with everything in the way of seed. It is estimated that twice the amount of seed was furnished this summer over any preceding year. These Indians are within the boundary of civilization; they are poor and very suspicious, having had trouble, first with the railroad, then with the agency and the Department; and when I arrived I found some thirty or forty of the young men engaged in building houses, and clearing the timber off of a portion of Bad River reserve, this, as I understand from the former agent, for the purpose of permanently settling thereon. Supposing all things had been settled, I did not interfere until, coming to payment at Bad River, General Whittlesey, who was in attending upon my payment, and myself, had a talk with these men, when for the first time it was discovered that they had never consented to remove to this reserve permanently, but had come because the former agent had offered them better wages than they could get elsewhere. I at once discharged the men and paid them off. Six weeks later the commission to appraise their land met at Norman Station, on the reserve, where a lengthy council was held, at which I learned that they had either never given their consent at all, or, if they had, it was done through the free use of whisky (not by the former agent) or other deceptions. The matter was reported by myself and the board of commissioners, who thought best to postpone any further action for the present, since which time nothing has been done, with the exception of three or four "talks" with the Indians, in which it has been my endeavor to impress them with the fact that their condition will be much improved, and that the Department will hold them to a faithful performance of their part of the agreement. This removal should be effected, and the Indians started in the way of improvement, mentally, morally, and physically.

FLAMBEAU BANDS.

Their reserve is situated in Marathon County, Wisconsin, about one hundred and fifty miles north of Wausau. The Indians subsist entirely upon the proceeds of their hunting,

fishing, and trapping. There is no white settlement within sixty miles of the reserve. There are no houses or agency buildings on this reserve; in fact they have nothing but the land and the timber, and such game and fish as the good God sends them. Poor, isolated, neglected, and forgotten people! No missionary has ever raised his voice within their hearing; no cross has ever been held up to them; no beacon-light has ever been shown this people to lead them to a loving Savior's arms. About seven hundred souls living in the utmost darkness, degradation, and sin. Shall we let them live, die, and be lost, or will this good and great Government of ours come to the rescue?

GRAND PORTAGE BANDS.

This is the smallest reserve and most needy, being situated on the north shore of Lake Superior, about two hundred miles northeast of Duluth, so far north that but little can be done in the way of farming, even though the land would admit thereof. But such is not the case; but little land has been found that is really worth the clearing, except for the minerals. There is supposed to be some copper and silver within the boundary of this reserve, where, is not positively known, as the Indians will not reveal the secret. I have had, however, some fair specimens of ore brought to me by the Indians. They have a Catholic church, school-house, warehouse, and most of the Indians live in comfortable log houses. They subsist entirely from their fishing, hunting, and trapping, and the little aid the agent is enabled to give them. It was upon this reserve that I tried the experiment of local Indian government. Being compelled to remain there some three weeks longer than I expected, I found that whisky to some extent had found its way into camp, and complaint had been made of much rowdyism among the young men. I instituted search, found and destroyed the whisky in presence of the Indians, permitted them, on my suggestion, to elect five policemen, with one captain, who were commissioned to keep the peace during the year; to arrest and bring before the judges (three old chiefs) any one charged with misdemeanor, theft, or other inimical practices. The three old chiefs were constituted a court, the voice of the majority ruling, who were to hear the evidence and pass judgment, being careful to inflict no bodily injury. The policemen were uniformed, and all were commissioned and thoroughly instructed in their duties. They were proud, very proud, of this distinction, and kept the peace without intermission during our stay, and I have no cause to regret the experiment since. A similar experiment will be tried at Red Cliff and Bad River this year.

BOISE FORT BANDS,

whose reservation is within the interior of Minnesota, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Duluth, is so isolated and within a district so difficult of access, that it seems an impossibility to do anything more than pay them their annuities. I have, however, for the first time in their history, secured three employés, blacksmith, farmer, and teacher, who have been sent to Vermillion Lake this season, where a school-house and blacksmith-shop have been erected and a school opened. Seed has been furnished them, and quite a farming interest has been secured. They have an annual income in money of $3,500, besides goods and provisions ample for present need, through treaty stipulations made in 1866.

SCHOOLS.

We have but two schools, supported entirely by Government: Grand Portage and Red Cliff. The former is taught by a Catholic, and is in every way satisfactory, so far as I have been able to inform myself. The Indians are well pleased with the teacher, and I am inclined to think that this school is doing as much good as any day-school. You will understand that my experience does not favorably impress me with day-schools. The other school, supported entirely by Government, is on Red Cliff reserve, three miles north of Bayfield. This school has prospered beyond expectations. The teacher has been faithful; every encouragement has been given him, and the school has reached a degree of prosperity beyond my expectations; but faithful men are in demand, so my teacher (Mr. Flanders) has been called to another field of labor, merely because I could not pay him a large salary.

ODANAH MISSION,

on Bad River reserve, is an industrial, agricultural, and boarding school for both sexes; is supported almost entirely by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and is in charge of Rev. I. Baird, assisted by most excellent assistants. Twenty-five or twenty-six boys and girls are boarded, clothed, and taught, for which the Government pays $587.50 per quarter. The balance of this large expense is met by the board. They have kept up a day-school all the year, and a great portion of the time a night-school, all of which have prospered, and are indeed the fountain of civilization within this agency. We can point with pride to our Odanah mission. (See special recommendation accompanying this report, and made part thereof; also report of Rev. I. Baird, superintendent.)

In September we were enabled to commence the school at Lac Courte Oreille, being the first attempt ever made for those Indians. The school, under excellent Mrs. Holt, a lady fitted for the onerous, irksome, and laborious work of a missionary among the Indians, was opened, and by hard work and close application, kindness, and her ladylike deportment,

she soon secured the confidence of the Indians, and her school was soon filled up; and when I visited the reserve in March many of her scholars could read anywhere in the First Reader without difficulty, thus showing what can be done. This school is supported entirely from the proceeds of the sale of their timber.

In March last we had so far progressed with our operations for the Boise Fort bands that a school was opened at Vermillion Lake. Progress cannot be reported for want of information.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the near expiration of the treaty of 1854 I would respectfully suggest that a commission be authorized by Congress, or the Department, to visit this agency for the purpose of instituting inquiry into the needs and demands of these Indians; and as the Indians claim, with some degree of justice, large arrearages on account of old treaties, &c., I would recommend that the same appropriations for the coming year be made. The little that has been gained in their progress towards civilization would be lost were they left without this guardian care of the Government. In addition I would respectfully recommend that an amount equal to $2,000 for each reservation be appropriated for labor, to be expended as the honorable Secretary may think proper in furnishing labor to the Indians. An appropriation of at least $1,000 in addition to that already provided for, for school and educational purposes on Bad River reserve, is recommended.

The large amount of office-business necessary in completing papers and reports for the Department, caused by the system of civilization now being practiced, that is, in furnishing labor to the Indians, necessitates the appointment of a clerk for this agency at an annual salary of not less than $1,200. It is hoped this want will be supplied without further words. This agency is literally a superintendency, and certainly requires the facilities for performing the labor.

Article 2, section 7, treaty of 1854, provides that each head of a family, or single person over twenty-one years of age, of the mixed bloods, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land. It is also provided, by article 3, that each head of a family, or single person over twenty-one years of age, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by themselves under the direction of the President.

In view of these articles I would respectfully recommend that a competent person from the land division of the Indian Bureau be designated to visit this agency for the purpose of assigning, to those who are prepared to receive and take care of [it,] eighty acres of land, and that patents be issued accordingly.

Article 9, treaty of 1854, provides that an examination shall be made, and all sums found to be due the Indians on account of former treaties shall be paid as the chiefs may direct. I would recommend that a delegation of chiefs be allowed to visit Washington with a view of having this matter definitely settled. This is one of the principal grievances, and certainly deserves the attention of the Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fire which destroyed the office and warehouse at Bayfield, June 4, 1874, occasioned but little loss to the Government, as most of the furniture and goods were saved, some of them, however, damaged.

The hand-loom enterprise of last summer has not proved all it "might have been," in consequence of the imperfect condition in which it was left by the gentleman in charge. Three rooms were put up, but imperfectly, and left without any one knowing perfectly the *modus operandi*, or how they should be worked to advantage. About $900 of the $1,500 appropriated for this experiment was used in paying the salary of the gentleman who had charge of the introduction, leaving but a small amount for the purchase of material and instruction of the Indian women. I have given this branch of the work into the hands of the mission people at Odanah, where, if any place, it can be made successful.

The lumber operations, with facts and figures, will be made the subject of a special report.

With regard to the Fond du Lac removal, I have but little to say. The Indians are determined to remain where they are. My own opinion is this: that they should be given to understand just what the Department intends to do. If they are not to be held by the former agreement, I would recommend that a large portion of their reserve be sold after an appraisement, and that the proceeds be expended in providing schools and furnishing houses, &c., for the Indians who live on or near the reserve.

The Flambeau band should be induced to remove to Bad River, under act of Congress passed some years since, and their reserve appraised and sold for their benefit.

I would respectfully call your attention to the report of employés, statistics of farming, education, &c., inclosed and made part of this report.

Thanking you for past favors, and expressing a hope that the peace policy may be continued in its successful effort to educate and christianize a poor, ignorant, and despised race,

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ODANAH INDIAN MISSION,
Bad River Reservation, June 30, 1874.

DEAR SIR: As all matters of intelligence respecting the welfare and progress of the Indians under your care will be of interest, and perhaps even of service, to you, I gladly seize the present opportunity to furnish you with a few items.

As a resident simply among the Indians, it affords me much pleasure to note the evidences of progress which I have witnessed during the past year. Some of these I will mention. In no one direction, perhaps, has more marked improvement been made than in the matter of cleanliness. Families that formerly lived in miserable wigwams, in the midst of the most abounding filth, have managed to get into little log cottages that look comparatively neat and comfortable, and their personal appearance, likewise, is greatly improved. Another feature that strikes me is the almost entire abandoning, on the part of a number of our old men, of their ancient mode of dressing, and the adoption of citizens' clothing. These two things give the people of this reserve a much more civilized appearance. But as I am something more than a resident, simply, in this place, there are some other matters that naturally enough come under my observation. Foremost among these are the manual-labor boarding-school, and also the day-school, both of which are under my personal care and supervision. Respecting both of these institutions, it affords me very great pleasure to be able to report decided progress. The manual-labor boarding-school is an institution of very great value to this race. Through its teachings and influence a home feeling is engendered; the idle, roving habits of uncivilized life are broken up, and habits of industry, prudence, and forethought are carefully and steadily cultivated. The boys and girls in our boarding-school, of whom we have twenty-six, are all making wonderfully rapid improvement in the above directions. The acquiring of the English language is a matter upon which we firmly insist also; and the rapidity with which this is done, especially by the younger children, is fairly astonishing. In less than one year some of our children have acquired such a knowledge of our tongue, that it is utterly unsafe to speak in their hearing unless you wish your words reported all over the reserve; and in speaking it, too, many can use it quite intelligently in all the most ordinary matters of every-day conversation. Then, in their attendance upon the day-school, being regular and punctual, their progress in learning will lose nothing by comparison with the majority of white scholars throughout the land, notwithstanding that all the teaching they receive is, to them, in a strange and difficult language. Though it is only about two and a half years since any of our children were received into this boarding-house or school, and when they came to us, they came, many of them just wild from the woods, ignorant alike of the names or existence of letters forming an alphabet, yet, in this short time, quite intelligent letters, written solely by themselves, have gone to various points in the United States and have been read with deep interest and pleasure. In all household duties, likewise, and work upon the farm, our girls and boys are as well versed and as apt as the majority of white children of a like age who have had perhaps better opportunity to learn. With my present experience, therefore, in the working and management of a manual-labor boarding-school for Indian children, I certainly regard it as the quickest and most effectual means of civilizing the wild, wandering denizens of our vast forests. Not only has this kind of school a rapidly-transforming effect upon its immediate pupils, but the outside children stimulated by a desire to appear as well as those in the boarding-house, and their parents participating in this desire, exert themselves to accomplish this end, and thus a wholesome emulation is awakened. I regard, therefore, every dollar thus expended as the best possible way in which the Government can employ its resources to benefit the aborigines of this land. Next to the manual-labor boarding-school in exerting a civilizing and elevating influence—that is, of course, aside from direct religious teachings—stands the day-school. This with us has been a more marked success than such schools on some other reserves. Of course we have the same drawbacks as on other reserves, viz, irregularity and non-punctuality of attendance; but these things are not carried to such excesses with us as elsewhere. Still these things are evils, and if only some remedy could be devised therefor the day-school's efficiency and worth would be greatly enhanced. I have sometimes thought that if some reliable man, such as the Government farmer on our reserve here, were clothed with power to arrest and inflict some suitable punishment upon disobedient and troublesome children, who, disregarding alike the wishes and injunctions of their parents, instead of appearing in the school-room spend their time in idle rovings, or even at times in boisterous sport about the very doors of the building while school is in session, it would have a very salutary effect, and would doubtless secure a much more regular attendance. But, notwithstanding the many drawbacks and evils against which we have to contend, still the day-school has proved a source of great good to this people, and neither the Indians nor ourselves would be willing to see it abandoned.

Besides the day-school we have also tried a night-school during the past winter, which met with great acceptance, particularly among those young men who are obliged to labor hard all day. From early in November up to the time of their moving to their sugar-bushes the night-school was their favorite place of resort, and not only young men but even some well advanced in life were quite regular in their attendance, and assiduous in their efforts to acquire knowledge. Of the good effects of this night-school I can scarcely speak too highly. With us it was an experiment, but the good order maintained, the eagerness

evinced to learn, as well as the anxiety to see the school continued, all combined to impress us with the necessity and importance of continuing this work. At the present time many seem to be looking forward anxiously to the time when it will probably be re-opened.

The two ladies who cheerfully undertook the work of teaching this school, both having a very fair knowledge of the Chippewa language, being daughters of the Rev. P. Dougherty, former missionary among the Ottawas, were able to explain difficulties in the native lan guage of their scholars, and thereby were much more successful doubtless than if they had lacked this quallfication. The night-school, therefore, so far as my experience goes, is a very valuable institution, and one calculated to do a great deal of good to this people.

As a missionary laborer and superintendent of this mission I have not been without encouragement. I have held two regular services each Sabbath, through the aid of Mr. Blatchford as interpreter. Conducted a school, and kept up a regular weekly prayer-meeting. All these have not only been well but been largely attended. The quiet and orderly conduct of Indians in religious services is very commendable. During the winter season I had an extra service each week for the Christians, and those contemplating embracing the Christian faith, in order to instruct them more carefully in the doctrines of revealed religion. This also was well attended, and was accompanied with very beneficial results. My aim is not only to make, that is, so far as human instrumentality is concerned, Christians, but intelligent, working Christians. The Indians thus far have shown themselves capable of improvement, and the majority of those who have embraced the religion of the white man, as they term it, evidence a very creditable amount of intelligence respecting its doctrines. Since my arrival here, a little over a year ago, I have received into the fellowship of the church fifteen persons on a public profession of their faith in Christ. The majority of these have been received right from the ranks of the heathen party. Some five were from the R. C. party, and one or two were children of Christian parents. Have baptized ten children according to the Presbyterian order, and married two couples. Thus you perceive the work goes steadily on. All through the past winter there was quite a deep and strong religious feeling abroad among this people. A number of persons, most of them quite young, came to see and talk with me in reference to their soul's salvation who never as yet have been received to the fellowship of the church. In reference to the most of them, however, I still entertain hope. In fact I consider this a hopeful people. If only we could be allowed to labor here undisturbed by others it would be a pleasant, cheerful field of labor. Up to the time of the coming of a Roman Catholic priest among us, a month or two ago, ours was a comparatively united and happy band; but since his arrival they have been split into factions, dissensions have been rife, and the whole band more or less agitated. Fortunately my own people have had comparatively little to do with these dissensions. Still it is a grief to me to witness them. The question continually arises in my mind, why could not the priest have gone elsewhere? There are but a mere handful of his followers here, while there are five or six other reserves in this agency, every one of which is without a missionary, and two or three of these reserves have a largely Catholic population. Now, if this man is seeking honestly the glory of God and the good of men, why could he not go to one of these other reserves, where he might have a united people, and where he would have the whole field to himself? This would seem to be the proper course. It seems to me, however, that such interference as we are having here just now on the part of men calling themselves religious teachers ought not to be allowed on an Indian reserve. The Indians are naturally jealous and suspicious, and such conduct greatly intensifies these feelings, and makes it very difficult, if not quite impossible, for any religious denomination to do anything for them. That you may know that I am not speaking at random, let me state that one of the first acts of this priest on visiting this reserve was to order all parents of his persuasion to immediately remove their children from this manual-labor boarding-school, which the Government does so much to support. This order produced quite an excitement. Some of the parents heeded the injunction, others disregarded it. Now when it is remembered that all children received here are clothed, fed, educated, and cared for in sickness and in health, solely at the expense of the boarding-school, the parents having freest access to them at all times, such a demand was clearly antagonistic to the best interests of the children, and evinced a spirit of opposition to the good work of the Government here that marks such a man a foe rather than a friend of the Indian. The children removed at his dictation have come to no good, and some of them have been heard to express their regret that ever they left so good a home. In view of such circumstances as this, and the fact that he is here now attempting to start another school, and doing all in his power to draw off children from our school, I cannot help reiterating my candid, earnest conviction that such interference is altogether unwarranted. In the inauguration of what is termed the peace policy of President Grant, it was well understood, I believe, that all the agencies should be given to those religious denominations that had been first in the field, and who still maintained their missionaries there, and it does seem to me, to carry out the spirit of that just appropriation of the work among the Indians, interference from other denominations should not be allowed, especially when it proves the prolific source of trouble and dissensions, as it has done here.

I have spoken out my mind freely on this subject because I feel that the present state of matters is an evil that might and should be remedied. Were we left in uninterrupted possession of this field, with the continued aid of the Government and the constant sympathy

and support of such a careful Christian agent as yourself, I have every reason to believe that in the life-time of a single generation a distinctive mission to this people would be quite unnecessary. Hoping, therefore, that you may long continue in your present sphere, and that you will in the future, as in the past, still extend to us the right hand of your sympathy and co-operation,

I subscribe myself, yours, most respectfully,

I. BAIRD,
Superintendent Odanah Indian Mission.

Dr. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent, Bayfield, Wis.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Lac Courte Oreille, Wis., July 16, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations for the past year:

In June, 1873, we passed through Rush City on our way to the reserve, where we met Col. E. E. Henderson, acting agent. On arriving, purchased three yoke of oxen, two wagons, and four cows, together with the balance of supplies necessary, and proceeded to Lac Courte Oreille.

Commenced the next morning building fence, and soon after the conclusion of council commenced cutting hay, of which we cut 50 tons, most of which was hauled to the stable, (six miles.) Cut timber and brush from 40 acres; grubbed 25 acres. Put up school-building and dwelling-house combined, 21 by 31 feet, 18 feet post of hewn timber, three floors, and cellar; also warehouse, stable for twelve head of cattle, and other outbuildings. Assisted in putting up six hewn-timber houses for the Indians. Built good house, 16 by 24, for head chief, A-ke-wen-zee. Whipsawed 6,000 to 8,000 feet board, shaved 30,000 shingles, cut and hauled 3,000 rails, cut 50 cords of wood, mostly timber, down and going to decay. Have also finished up the school-building and dwelling-house at Pah-kwa-a-wah. Have planted a good area to garden, as an example to the Indians. Have plowed a large number of pieces of ground here and at Pah-kwa-a-wah for individual Indians, upon which they have good crops. Quite an interest is manifested by them to raise vegetables—corn and beans—for themselves; something of rivalry existing as to who shall excel. The hauling of supplies has been no small item, of which we have kept a stock on hand, consisting of flour, pork, tea, sugar, saleratus, soap, and salt, furnished at cost, transportation added, exchanging for work. Have now on hand some 800 pounds of maple-sugar. Since the 1st of December comparatively little work has been done. Previous to your order suspending work, I had purposed preparing ground, and putting in quite an amount of seed, and putting up a number of buildings for the Indians, and grubbing the balance of the ground upon which the timber had been cut. I shall cut all the hay and grass there is, and break up all we can in July and August, it being much the best time, as far as the decay of vegetable matter is concerned.

There has been a marked improvement in the habits of the Indians, and quite an advance made toward civilization. The desire to exchange the wigwam for houses is quite prevalent.

It has been much more quiet since the trading-post was removed, there being no resort now for the whites to congregate, whose influence with the Indians was pernicious, the whites opposing all improvements as related to schools, or any improvements instituted for the advantage of the Indians.

The unsettled condition of the pine question causes a feeling of discontent, and calls for work and help, making it very unpleasant for themselves and us. They are constantly receiving reports from some source to the effect that they are to be removed, that the chiefs are all called to Washington, and that they are being cheated, thus keeping them constantly excited. They have to a great extent availed themselves of the advantage of the school. The children have made very good progress. I hope there may be a school in operation at Pah-kwa-a-wah ere long. A great desire is manifested by the people there for it. We are unable to keep a supply of provisions adequate to the wants of the Indians under existing circumstances. Mr. Hickok, our present blacksmith, gives good satisfaction. The change has proved very advantageous.

Could the trading-house here be occupied by a good, moral man, with family, who could supply the Indians with goods needed, and also provide accommodations for travelers through fall and winter, it would be desirable. The two Indians to whom permits were granted last spring to trade have no stock in store.

Trusting all matters may be settled, so that work may go on and we be enabled to put up a number of houses for the Indians before cold weather, and that their lands can be subdivided, which they earnestly desire,

I remain, yours truly,

JOSEPH B. HOLT,
Government Farmer.

DR. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Lac Courte Oreille, Wis., July 18, 1874.

SIR: The first year of school on the reservation of the Lac Courte Oreille band of Chippewa Indians having come to a close, the following report is respectfully submitted:

The school was opened July 16, 1873, and was continued, with brief vacations, through the year, closing June 26, 1874. Number of pupils enrolled in regular attendance for same length of time, 110. Commenced first term with about 25, the number increasing during the quarter to 50 or 60. The most encouraging interest was manifested, and I considered the progress made all that could be reasonably expected. The teaching is mostly from the blackboard. The pupils all use slates, and learn to copy with surprising readiness. During the winter 75 were in attendance, about one-half quite regularly; the remainder came or not, as fancy or convenience dictated. A marked change in the disposition of the Indians toward the school was observable after the supervision of the work. The interest sensibly diminished, and disorderly conduct increased; still, I was able to keep tolerable control, although sometimes with great difficulty.

The classes have made steady progress in reading and have learned something of the use of numbers. At least one hundred have learned the alphabet and numerals, and can read readily easy sentences in the First Reader. Many can add, subtract, and multiply small numbers, and have learned about half the multiplication-table. A large class have mastered the First Reader and nearly half the Second Reader; others less advanced. At least 50 can print words and sentences rapidly and well. Some copy their lessons in script as rapidly and correctly as most children of their age in our common schools. Some twenty-five copy-books have been written through, and in neatness of appearance and progress made will compare favorably with the first efforts of any class of children. Of course much of their writing is merely mechanical, imitative; still they have learned to understand a great deal, and many lessons they can translate entire, giving the ideas correctly in their own language. Enough has been accomplished under the adverse circumstances by which we have been surrounded to justify encouraging hopes for the future. When their vexed "pine question" has been settled, and they can feel renewed confidence in the justice and good-will of the Government toward them, then we can go forward with our work under happier auspices. But as long as the present uncertainty continues, and they have none but the present precarious resources for a livelihood, it is useless to expect any considerable number to feel much interest in education.

A few families, both half-breeds and Indians, have persevered in keeping their children regularly at school during the year, and have been rewarded by a good degree of improvement. There has also been considerable improvement in the manners and habits of the children, greater attention to cleanliness, and an evident preparation of dress for school, which was very gratifying. There has been no resort to corporeal punishment, the only means of discipline being words of approbation or disapprobation to suit each case. With a few exceptions, all have been willing to obey for the time. I am now giving the school a few weeks' vacation, preparing to commence the next year in August.

I have not kept an exact register of operations of the school, for the reason that I have not had a suitable book, but from accounts and papers I have kept I believe my report approximates very nearly. Would be glad to receive a register for the ensuing year.

With great respect, I am, very truly, yours,

JULIA E. HOLT.

Dr. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

WHITE EARTH, MINNESOTA,
September 1, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with instructions in circular letter of August 7, I herewith transmit my report for year ending August 31, 1874.

Having only relieved my predecessor on the 1st day of July, my report will necessarily be incomplete.

This reservation being well adapted for farming purposes, I, on my arrival, turned my immediate attention to the breaking of new land. I have already measured 268 acres that have been broken since July 1, and there are about 100 acres still to be measured. A large portion of this breaking has been done by the Indians themselves. We are now engaged in harvesting the crops, which, having been planted too late in the spring, will not be large.

I have thus far found the Indians all well disposed to work; the greater portion of those near the agency are living in houses, and rapidly adopting the habits and customs of civilization.

The Indians of the Otter Tail Pillager band, who have lately moved on the reservation, have been located on the Rice River, seventeen miles from the agency, and are working industriously, building their houses and putting up hay for the coming winter. Some breaking has also been done for them.

The Pembina Indians, for whom provision has been made on this reservation, have not as

yet moved here to any extent. I have visited them at Pembina, and have every reason to believe that the greater part of both bands will come down at the time of payment and remain.

Up to this date I have not been able to get the schools started; but have made arrangements to have them commence early in September, when I will open three.

The religious supervision is that of the Episcopal Church. They have a fine church building, with English-speaking pastor and native rector, and over two hundred members. They have also, in connection with their mission, the Bishop Whipple Hospital, which is now complete, and promises to be of great benefit to the Indians.

During the month of August I was visited by four chiefs of the White Oak Point Indians, who are under the supervision of the agent at Leech Lake. They were much pleased with this reservation, and expressed a desire to be located here. I would recommend an appropriation of $25,000 to help them here and assist them after their removal.

Having only been here two months, I cannot say what has been the progress or what improvements have been made during the year; but my judgment is that the Indians on this reservation are steadily progressing, and their civilization only a question of time. They take great interest in the education of their children; many of them are regular attendants at the church service, and all with whom I come in contact seem to recognize the fact that to live they must work.

I think an appropriation of $15,000 for the purpose of buying for them wagons, oxen, and agricultural implements generally, and furnishing them with provisions while improving their land, could be expended with advantage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS STOWE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LEECH LAKE, *September* 12, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the agency under my charge, consisting of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas and Chippewas of the Mississippi at White Oak Point:

My commission bears date April 8, 1874. Immediately on receiving notice of my appointment I proceeded to the agency under my charge, arriving there April 30. I found the employés carrying on the spring work under great disadvantage, for the want of suitable implements and supplies. The steamboat used for ferrying teams and tools to different points around the lake was nearly useless, the hull being in a very badly decayed and leaky condition. It has, however, been used thus far during the season, but at a great expenditure of time and labor. It will not be possible to keep her afloat another season.

No requisitions for supplies for the blacksmith, carpenter, or farming purposes having been filled since October last, I found them in their several departments badly situated for want of materials. All, however, were earnest in accomplishing what they could for the welfare of the Indians.

Not receiving any funds from my predecessor in office, and being unable to obtain any knowledge of funds applicable, only such purchases were made as were indispensable.

I found the Indians on my arrival in a very excited state in regard to the sale of their pine. Their ideas of the matter were very vague, the chief one being that they were grossly insulted and defrauded. This idea was largely owing to outside influences brought to bear upon them through their ignorance of business matters. They are at present quiet and orderly, and seem to be inclined to listen to advice for their best interests.

In referring to my statistical report you will observe that a very small proportion of this reservation is classed as tillable. This is in scattered parcels, requiring the use of the steamboat, at a great expense of time and money, to reach and plow it for the Indians. Even if there should be a chance for colonization, there will be for a number of years many families around the lake who will prefer to remain here and cultivate their gardens. I would recommend that there should be oxen issued at the principal points around the lake to be under the supervision of the agent, that they should do the plowing in the spring, and that the funds applicable to farming purposes be expended in that way. The failure of civilization under the present existing tribal relations is too evident to need comment. The only hope of civilization is in individualization and voluntary colonization. There are some twenty-five families who are ready and anxious to colonize, if they can have assurance of assistance and protection. This would open the way for the permanent improvement of the Indians under my charge. There should be some place set apart for this purpose where schools and churches could be successfully introduced.

I would respectfully refer you to the annual report of my predecessor, E. Douglass, contained in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1873, page 180, under the head of "Leech Lake." I would fully indorse his recommendation in regard to the setting apart of that portion of the public domain for the purpose of colonization of such as may wish to remove there for agricultural purposes.

SCHOOL.

I find that during a large portion of the year no dependence can be placed on the steady attendance of the Indian children in school. During sugar-making in the spring, berry-picking in the summer, and rice-gathering in the fall, in all occupying some twenty weeks, the children are taken from school by their parents and are under no restraint whatever. Under the present existing state of things, surrounded by ignorance and savage superstition, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the present efficient and thorough teacher, the results must necessarily seem inadequate for the expenditure.

MILL.

I found the mill in the same unfinished state in which it was left by my predecessor when the pine contract was suspended. I have deferred any move in regard to it from want of funds and definite instructions from the Department. Lumber and building materials are much needed at once for the purpose of repairing the Government buildings.

WHITE OAK POINT.

The White Oak Point reservation contains about 8,000 acres, of which 100 are of fair agricultural quality. Only a very small portion of this, however, is under cultivation. They being so far around from the agency, but little comparatively could be done for them this year. I have visited them twice during the summer for the purpose of distributing seeds and twine and looking after their general welfare. Many of them are not living on their reservation. During the winter they are mostly "hangers-on" around the lumber-camps, and are much more apt in learning vicious habits than any good. They are in the main a quiet and orderly people, and some of them are endeavoring to improve their condition.

The Indians under my charge still depend largely on hunting and fishing for subsistence, and in their pursuits they are brought in too frequent contact with the whites, and are liable to get into trouble. If they were absolutely obliged to stay on their present reservations during the whole year, they must certainly starve unless rationed by Government.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

RED LAKE, MINN., *September* 7, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I herewith submit this my annual report of the Red Lake band of Chippewas.

Arriving here so late in the season last year—13th of August—cold weather came upon us before we were prepared; and it was about the 1st of January before the three dwellings and school-house were ready for occupancy. As it was, had we not been favored with a mild winter, doubtless in our unfinished dwellings we should have suffered from the cold. Logs were cut, hauled, and have been sawed, turning out over 300,000 feet of very fair lumber.

This spring extensive repairs were made on the mill and dam, consisting in a new flume, an addition to the mill 15 by 24 feet, a new 40-inch turbine water-wheel, a matcher, a planing-machine, a cut-off and edging saws, raising the dam about 2½ feet and strengthening it, with this satisfactory result: the old mill could turn out per day from 2,000 to 3,000 at a cost of $3.25 per thousand, while the improved mill will turn out in same time from 10,000 to 12,000 at a cost not exceeding $1.25 per thousand. The matcher, planer, and edger are so effective that the cost of building has been reduced nearly one-half from that of last year, and all this has been secured at an expense of about $2,500.

Limestone scattered along the shore of the lake has been gathered and burned, yielding lime of very good quality, with which the school-house and the new agency buildings (three dwellings and the office) have been plastered, rendering them neat and comfortable.

In addition to the foregoing there have been erected and furnished, since spring, an office 18 by 28, suitable for and occupied by the agent and the physician; a warehouse 24 by 40, commodious, light, and comfortable, in place of the low, dark, and insecure one heretofore used for storage purposes.

Many pieces of new ground were cleared last spring by the Indians, and broken for their use by Government teams, thus bringing under cultivation an increased area for their future support. I am now building for them, and with their assistance in many cases, some ten dwellings, neat, commodious, and comfortable, and I apprehend that the sight and prospective ownership of such houses conduce largely to their growing desire for self-improvement.

Manual labor, unpopular and distasteful to all Indians who are uncivilized, is losing some of its objectionable features in their estimation, and now many of the most noted chiefs and

braves are setting, in this respect, a worthy example, laboring diligently with their hands. Already good results are coming to light, in the inquiry made for such articles as chairs and stoves, by those hitherto content with sitting on the floor and warming their wigwams by clay fire-places. One improvement naturally suggests another, and a strong desire for them will stimulate the efforts to obtain them; hence we may properly look for increased habits of industry and thrift.

The very decided opposition to the sale of their pine, and the manner especially of distributing the avails thereof, manifested by a considerable faction of this band last winter and spring, has very nearly subsided, with a feeling of acquiescence therein at present.

I have labored under serious difficulties ever since entering upon my duties here in consequence of the excessive cost of transporting freight over one hundred and fifty miles of road, conceded by all who have seen it to be the worst in the State; but with the completion of the new route via White Earth, now in process of opening, our freights will be reduced at least $30 per ton, will arrive more promptly, and we confidently anticipate the establishment on this new route of a weekly mail, in place of our present arrangement, by which we get a mail when we send a messenger seventy-five miles to the nearest post-office for it. Sometimes we are deprived of all knowledge of the outer world for four and five weeks together.

The plan adopted by the Department and approved by Congress, of giving supplies, &c., only to those who, if able, help themselves, who are willing to labor, is working well here so far as tried, and, indeed, I attribute a considerable share of the above-mentioned improvements in the habits of the Indians to the application of that principle on this reservation. It fosters industry and thrift, it breaks down the prejudice to manual labor, and aids in developing in the Indians the self-reliant element so greatly needed in lifting them to a higher plane of life and usefulness.

In farming operations some improvement should be reported, more land cultivated this year than last, and better cultivated, with the following proximate result: The Indians have secured this year 40 bushels of wheat, and it is no longer an experiment as to the feasibility of raising wheat, as the yield per acre did not fall short of 12 bushels of very nice plump wheat; and those who raised it this season, as well as their neighbors, seem delighted with the idea of raising their own wheat, and their example will be followed by many more next spring. Of corn, the yield is about the same as last year, say 4,500 bushels, while the potato crop was cut short by the bug and drought, yielding only about 2,000 bushels, being some 500 bushels short of last year's yield. In catching fish they have been ordinarily successful, taking about 1,000 barrels during the season, gathering 500 bushels of berries, mostly the blueberry, cutting for their own use about 100 tons of hay, and weaving by hand 1,000 yards of rush matting. They own about 75 horses and ponies, some 30 head of cattle, 2 hogs, &c.

In educational affairs I can report the completion and occupancy of a neat, commodious, and comfortable school-house, the maintenance of a day-school, with an average attendance of about 8. The attendance is very irregular, the pupils coming to school or not, as they choose, many living so remote that attendance on a day-school is out of the question. This suggests the great need of this agency, educationally considered—a good boarding-school, supplemented perhaps by day-schools at some of the other points; and until we have such a boarding-school the educational work here will be of little use or benefit. In a boarding-school a more wholesome restraint can be secured, better and more punctual attendance, more careful guardianship of habits, manners, &c., of the pupils than can possibly be secured in a day-school. Many of the best Indians themselves strongly urge the establishment of a boarding-school, and have, as I am informed, pledged from their lumber fund $1,000 toward securing it.

The missionary work, under the charge of Rev. F. Spees, consists of a sermon to the Indians on Sabbath morning, a Bible-class in the afternoon, a prayer-meeting out two miles from the agency on Friday evening, assisting those Indians who wish to be Christians in their efforts at building houses, in counseling them, &c., &c. The result, not all visible to the natural eye, may embrace the gathering into the Mission church here of three Indian women and two men. The two men and their wives were baptized, then married legally, and admitted to the church. Others, I am assured, are seeking that "true wisdom," and it is thought will seek to unite with the church soon. There has been added to the church one Indian woman, who was many years ago connected with the church here, who has maintained her Christian integrity through all these years.

I would suggest, as a pressing need of this people, to develop in them a sense of their own responsibility to the laws of the land, a respect for law and its enforcement in the punishment of crime; to this end, if necessary, additional legislation should be had, establishing some resident judicial authority having power to take cognizance of, try, and punish crime committed on the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. PRATT,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA,
Toledo, Iowa, September 19, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian Department at Washington, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the condition of the Indian agency under my care. I have no very important changes to note in regard to the Indians in my charge since my last report. This part of the tribe of the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, embracing almost one-half of the whole remaining tribe, reside on lands in Tama County, Iowa, which they purchased from individuals, and the settlement was made by permission of the legislature of Iowa. This tract of land, which is not very valuable, is situated along the Iowa River, and embraces an area of 419 acres. About 110 acres of this land are under cultivation; the balance is used for pasturage for the ponies. Nearly all is inclosed with a substantial fence. Most of the Indians have been located this summer as last summer on from three to ten acres per family, and have cultivated, under the direction of the farmer, well, what was assigned to them. The number of Indians is about the same as reported last year, an increase of three. The number at this time is as follows: men, 103; women, 86; boys, 78; girls, 71; total, 338. Several old Indians and a number of children have died during the past year. The health of the tribe, as a general thing, is good; they have had no epidemic diseases among them, and very little scrofula or venereal disease, that prevail to such an alarming extent among some tribes of Indians. They have had plenty of good food and clothing during the past year. In this respect there has been a manifest improvement lately.

With few exceptions I am not able to report any very great progress in the way of civilization during the past year. These Indians cling with great tenacity to their old ideas. They follow their natural instincts, and regard these instincts as the voice of the "Great Spirit" to them. They are an intensely religious people in their way; they observe the ceremonies of their system of religion with the greatest punctuality and fervor. Only a few have or seem to have a disposition to adopt the "white man's way of living." If they are to be civilized they must be educated, and this cannot be done as long as they roam about more than half of the year, engaged in hunting and trapping. I am of the opinion that there should be a system of compulsory education inaugurated in the case of this tribe, if they are to remain in Iowa. I contemplate asking the legislature of Iowa for some legislation on this point. It is of the highest importance that something be done that these Indians be put into a condition that they can be reached by missionaries. As long as they persist in roaming over the country at their pleasure it is utterly impossible to accomplish much in the way of their civilization and Christianization. To-day you may be able to induce them to send their children to school, but the next day, in order to prevent their children from attending school, they are off on a hunting expedition with their squaws and children.

About the usual number labored faithfully during last harvest for the neighboring farmers, binding wheat and making hay. The statistical returns of farming for the year ending August 31, 1874, (which I herewith transmit,) show the individual wealth of this tribe to be nearly $13,000, not including their lands. They have too many ponies. They are a detriment to them. I have been trying to induce them to exchange some of their ponies for cows; I trust I will succeed by and by.

In conclusion I have only to say that such is the unsettled condition of these Indians at present, owing to the almost constant agitation of their removal to the Indian Territory, that but little can be done to civilize and Christianize them under these circumstances. It is a matter, therefore, of great importance that the question whether they shall be allowed to remain in Iowa or go to the Indian Territory should be speedily disposed of one way or the other. If they are permitted to remain where they now are, the buildings necessary for educational and missionary purposes should at once be erected. If they must go, the fact should be communicated to them distinctly, and measures taken to accomplish the end without delay.

Yours, respectfully,

A. R. HOWBERT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebr., Ninthmonth 23, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: The Indians of the Northern Superintendency have, during the past year, been orderly, peaceful, and in most of the tribes inclined to industry. No Indian belonging to the superintendency has been charged with the murder of a white person. Crime has been rare, and, with one exception, confined to the lesser grades. The Indians have been generally free from the use of intoxicating drinks.

More attention has been given to agriculture than in previous years, and the crops were

very promising on most of the reservations until visited by migratory grasshoppers. These voracious insects have nearly destroyed all the later crops on the reservations of the Santee Sioux, Pawnees, and Ottoes and Missourias; also greatly injured those of the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes.

SANTEE SIOUX.

The Santee Indians have been peacefully attending to their own business and agricultural pursuits. Their crops were promising until visited by grasshoppers, which destroyed them. Consequently their dependence for subsistence must be upon Government supplies until next year's crops are available.

On the 15th of Eighthmonth last, small-pox appeared in this tribe and continued its ravages until the 6th of Twelfthmonth. During its continuance there were about one hundred and fifty cases, of whom forty-six females and twenty-eight males, total seventy-four, died.

A building for an industrial boarding-school has been finished, the school organization is completed, and the school now in successful operation.

On the 9th of Sixthmonth last a storm of great violence washed out the soil at the end of the dam of the grist-mill, letting out the waters of the dam, since which time the grist-mill has been idle. It is important that repairs should be made before winter; otherwise the entire dam will probably be destroyed by spring rains.

WINNEBAGOES.

The Winnebagoes have increased their tillage of land and been successful in the culture of their crops.

The Winnebago industrial school is organized and prepared for the reception of scholars, with a prospect of receiving without difficulty the number which can be accommodated in the building. A farm has been attached to the school, fenced, sod broken, and the farm successfully cultivated in wheat, and will be in good condition for agricultural industry of the pupils another year. A laundry, barn, workshop, and other necessary outbuildings for the industrial school have been contracted for, and are now in course of construction. The grist-mill is also being improved, so as to double its capacity of work, with the same expenditure for running expenses as at present.

Great care has been taken to meet the wants and relieve the necessities of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes removed to the Winnebago reservation during the winter. A special subagent has had oversight and charge of them, regular rations of food and supplies of clothing have been issued to them, and a fertile tract, consisting of nearly twenty sections of land, a portion of it heavily timbered, purchased from the Omahas for their special use, and, as far as the lateness of the season would admit of, prairie-sod has been broken for them on the new purchase preparatory to next year's agricultural operations.

Many of the Wisconsin Indians appear to be of dissolute habits, and the restraint of agency laws, with other causes, has made them dissatisfied with their new home. Probably one-half of the number removed from Wisconsin have left the reservation.

OMAHAS.

The conduct of the Omahas during the past year has been very commendable. They seem to have fully realized that their future dependence for subsistence must be upon successful cultivation of their reservation. All their broken prairie has this year been cultivated by Indians without payment for labor performed, they looking forward to the harvest for compensation for their toil. Fortunately for them the grasshopper has passed by without stopping, and they are likely to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

The judicious expenditure of three-fourths of their "cash annuity" and the proceeds of lands sold to Winnebagoes for agricultural implements and stock, will greatly assist this tribe in future farming operations.

PAWNEES.

During the autumn of 1873 about thirty lodges of Pawnees visited the Wichita agency, and, meeting with a friendly reception, have remained there. The leader of this party, a soldier at home, has been received and recognized as a chief of the tribe, and a delegate in the great council of the tribes now located in the Indian Territory, and an invitation extended to the Pawnee tribe to remove there. This invitation, in connection with reports spread among them by emissaries of the fatness of the land, that it is flowing with ponies and "ox-bread," articles dear to the Indian's heart, and their crops on the reservation having been destroyed by grasshoppers, has had a tendency to demoralize and unsettle them. It is believed that a large portion of the tribe is willing and ready to start for the Indian Territory, with a view of making it their home, if they can go at once, without the delay consequent upon congressional action. If the Pawnees remain upon their reservation during the winter they must necessarily be fed with regular weekly rations, they being in a necessitous condition, and some of the old and poorer persons already requiring aid.

Greater care than usual had been given to the acreage and tillage of Pawnee crops, and they were very promising until the grasshopper raid; their destruction is more complete than ever before.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The Ottoes and Missourias spent last winter in Northern Kansas in an unsuccessful hunt after buffaloes. Realizing the necessity of some other mode of subsistence during future winters, they have since given increased attention to agricultural pursuits, and their crops gave promise of being ample for their needs the coming winter, but they, too, have been famished by the grasshoppers. Fortunately Congress has provided for such an emergency, and with economy it is believed the appropriation made for the support of the destitute Indians of this tribe will nearly relieve their necessities.

During the night of the 2d and 3d of Firstmonth last the agent's dwelling-house caught fire from a defective chimney-flue, and was soon destroyed. A temporary dwelling was soon erected, and under the provisions of a congressional act, arrangements are now being made for a permanent structure for the agent, and also for an industrial-school building.

GREAT NEMAHA.

The Iowas are quietly pursuing their farming operations, a number of dwelling-houses for Indians have been erected, and it is believed each family will soon be comfortable in a frame or log house. Agricultural implements and stock are distributed to them as rapidly as their means, not appropriated to cash annuity, will admit of. The condition of the tribe is commendable, and its members appear contented with their home.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri were much disappointed that Congress did not pass an act providing for the sale of the western sections of their reservation as an amendment to the act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, and in lieu of the sale of the portion of their reservation mentioned in section four of said act. While the present uncertainty of retaining their homes continues, efforts for their progress will necessarily be paralyzed and retarded.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

Much difficulty is experienced in the proper administration of Indian affairs in the State of Nebraska, occasioned by the desire of the white settlers to remove all Indians from the State. It is the expressed policy of the Interior Department to remove such Indian tribes as are dissatisfied with their present homes to the Indian Territory. Taking advantage of this fact, many persons in this State interested in the removal of the Indians not only conspire together to make them dissatisfied with their homes, but represent that the Society of Friends is endeavoring, in their administration of Indian affairs in this State, to carry out a policy in opposition to the expressed wishes of the Department, and perpetually fasten these tribes upon the State. Such is not our desire. Our entire administration of Indian affairs, since the trust was placed in our hands by President Grant, has so far been conducted upon the principle of protecting the Indian in his just rights against all persons who would wrong him, to endeavor to teach him the arts of civilization and self-support, and, when he desires to remove from the State, if the removal is approved by the Government, to protect him in person and property until such time as other Government officers may take charge of him for removal. Our policy is not to keep the Indian in the State of Nebraska or remove him therefrom, but to protect and instruct him while there, leaving the entire question of removal to himself and the Government.

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICS.

The accompanying reports will show that the Nebraska Indians have this year largely increased the acreage of their tillage. The large majority of them are industrious when there is a hope of reward for their toil; when their crops have been fruitful and their labor compensated by the harvest of one year, they have generally shown an increased desire to labor, looking only to the maturity of the crop for their reward. We have placed Indian apprentices in all the mechanical departments of the agencies, most of whom have readily acquired a knowledge of the business and become skillful workmen.

LEGISLATION.

In my last annual report I called the attention of the Department to a deficiency of 4,800 acres in the Pawnee reservation. As the United States has sold said land to white settlers, it is only justice to the tribe that proper congressional action be taken to return the value of the land to the tribe.

By an act approved June 10, 1872, Congress provided for the sale of 50,000 acres from each of the Omaha and Pawnee reservations, also of 80,000 acres of the Ottoe reservation, and that portion of the Sac and Fox of Missouri reservation lying in the State of Nebraska.

The Omahas' land was offered for sale under the provisions of said act, but a compara-

tively small portion of it was sold on account of the terms of payment. Since then the Omahas have sold nearly twenty sections of land to the Winnebagoes, the proceeds of which, applied to beneficial purposes, will probably be sufficient for their present needs.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have petitioned that the provisions of said act be rescinded as far as affects the sale of their lands mentioned therein, and that the ten western sections of their reservation lying in the States of Nebraska and Kansas be sold, and the proceeds therefrom be expended for their improvement on the remaining portion. I would recommend that their request be complied with, and that measures be taken by the Department to have an amendment to the act aforesaid laid before Congress, providing that the ten western sections of the Sacs and Foxes land only be sold, and that payment for all Indian lands sold under the provisions of said act may be made as follows: One-fourth thereof when the bid is accepted, and the remainder in three annual payments, with interest. If such an amendment is passed by Congress, I have no doubt said lands can be readily sold for their full market-value.

Much difficulty is encountered in protecting the persons and property of Indians in Nebraska, on account of their not being under the protection of the laws of the United States. The timber from their reservations is taken by evil-disposed persons with impunity. Leading chiefs of Indian bands have been shot down in cold blood by white ruffians, and the perpetrators of the murders have personally reported the details to the local newspapers, boasting of their deeds, and yet these murderers are not even arrested. Popular opinion and prejudice against the Indian render the State laws inoperative and a dead letter in such cases, and high legal authorities decide that the United States courts have no jurisdiction.

If the United States would have justice done to its wards in this State, it must extend over them the protection of its laws, and mete out to them equal justice with the white man, if it is not prepared to give them equal rights.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebr., Ninthmonth 1st, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending Eighth-month 31st, 1874.

The Iowas had their crops put in in good order. About 35 acres of spring-wheat were sowed, and a very good crop, for this season, was harvested. The corn and other crops were well attended and an increased area cultivated, but owing to the drought the crops have been a partial failure. The grasshoppers destroyed all that was left growing by the drought. The opinion is advancing among the Indians that a more diversified husbandry is necessary.

There has been a considerable increase of stock during the year. On account of the drought and the consequent failure of the corn-crop, the Indians see the necessity of securing a larger amount of hay this year than formerly, and there will probably be double the usual amount cured for next winter's consumption. All are now engaged in harvesting the hay, excepting those who have already a sufficient quantity.

A code of laws has been adopted by the Iowas, and we have already experienced good resulting therefrom. In accordance with these laws and the sanction of the Department, a police force consisting of five men has been appointed, with an annual salary to be deducted from annuity before payment.

Intemperance among the Iowas has been almost entirely suppressed. More stringent laws are needed for the punishment of rumsellers. It seems impossible to punish offenders, owing to some flaw in legal affairs.

Seven comfortable dwellings have been completed during the past year, and all evince a desire to live in houses.

The school has been well attended. The highest number on the roll has been 52, with an average attendance of 48. The industrial home has been largely attended, the maximum attendance being 41. Some improvements have been made in buildings at industrial home. The material for fencing an additional field for the use of the industrial home has been purchased, and the fence has been partly built. Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting have contributed a considerable supply of clothing for the use of the Indians; and they have also supplied the school with books for the past year. The first day-school has been very successful, the Indians having taken a great interest in the proceedings.

Much more land would have been broken, but the drought prevented.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have made little progress, and they cannot improve until some provision is made for furnishing them with necessary implements. They express great desire to have some efforts made for their civilization. They desire to have the ten sections sold off the west side of the reservation in accordance with a resolution forwarded last win-

ter, the proceeds of the sale to be expended for purposes of civilization. Congress adjourned leaving their affairs in an unsettled state, much to the disappointment of the Indians.

I respectfully urge the necessity of some action in regard to the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. They are in an unsettled state, and it seems useless for them to commence farming operations in view of the probability of their early removal to Indian Territory. If they were confident of remaining here, and were furnished necessary implements, with proper encouragement they would probably advance faster in civilization than some other tribes, being few in numbers and easily governed.

Intemperance, by the earnest action of the chiefs of the Sacs, has been in a great measure suppressed.

Tribal visiting is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of civilization and improvement. In my humble opinion some measures should be adopted to prevent such visiting, at least among the partially civilized tribes. The accompanying statistics will show the state of progress, the condition of the tribe, and of the school.

In conclusion, prompted by circular letter of Eighthmonth 7th, 1874, I respectfully submit that agents for tribes that have made some advancement in civilization should be empowered to act in the capacity of magistrates for their respective reservations, not only as regards affairs connected with the Indians, but for the punishment of white men who violate the law within their jurisdiction.

The authority of the chiefs is entirely destroyed as civilization advances, and the tribe is left entirely without government except the authority exercised by agents, and very many cases occur in which the power of an agent is only advisory.

With respect, thy friend,

C. H. ROBERTS,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

OMAHA AGENCY, *Ninthmonth 1st*, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I herewith submit my first annual report of the affairs at this agency.

My duties as agent commenced on the 1st day of October, 1873.

The general health of the tribe has been good, although there was much suffering and loss of life among the children last winter, caused by the measles. There is no provision for physician at this agency. The Indian doctors exert a very pernicious influence upon their people, and their manner of treating the sick aggravates rather than alleviates disease. At a census just taken, it was found that there were 235 men, 257 women, and 459 children; whole number of persons at present in the tribe 951, a decrease of 50 since the census taken last year, as I see by the report of my predecessor. Of the 76 deaths reported to me during the year, 67 were children.

This tribe has been self-supporting, aided as they have been by their semi-annual hunt in addition to their annuity. The practice of going on the buffalo hunt, as they have been in the habit of doing, is decidedly against their advancement in civilization; but there is no other provision for supplying them with meat, and while this is the case they feel very much the restriction, when not allowed to go.

The Indians have almost unanimously expressed great interest in their agricultural operations. All the land that was broken was cultivated the past season, amounting, as near as can be estimated without actual measurement, to about 1,300 acres; 1,000 acres in corn and 300 in wheat. The wheat is not yet thrashed, but it is estimated that it will yield at least 10 bushels per acre, 3,000 bushels; and the corn 30 or 35 bushels per acre, about 30,000 or 35,000 bushels. Besides these general crops, they have numerous patches of potatoes, beans, pumpkins, &c., to estimate the yield of which it is almost impossible to approximate. During the past four or five weeks, it is estimated the Indians have made and put up in good condition 350 tons of hay.

Within the year about 25 or 30 have made improvements upon their individual claims, breaking over 200 acres in patches of from five to ten acres on an allotment. I might here mention that I have had no "agency or department farm," the Indians cultivating all the tillable land on their own account.

All the work of the past year has been done without compensation from me, partly from necessity for lack of means, but principally because I deemed it best that each one should do his own work for his own individual benefit, without other remuneration than the profit to be derived from such labor. My policy has been to, as far as possible, throw each one upon his own responsibility for success or failure.

The steam-mill is much out of order, and has so remained for lack of funds to do the necessary repairing. I hope soon to be able to have it put in good repair. When the mill was

not running, I have had the engineer and miller engaged with the farmer, instructing the Indians with their work and improvements, they needing much more attention than the farmer could possibly give them.

The schools have been well attended, and the children make good progress, quite as good as we can reasonably expect when we consider the disadvantage they labor under in having a language to learn. For particulars I refer to the teachers' reports, herewith inclosed. An industrial or boarding school will be much needed, as the Indians become scatteredon their allotments.

Respectfully submitted,

T. T. GILLINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OTTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninthmonth 1st, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I hereby submit my second annual report, representing the condition of affairs on the Ottoe and Missouria Indian reservation for the year ending Eighthmonth 31st, 1874.

I am encouraged in the belief that, since my last report, some improvement has been made by this tribe in several important respects, yet there are many difficulties still to be overcome before their advancement can be as rapid as desired, or they become self-supporting in the industrial pursuits of civilized life.

In the fall of 1873 I accompanied a delegation of chiefs on a visit to Washington, D. C., and upon which occasion they were informed that their annuity-funds, instead of being paid to them in money, as heretofore, would in future be expended for their benefit according to one of the conditions of the treaty made in 1854, by which said fund was created. The chiefs and many of the Indians did not seem pleased with this plan, and I feared difficulty in carrying it into effect; but they have since very generally conceded to its requirements with gratifying results. All the remaining portion of the annuity and other funds that were applicable, not otherwise appropriated, has been used to purchase horses, oxen, and implements for farming, and in payment to Indians for labor done in the interests of the tribe; for the latter alone about $2,700 have been expended, at a compensation based on the rate of $1 per day, and as the result we have the following comparison between the present year and the one immediately preceding it:

Last year no land was fenced and none cultivated by Indians, except in small patches along the bends of the creeks; this year 400 acres have been inclosed by post and plank fence; 140 acres cleared of rubbish that had grown over it during years of neglect, plowed, and sowed with wheat and oats, the same nicely harvested and stacked; near 100 acres prepared in like manner and cultivated in corn; 10 acres with potatoes, 100 acres of prairie broken and prepared for cultivation next year; and 120 tons of hay made and stacked for agency use.

All the labor connected with the above operations was done by Indians, under the direction of a white man employed as farmer, including also the preparation and hauling of all the material used in fencing and the putting up of same. In addition to the above labor, performed in the general interests of the tribe, there has been done by individual members, estimated in the aggregate as follows: 200 acres planted and cultivated in corn; 15 acres with potatoes; 10 acres with beans, and 25 acres of prairie broken; also 200 tons of hay cut and stacked.

Most of the farming above-mentioned was well done, and up to the 23d of seventhmonth the promise for an abundant crop could scarcely have been finer. Since that time the extremely warm, dry weather and the grasshoppers have destroyed all except the wheat, and this, owing to the foul condition of the ground previously, will yield only a moderate crop.

This loss of crops has a very discouraging tendency, and has rendered the Indians extremely destitute of the means for subsistence. Much will be required to keep them from suffering the coming winter, though if this can be done I do not think their advancement need be seriously affected by the present misfortune.

Notwithstanding the loss of crops that was unavoidable the present season, it is yet believed that the present plan of applying the annuity-money to the encouragement and support of productive labor is an improvement upon that formerly practiced. Now it is a powerful incentive to industry, and this is believed to be an important principle involved in Indian civilization, to create an individual interest in productive labor, either on allotments of land, or by personally rewarding labor done in the common interests of the tribe. The latter is generally most valuable at first, but will gradually develop a desire for the former, which it should be the aim to obtain ultimately.

Many of the Indians have appeared willing and anxious to have an allotment of land and

a comfortable house to live in, where they could attend to farming and raising stock, and a few have gone out and commenced breaking prairie with a view of opening up farms. Some, however, strongly oppose all movements that tend toward civilization, and so keep the tribe in a ferment of excitement that is very injurious to their progress. Could some measures be adopted whereby the former class could be suitably assisted and encouraged and the latter legally restrained, it would doubtless be of advantage to the tribe.

The same scarcity of means for improvements that have long retarded the progress of these Indians still continues to restrain our operations, and it is believed that assistance by Government in fitting up individual homes and furnishing the means for individual interests in agriculture, judiciously applied, would be money well and economically expended.

A large portion of the tribe left the reservation Eleventhmonth 25th, 1873, to go on a hunt for buffalo. They were absent over four months, were unsuccessful in finding game, and returned in the spring very destitute of provisions, food having to be furnished in order to enable them to reach home. Some anxiety to go again this summer has been manifest, as the buffalo are reported much nearer; but, there being no provisions for them to do so, I have succeeded thus far in restraining them.

A considerable number of robe-hides has been brought in by white hunters for the Indians to dress. This I have encouraged as far as practicable, and the income realized thereby during the spring and summer has added greatly to their means of support. The same may be continued the coming winter; and if the meat of the buffalo that are slaughtered on the frontier by white hunters merely for their hides could be obtained on the line of railroad and shipped in for food, it would be the means of relieving destitution here, and, it is believed, at trifling cost, thereby supplying the advantages of a hunt without its attendant difficulties. In this connection I might also call attention to the subject of supplying these Indians permanently with meat, which is regarded as an important one, inasmuch as their privilege of hunting for buffalo being discontinued leaves them with no means of supplying themselves, except as they are able to trade with the white settlers in a small way, and this frequently leads to difficulty. The abundance of rich pasturage that is on the reservation is ample to furnish all with wholesome meat, did they have stock to consume it. A herd of cattle and sheep kept in the interests of the tribe would probably serve this purpose best at present, and from which individual families could be supplied until they become able to take care of stock themselves.

The continued depredations of the whites are rapidly stripping the reservation of its timber, and unless efficient means to prevent it are available, the most that is valuable will soon be gone.

During the past year there has been added to the list of employés at this agency a farmer, carpenter, matron, and assistant teacher, each of whom has proved efficient in their respective fields of operation, and have added greatly to the working-interests of the agency. The farmer has been constantly engaged in directing and instructing the Indians in farming and attending to keeping the implements in repair. The carpenter has been occupied largely in repair-work of various kinds, at running the saw-mill, preparing lumber, and has finished a house for one of the chiefs that had been partly built for several years, material for which was purchased with a fund appropriated for the purpose by the Friends of Philadelphia. The carpenter's field of operation should be greatly enlarged in the way of fitting up Indians' houses, could we have the necessary material to do so, and which would also enable him to take Indian boys as apprentices. The matron, assisted by the teachers, has given attention to the sick and to instructing Indian women in domestic duties, such as preparing wholesome food and cutting and making clothing for themselves and families. Material for this purpose was furnished by the Society of Friends, in addition to a quantity of ready-made clothing for school children. The office of matron is thought to be an important one, and, if properly filled, with the necessary material to work with, it is believed that the Indian custom of preparing food may be materially changed, and that the blanket may soon be supplanted by a more comely civilized dress, made by their own hands.

One day-school has been kept open ten months during the year, except such days, occasionally, as it was unavoidably interrupted, with an average attendance of about 25 scholars, many of whom have made commendable progress. During last winter, while the Indians were absent on the hunt, I had a number of children boarded under our care, and while this was done the school was highly satisfactory in regularity of attendance, behavior, application to study, and attendant advancement. In these several respects it would have compared very favorably with any mixed school of white children.

In this little experience I became fully convinced that there need be no lack of advancement in an Indian school because the children are Indians. The main difficulty experienced in a community not sufficiently enlightened to understand the advantages of an English education is, to secure a regular attendance, and create sufficient interest in school to counteract the more rapid development of mind and habits consequent upon daily contact with prevalent adverse customs at home, the same being true of whites as well as of Indians. For these reasons it is believed that a school where the children can be kept, clothed, and educated in all that is necessary, and no more, will be most conducive to the object sought. Such a school is in contemplation at this agency as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected.

No physician has been employed, yet the sanitary condition of the tribe has been generally good, and the number of births has exceeded the deaths in the ratio of six to five which shows an actual increase in numbers.

I am, very respectfully, thy friend,

JESSE W. GRIEST,
United States Indian Agent.

EWD. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Farmer's report.

OTTOE AGENCY, *Ninthmonth* 1, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: As my report of the farming operations at the Ottoe agency, I submit the following:

On arriving at this place the 20th of Thirdmonth last, to take charge of the farming interests of the Ottoe and Missouria tribe of Indians, I found things in rather a discouraging situation.

All the ground that had previously been under cultivation at this agency, except a few patches along the creeks, had been neglected for years, and was overgrown with cottonwood, sunflowers, &c., requiring much labor to prepare for farming. There were no fences of any description, allowing the ponies free range wherever inclination prompts them to go.

Previous to my arrival, under the direction of the agent, a large amount of posts were prepared for fencing, and since that time 400 acres of land have been inclosed with plank fence. All the available land has been under cultivation during the present season in spring-wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes; they were well attended, and until the last week of Seventh-month I never saw greater promise of an abundant yield of farm produce. Then an excessive drought came on, accompanied by a swarm of migratory grasshoppers, which together destroyed our growing crops, except wheat and oats, which, being pretty fully matured, received no injury therefrom, and are a moderate crop.

The failure of so large a portion of their crops, on which were based their hopes of subsistence the coming winter, is truly discouraging to the Indians; but they seem willing to try again, some having broken prairie for their individual claims, in addition to 100 acres prepared under my direction. During the last month we have turned our attention exclusively to cutting and putting up hay, 120 tons of which is stacked for agency use and probably 200 tons for individual parties.

I have found the Indians pleasant and respectful, willing and anxious to work when compensated for their labor, and, contrary to my expectations, many of them work well. They have done all the work with my immmediate direction and assistance, and I am often compelled to refuse employment to many who desire it because the farming-implements are not adequate to the demand. I see no reason why some of these Indians may not in time become good farmers, thus drawing from the wealth they unconsciously possess in this extensive tract of rich land the comforts and luxuries of life.

Respectfully,

A. J. KOSER.
Farmer.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Teacher's report.

OTTOE AGENCY, NEBR., *Ninthmonth* 1, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: As my annual report of the Ottoe Indian school for the past year, I submit the following:

During last fall and summer the teacher's field of labor was an arduous one, children entering the school-room without any knowledge of home government, and most parents manifesting but little concern to have their children attend in order to be intellectually benefited; but the object principally in view seemed to be the hope of a compensation for their attendance in the way of gratifying the appetite or furnishing them clothing. Irregularity of attendance seemed to be the greatest drawback to their advancement. Some days the school would number forty and upwards, the next probably not more than a dozen, and continued thus variable until means were furnished for boarding the children whose parents had gone on the buffalo-hunt. Then, having them immediately in charge and could exercise the right of discipline as judgment best directed, our school prospered, and I never saw in my several years' experience of teaching white children more earnestness and enthusiasm manifested in the performance of school duties than was noticeable among these Indian children during

that time. Their progress in the ordinary branches taught in the public school—orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic—was in every way, in most instances, satisfactory.

The school continued regularly in session, excepting a few days occasionally when circumstances required a vacation, until the 1st of Seventhmonth; then we vacated during the warm weather, and commenced again Ninthmonth 1st.

The whole number of names enrolled is 71—41 boys, 30 girls; total average attendance, 25.

Respectfully,

S. E. GRIEST,
Teacher.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY, *Ninthmonth* 10, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: The operations of this agency for the past year have been somewhat varied. The condition of the schools and of the farm may be seen by the accompanying reports from the heads of those departments. One day-school is vacant at present, and the village matron also recently resigned; but I hope that both positions may soon be filled by competent persons. From the school-reports it will be seen that the manual-labor school was filled by new recruits from the Indian villages, and the numbers increased to their full capacity, though it requires great effort to keep the attendance regular and the numbers full. In all of the schools there has been a perceptible advance made among the children in acquiring the rudimentary branches, and some of them show a marked improvement.

The clothing for the children of the two day-schools has been furnished as usual by the Society of Friends, a portion of the garments being sent ready-made and some in material, which the teachers, by the aid of their sewing-machines, have made into clothing, and all, while in attendance, have been comfortably clad. Much aid has been distributed from time to time to the sick and needy by the village matron, in addition to her regular labors, from stores furnished by the private contributions of Friends, as well as those occasionally provided by the agent.

To make up partially for the loss sustained by the Pawnees from the murderous raid upon them last summer while on a buffalo-hunt, the sum of $9,000 was placed at my disposal, to procure subsistence, with which I bought meat, cattle, flour, and other articles, and this very materially aided the tribe to keep comfortable during the winter.

In the spring the chiefs in council agreed to take $10,000 of their annuity in goods to apply to agricultural improvements and a fund for the payment of labor. This plan being approved by the Department, we employed a number of Indian teams to assist in the spring plowing for wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, and also a number of day-laborer, sat a reasonable compensation. to aid in planting and the tillage of the crops, which, in the early part of the season, all looked well and promised an abundant yield. The Indian horses not being able to break prairie-sod, I had to hire the work done, and succeeded in breaking about 350 acres of excellent farm-land. One chief bought a good team, and by himself or one of his men worked said team during the breaking season. With the aid of our mechanics we built a substantial bridge over the Beaver Creek, which runs between the agency buildings and the Indian villages, drawing all the heavy timbers from the island in the Loupe.

A siege of dry weather set in before harvest, which materially checked all vegetation and injured our crops. The Colorado bug, which had infested our potatoes the previous year, again made their appearance, but we succeeded in checking their ravages. Besides about 300 bushels of potatoes furnished the Indians to plant and cultivate among themselves, we planted about 22 acres for their use, and these had all the early promise of a heavy crop; but the grasshopper pest in this region, during the harvest season, in a few days laid waste nearly all the labors of the spring and the prospect of a crop on which we hoped to subsist the Indians.

On the school-farm more acres than usual were cropped with potatoes, beans, peas, squashes, pumpkins, melons, corn, tomatoes, sweet-potatoes, and a variety of other vegetables. Some vines were partially saved, and the beets and the broom-corn were not much injured. The Indian fields and patches were also laid waste, and the beans and corn which have heretofore constituted such a large portion of their food are entirely cut off. Under these trying circumstances, with the crops destroyed and no prospect of realizing either food, hides, or sinews from the hunt, they feel that the world around them has changed, and they are much discouraged. A serious question of startling significance looms up before them as they inquire how they are to be subsisted the coming season.

A portion of the tribe has for some time been looking toward a removal to Indian Territory, and as the fever has become quite general among them, at this juncture many of them think they can live here no longer and must remove immediately, even before we can regularly ask permission, and, even if their request could be granted, before the Government can make suitable arrangements for their future home. This feeling has been increased among

them by many of the outside settlers, who say they cannot see why we do not let them go, and by some of the interested border traders, who are ever ready to buy and speculate on any property they offer for sale. In this situation, while they continue friendly and commit no glaring offenses, they are excited, unsettled, and uneasy; hence are much more difficult to control, to conform to our usual regulations, and to keep their children regularly at school. When this question of removal is fairly settled with them, so that they may know what they may and what they may not do with absolute certainty from the highest authority, I think that things will come right and work on as smoothly as ever. Their present need for food, however, is very great.

Many of the tribes showed not only a willingness but an earnest desire to work for a fair compensation, and had it not been for the dire calamity which has befallen so many in this section of the State, I think, as the Indians here were making commendable progress in the right direction, that the result of this initiatory movement would have proved satisfactory to themselves and the Government.

I have no report from day-school No. 2, as the teacher left before the close of the year.

The figures and statistics are collected on the circular herewith transmitted.

Respectfully,

WM. BURGESS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *Ninthmonth* 5, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I herewith respectfully submit my fourth annual report.

I said in my last annual report that "I believed that each year marked an advancement in the condition of these Indians." This condition of affairs still continues. They are steadily improving in industrious habits, and manifest a desire to provide for their wants, not only present but future. This is shown by the better tillage of their ground and a desire to have more under cultivation each year.

The health of the tribe is decidedly better. There have been fewer deaths this summer than any previous summer since I have been here. Their farming this year, although, as I said, has been on a more extended scale, will net them but little profit. The wheat and oats, owing to the extreme drought during the forepart of the season, were almost a total failure; after which there were seasonable rains for the other crops, and they were looking well until the grasshopper-raid came, which devastated large portions of several States.

Our Indians, in common with others in this portion of the State, lost nearly everything in the way of crops. They are really more destitute now than at any time since I have been here. What effect it may have upon their efforts another season I know not, but they seem much discouraged now.

The grist-mill was in operation until the 9th of Sixthmonth last, when a severe rain-storm occurred, causing the creek to rise 10 or 15 feet in a few hours, carrying the breast of the dam away. It has not been repaired since. The saw-mill has been in operation, not continuously, but as much as our time and means would admit.

During the latter part of Ninthmonth, 1873, the small-pox broke out among our Indians, proving to be a very malignant type. In all there were about 150 cases treated, about 70 of which proved fatal. The balance of the tribe have been vaccinated.

From some unknown cause the agency barn and hay-stacks took fire and were a total loss. This occurred on the 11th of Tenthmonth, 1873. We were compelled to purchase hay to keep the agency stock through the winter. By the aid of the saw-mill and agency carpenter we succeeded in erecting a large and substantial barn before cold weather set in.

The manual-labor school opened near the 1st of Fourthmonth, 1874, and has been in operation since. The children manifest a commendable interest, both in their studies and work. The boys have devoted their working-hours to the cultivation of a large garden for the benefit of the school. The girls, aside from their studies, have been engaged in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room. Their conduct has been commendable and progress satisfactory, and will compare favorably with the same number of white children.

Last Fifthmonth a young woman came unto the agency—salary and expenses paid by Genesee Friends—for the purpose of instructing the Indian women in household duties. Her efforts so far have been satisfactory. In connection with her other duties she has been instructing them in the art of soap-making. They take to it readily, so far as they can procure the material (grease) to make it with.

The missionary schools have been in successful operation. The accompanying report of A. L. Riggs will give the details of his school. There will be no report from the Episcopal school, for the reason that S. D. Hinman is absent at this time. I collected, however, some statistics from his principal teacher, which will be embraced in the accompanying statistical report.

The carpenter's report will give a detailed account of improvements completed during the year.

I said that the grasshopper-raid had left our Indians more destitute than they had been at any time since I have been here. This, however, applies only to the loss of their crops. Their houses, fencing, and breaking, their cattle, wagons, farming-implements, and, better than all, their acquired habits of industry are still left them as capital to renew their efforts another season.

The farmer in his report refers to the difficulty in getting the able-bodied Indians to work for their rations They are all very willing to work as long as they are allowed to work for the improvement of their own individual allotments; but when asked to do general Government work, for which they have been accustomed to receive pay, they do not so readily respond, although several have expressed a willingness, providing others would join them. I am hopeful that they will all soon come into the measure. The thing is so new to them—and they are by nature suspicious—that they wish to be well assured first that the agent is not appropriating the money for other purposes which was intended to pay them for work.

I wish to call your attention more particularly to the manual-labor school. The present appropriation, $3,000, is inadequate to support the school and pay the teachers. Now, our experience with the school thus far gives promise that it will be of the greatest benefit to these Indians, and when we take into consideration that this tribe is the most advanced of all the Sioux tribes, and the important influence they exert over the other tribes of less civilized Sioux, it will appear evident that money expended here for educational purposes will eventually exert a civilizing influence on all the wilder tribes of Sioux. I would therefore respectfully ask your special consideration of this subject, believing as I do that money thus spent will produce the most beneficial and enduring results.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JOSEPH WEBSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Dakota County, Nebraska, Ninthmonth 10, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In presenting this, my first annual report of the Winnebago Indians and the affairs at their agency, it affords me much pleasure to be able to state that great progress has been made by the tribe during the past year toward civilization and self-support. This is shown by an increased desire on the part of the Indians for more improvement upon their farms and the increase in acreage planted. Upon taking charge here I found the tribe had been nearly one month without an agent, Howard White having been relieved on the 1st of Ninthmonth last. The affairs of the agency were in the care of the trader, who turned over to me all papers and property belonging thereto, and gave me such information as was in his possession in regard to the business and workings of the tribe. A large building was almost finished for an industrial school, which has since been completed; but no cellar having been made under the building, an addition is now being added for cellar, laundry, work-rooms for the children, and other necessary conveniences. It is the intention to have the addition to the main building completed by the 1st of Tenthmonth next, when the whole will be ready for occupancy. The industrial school is calculated to accommodate eighty pupils, forty of each sex. The employés of the school are a superintendent, matron and nurse, teacher, farmer, seamstress, cook, and laundress. Of these employés all but the laundress have been secured There have been cultivated this year for the support of the institution 25 acres of wheat, 13 of oats, and 15 of corn. For a more extended report of the school see Superintendent Clark's, accompanying this.

AGRICULTURAL.

Upon assuming control at this agency, I was much gratified to learn that a large crop of wheat had been harvested, and was in stack ready for the thrasher. An excellent machine having been purchased by the former agent, I employed a competent white man to superintend the thrashing. The wheat measured 7,009 bushels, and oats, 250 bushels. The corn and vegetable crops of last year were almost an entire failure, owing to the devastation of the grasshoppers. A large crop of hay was secured in good season, all done by Indian labor, under the direction of the farmer. This year a much larger breadth of land has been sown and harvested, and the estimated yield is as follows: Wheat, 5,500 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,000 bushels; beans, 500 bushels. It will be seen by the above that though there was a larger breadth of land cultivated this year than ever before, yet the wheat is estimated at less than last year's crop. This was caused by the severe drought which prevailed throughout the West during the ripening of the grain, and prevented a proper maturing of the berry. A much greater portion of land has been cultivated by individual Indian labor this year than heretofore. But 35 acres remained for wheat, and the same amount for corn and oats, to be cultivated by the Department, when last year there were 300 acres, showing an encouraging increase in individual industry in that direction. Seed wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, and a general assortment of garden-

seeds were last spring purchased in sufficient quantities to supply their wants, if planted and properly cultivated. It has been the custom heretofore to give them their seed. This year, however, they received their wheat and oats seed with the understanding that they would return an equal amount of each when their crops were thrashed. The Indians have also received pay for all work they did, whether for themselves or others. I have endeavored to teach those who have been helped heretofore to help themselves until others who were less fortunate could be brought on an equal footing with them. I think it very important that this reservation should be well supplied with cows, for the purpose of raising stock, and that the Indians be instructed in that direction. There is no crop that could be made more profitable, nor contribute more to the support of the tribe, than the grass-crop, always sure and in abundance, and yet it is all, or nearly all, allowed to waste and be consumed by fire annually. Hundreds of cattle could be raised here each year, after once the start was made, with no other cost than the employment of a little undeveloped muscle, which could not be put to a better use.

MANUFACTORIES.

The grist-mill at this agency is now undergoing repairs. The capacity of the mill has been insufficient to supply the tribe with meal and flour, and the decayed condition of the foundation made it unsafe for storing the grain raised upon the Department farm. It is the intention to supply the mill with a new engine and boiler, and another set of burrs for grinding corn and feed for the urgent wants of the tribe. The old engine and an excellent saw-mill, which have been useless for some years, being so far from timber, will be removed to a large tract of timber recently purchased of the Omahas for the Wisconsin Winnebagoes.

ELECTIONS.

The annual election of chiefs, which occurs upon the last Tuesday in the third month, (March,) resulted in the election of eleven new ones, only one of the old chiefs being re-elected. The influence of the new chiefs has been against the advancement of the tribe. The greater portion of them are strongly in favor of the medicine-dance, and take little interest in the welfare of the schools. An efficient corps of police, consisting of twelve men, chosen by the chiefs, are always on hand, whose duty it is to arrest depredators and maintain good order in the tribe.

EDUCATION.

Two day-schools were in operation at the commencement of my administration, taught by Caroline Thomas and Lucy A. Lamb. A building for a third one was erected and partly finished, which was completed, and a school opened therein the first of the present year, with Mary E. Bradley as teacher. The three schools were well attended until the new chiefs used their influence against attendance, and by the close of the term it was very difficult, and almost impossible, to get the children to the school-house.

MISSIONARY.

There has been no religious service held at the agency since I have been here, except the Sabbath-school, which is held regularly each week in one of the school-houses most centrally located, and is tolerably well attended by the male portion of the tribe; but few of the women or children attend. The exercise consists in singing and reading from the Testament. All of the Indians who can read join in the exercise, after which the lesson is read to them in their own language.

FINANCES.

I very much regret the necessity of reducing the salaries of employés at this agency. It will have a tendency to retard the progress of our work—civilizing and christianizing the Indians—and I fear drive from the service good and efficient laborers in the cause. I would earnestly suggest that such legislation be had at an early day as will secure a reasonable compensation for good and efficient employés at this agency. The reduced rates bring their salaries (counting the cost of obtaining a living here) below the price of common labor in civilized society.

SANITARY.

The health of the tribe during the past year has been comparatively good, although the measles prevailed to a considerable extent during the past winter, and proved fatal to the children in many cases. This is almost certain to happen when coming upon them at that season of the year, owing to their peculiar treatment of the disease. We see and feel the great need of a hospital where the old, infirm, and blind can have a comfortable home and be properly cared for, and where cases of a malignant character can be taken and properly treated by the physician. It is almost hopeless when a serious case of sickness occurs and

the patient falls into the hands of the "medicine-men." A lady Friend has been sent hereunder the auspices of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, to look after and care for the sick, and teach the women household duties A hospital would aid her very much in her work, and be of invaluable benefit to the tribe. I earnestly desire that steps be taken to secure such an institution at the earliest possible day.

WISCONSIN WINNEBAGOES.

That portion of the tribe known as the Wisconsin Winnebagoes, who were removed here last winter, have been the means of retarding civilization in the tribe to a very great extent. From the moment of their arrival they set up the cry of dissatisfaction, and have kept it up until they have unsettled and demoralized a number of the young men of the reservation, or Nebraska Indians, who previously had taken some steps toward industry and self-support, and have induced seventeen of these to return with them to Wisconsin. More than one-half of the Wisconsins removed here last winter have returned to that State within the last four months. On the 19th day of last Fifthmonth I received notice that a special agent, in the person of D. B. Bon, had been appointed to aid me in retaining these Indians upon this reservation, and to provide for their comfort, and also to assist me in advancing them in the arts of civilization. A quantity of clothing, blankets, shoes, &c., had been provided by the Department for their benefit, which the larger portion of the Indians refused to accept, claiming that they had been promised much more. Special Agent Bon urged the necessity of issuing the goods to those who were willing to remain, in order to make them the better contented. I reluctantly consented, (knowing their infidelity,) and the result is that many who received goods have left the reservation, notwithstanding all our efforts to retain them. A portion of the Wisconsin Indians who were removed are at work on their land, doing what they can with the means at hand toward making homes for themselves, and deserve the favor of the Government.

MINNESOTA WINNEBAGOES.

Previous to my assuming charge here a number of Winnebagoes from Minnesota, mostly half-bloods who had become citizens and received their proportion of the tribal fund, had come among the tribe. Their influence with the Indians was bad, and I frequently requested them to leave, without effect. I then notified the Department of their unlawful presence here and received authority to have them removed, which I have done, and hope now to be able to keep clear of their contaminating influence.

DONATIONS.

There has been furnished for the tribe during the year, by contribution from the New York Friends, clothing to the amount of about $650, and $100 in cash for sanitary purposes, nearly all of which has been issued to the Indians, and has been of great benefit to them, the sanitary fund in particular. The Friends have also sent a very fine bell for the industrial-school building which will prove a valuable acquisition to that institution.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is my opinion that if the Winnebago Indians are kept under the care of some religious denomination that will direct and protect them in a straightforward course, that the time is not far distant when they will become self-sustaining and independent. I do not think it would be wise policy to citizenize them; a few might prosper under such an arrangement, but the greater number would squander their property and become paupers and vagrants. I believe there is now great reason for encouragement, and, if they can be kept under the proper influences and guided and directed by honest officers, that the time will soon come when they will be a prosperous and happy people.

Very respectfully,

TAYLOR BRADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
Lawrence, Kans., Tinthmonth 20, 1874.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

I present herewith my sixth annual report on the condition of the Indians of the Central superintendency, and in doing so it is gratifying to be able to state that a visible advance in civilization has been made by all these Indians, except that portion of the Cheyennes, Co-

manches, and Kiowas who, refusing to comply with the demands of the Department, are subject to the military. All of our schools are prospering, and the number of Indian children attending them exceeds that of any previous year, and all educational interests have been promoted to a good degree of satisfaction. The agricultural and general industrial interests of the tribes have also largely increased, and the faithful efforts of agents and other workers immediately in charge, with the gratuitous support from abroad, have promoted a marked and encouraging growth in civilization and are increasingly appreciated by the Indians in nearly every locality. In many of the more advanced tribes orchards have been planted; comfortable log or frame houses built and supplied with domestic comforts, stock-raising introduced, and individual ownership of property, embraced in and attendant to new homes, are becoming interesting evidences of advancement which have been neglected in the past, from a fear that, if they entered upon such improvements, the time would come when the white man would supersede them and take the fruits of their labor; and they point to past history as a reason for such conclusion.

Their confidence in the security of their homes has been increased during the present administration, which encourages them in the promotion of these industries. I shall notice, very briefly, the most prominent points of interest connected with the several tribes, and refer to the more detailed statements of the several agents, embraced in their annual reports, for additional information.

KICKAPOOS IN KANSAS.

This tribe numbered three hundred in 1869. They appear on the roll this year two hundred and eighty-five; two have married in other tribes and twelve become citizens, aggregating two hundred and ninety-nine. They sustain one manual-labor boarding-school, with an enrollment of forty-eight scholars. They are all farmers, and, with the aid of the interest of their invested funds, are self-supporting.

A location on the North Fork of the Canadian River has been made for a portion of this tribe recently returned from Mexico, and others to follow them, and it is believed, those in Kansas will, at no distant period, desire to join and home with them in the Indian Territory. Great benefit to the Southern Kickapoos would be derived in such union, as their northern friends are in a good degree civilized and industrious.

POTTAWATOMIES, (PRAIRIE BAND.)

Under the charge of Agent Newlin these Indians are perceptibly advancing in civilization. Two years ago they were induced to send their children to school, it being their first introduction to the advantages of education. Their manual-labor boarding-school is now well filled. The pupils appear fully to appreciate the favor afforded them, and are making commendable improvement in their studies.

They are all located on small farms, and require no assistance from the Government.

They are not much addicted to intemperance or disturbed by outside intrusion. They are the only tribe remaining in the State with any hope of permanency. A remnant of the tribe resident in Michigan returned to the reservation last year, and others remaining there will at no distant period join them in Kansas.

GREAT AND LITTLE OSAGES.

Notwithstanding many adverse influences have operated against this tribe—raiding by Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches on the property of citizens, and attributed to the Osages, repeated raids by border citizens on the latter, the killing of four unoffending and peaceable members of the tribe while procuring buffalo on the western portion of their old reserve by Kansas militia, and the capturing of a large number of their ponies, and an increasing demonstration by the press of the State to the effect that the tribe contemplate war on its people, thus menacing the Indians by calling on the Government for arms to be placed in the hands of their border enemies—yet it is believed the tribe has remained peaceable and loyal, no positive evidence having come to the knowledge of the agent of depredations or hostility since my last year's report.

They have increased the number and area of their farms, the income of which would have materially aided in their support through the approaching winter if it had not been injured by the dry weather. Notwithstanding this discouraging feature they have made a noble start in this the right direction, and are preparing for increased labor on their farms for the coming year. Their school is well patronized, with an enrollment of ninety scholars, and the promotion of their educational and industrial interests is well directed, and that branch of the tribe committed to progress is fast gaining the ascendency in their councils. The liberal appropriation from their invested credits, made by last Congress, was very opportune, as the war now pending between the Government and some of the Indians of the plains renders it necessary for the Osages to remain on their reservation. Thus cut off from their common support, (the buffalo,) it will require all of said appropriation, prudently disbursed, to prevent suffering among them before they can be relieved by ensuing crops. It would be greatly to their advantage to purchase and herd a large number of cattle as an in-

troduction to pastoral life. Instead of buying beef for subsistence, they should raise it, and benefit by its increase and growth.

KAWS, OR KANSAS.

These Indians were recently removed from Kansas to the Indian Territory, are located on a portion of the Osage purchase, and are for the first time placed in a position to make permanent improvement and advancement to a better life. Through the energy of their late agent, Mahlon Stubbs, they are provided with convenient and commodious agency and school buildings. The location was selected with great care, having in view productive soil, timber, and water, and delightful scenery, affording excellent natural advantages, which the Indians appear to appreciate by locating individual claims and improving new homes. Their manual-labor school is well patronized by an enrollment of fifty-four pupils. They are under the jurisdiction of Agent Gibson, their agency having been discontinued.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

These Indians, under the care of Agent Pickering, are steadily and perceptibly improving. Many have settled, and are cultivating lots, building log houses, and commencing in stock-raising. They have a commodious boarding and school house, and a good manual-labor farm. The latter is well managed, and school encouragingly patronized, with an enrollment of sixty-one pupils.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES,

under the same agent, are industrious and self supporting; are largely engaged in pastoral enterprises; have no aid from the Government except in the education of their children. They have a successful day-school, with an enrollment of twenty scholars; have taken land in severalty, and are advancing with much encouragement.

MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

These Indians have, for many years, been a great annoyance to Western Texas, and bring with them a bad record. They are located north of the Absentee Shawnees and adjoining the Sacs and Foxes, and are friendly to said tribes; are within the Sac and Fox agency, and thus located, at a distance from border influences, we may be able to promote their advancement. Their children should be gathered into schools and the adults settled on individual allotments, and assisted and encouraged to self-support and self-reliance. They having no means of their own, I recommend liberal appropriation to aid them herein until they can attain to the status of their neighbors. With due attention to their interests, I apprehend their kindred in Kansas will remove to them at some period not very distant.

QUAPAW AGENCY.

The seven tribes in this agency, under the charge of Agent Jones, are advancing to a better life, with much encouragement.

The three mission manual-labor boarding-schools and one day-school have been well patronized, and most of the youth are making commendable progress in education. Most of the adults are also giving satisfactory evidence of improvement in civilization and Christian attainments.

The Modocs, recently transferred to this agency, are loyal, peaceable, and industrious. About thirty of their children are provided for at the Quapaw mission, and several more will enter next term. They are susceptible of rapid improvement. These Indians, lately at war, are well pleased with their location and treatment on their new homes among a friendly people. They earnestly request that the remnant of their tribe, left behind, be transferred to them.

The Miamies and Peorias are suffering from the delay in executing the law providing for their consolidation and final settlement on the Peoria reserve. These two tribes have school-funds ample to provide well for the education of all their children, yet, in consequence of this delay, they are deprived of proper school advantages. I recommend early attention to this important interest.

The Quapaws have made less progress than any other tribe in the agency. They have not sufficient funds to aid them in civilization. They have too much land which is no income to them, a portion of which should be purchased for homes for migrating tribes; and I would suggest whether any better location can be found for civilizing hostile Indians. A sale as herein indicated would furnish this tribe with means to advance their best interests, and fill up their waste lands with kindred tribes. Another consideration of vital interest, in settling these unoccupied lands on the border by Indians, is to cut off the covetous pressure for settling and holding the same by white citizens.

The Wyandottes, Senecas, and Eastern Shawnees are all doing well, and, in a good degree, enjoy the common comforts of life. Their improvements compare favorably with

those of their citizen neighbors, and all their children of proper age are provided with educational advantages, and they appreciate the same by an enrollment of eighty-three pupils at their manual-labor school. A continuance of the work in this agency for the promotion of Indian interests, for a few years, will place these tribes in a condition for self-support. The tribes of this agency, so nearly in contact with the border towns, where every inducement has been extended to them to sell what little they could spare for whisky and other demoralizing traffic, have been greatly injured in years past; but since their children have been put into schools and their trade cut off from the border, a great improvement is evinced.

THE WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS,

Embracing eight distinct tribes, have made unusual progress during the past year. A much larger area of land has been cultivated than on any previous year, and sufficient corn would have been raised this year to have reduced the amount of flour annually required for the subsistence of the agency at least one-third, with other farm products in due proportion; but the severe drought and grasshoppers virtually destroyed the fruits of their summer's labor. Many of them have commenced living in houses, surrounded by productive and well-fenced lots, and their hearts were cheered with flattering hopes in a better future, when the hostile Indians, during a recent military engagement with General Davidson, destroyed many of their fields and houses, by which act these loyal and deserving Indians are rendered more than ever objects of charity from a beneficent Government. Their new and commodious boarding-school house has been filled to its utmost capacity, and still many youth requiring the benefits of education are unprovided for, rendering its enlargement necessary. Security by title to their homes, long ago promised, has been delayed, inciting discouragement and distrust. I recommend appropriate action by Congress for the fulfillment of these promises, and that the usual appropriation of $50,000 be renewed for the continuance of their improvements and advancement in civilization.

The location of this agency, with Kiowas and Comanches on the south and southwest, Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the north and northwest, and the more civilized and confederated Indians on the east, renders its location of vast importance, in view of its advantages in reaching and inducing the wild Indians, who often visit it, to come in and join them. They see here the better road, over which all the civilized tribes have traveled to reach their present attainments and comforts, and all the latter tribes extend to them the welcome hand and brotherly invitation to share in common their comforts. These peaceful, persuasive influences are more powerful to win them from a roaming life than coercive measures. Agent Richards has inaugurated an excellent work in all their avenues of interest, and I cannot too strongly urge its promotion and continuance. There are evident indications that the region of country extending eastward, toward that occupied by Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, will soon be required for progressive Comanches, Pawnees, and other tribes from the small and detached reserves, who are desiring to remove to these lands, and their adaptation to culture and pasturage is a sufficient inducement for such settlement.

KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND APACHES.

The Apaches, it is believed, have maintained their loyalty and kept the peace. Some of them, in early spring, manifested a disposition to commence farming, and requested assistance therein, which was rendered by Agent Haworth, with flattering hopes of success. Pacer, their principal chief, urged that a school be opened at his camps. A teacher was accordingly sent among them, who commenced an encouraging work, but the adverse influences (referred to elsewhere in this report) conspiring to bring about hostilities with the wilder tribes, caused the same to be abandoned, with little result.

The Comanches, annoyed by repeated depredations upon their herds by Texans, continued from the time of the release of the Kiowa chiefs Satanta and Big Tree, a year ago, by buffalo-hunters and whisky-peddlers, have been considerably demoralized, and restless spirits among them have continued retaliatory depredations. They made more hostile demonstrations against buffalo-hunters and horse-thieves. They joined Cheyennes in the fight at Adobe Walls in the Pan-handle of Texas, in Sixthmonth last, and may have been the leaders in the same. It is also believed that a few Kiowas were confederated, though a majority of the latter have remained at peace, and are loyal.

On the commencement of hostilities by the Cheyennes, and before officially directed, I deemed it of high importance to call in at the agencies all friendly Indians, and gave the agents official instructions accordingly, that they might have the protection of the Government and be free from alliance with hostile Indians. I desired, further, that these Indians should be counseled with, and their faith and reliance in the friendship of the Government strengthened, and to this end, unable to leave my official duties, I subsequently directed Cyrus Beede, my chief clerk, accompanied by E. F. Hoag, clerk, to proceed to the three southwestern agencies in pursuance of this important service, under special instructions; but this legitimate and appropriate service, so much needed, was denied by the military, as evinced in their report herewith. It will be observed that said report sets forth the fact that the military based their action on Bureau instructions, and assumed that the responsibility and result of their movements should rest with the Indian Bureau.

CHEYENNE AND COMANCHE WAR.

This war, with its consequent train of wasted life and treasure, would have been averted, if the obstacles to our labor in the three southwestern agencies had been promptly removed, in pursuance of our official requests; and on the restoration of peace with these Indians there will be no certainty of pacific relations between the two races, unless successful measures are adopted to prevent the ingress of whisky-venders, buffalo-hunters, and kindred intruders upon the treaty rights of these Indians. When the Indians have reasonable evidence of this protection, the large number now enrolled as loyal will be encouraged to abandon their roving life, and will follow the example of their kindred tribes located on farms, and will enter into confederation with them.

Great labor has been bestowed upon this class of the tribes in the past two years, in special councils and in more private labor with their chiefs, to induce and encourage them to adopt this mode of life, and the crisis now upon them will the more forcibly establish in their minds the necessity and importance of such location and confederation. Should the military who are in pursuit of those who refuse to obey the Government be so successful as to capture any considerable number, I would recommend that they be transferred to vacant lands in the Quapaw agency, with the consent of the owners, where their children can be placed in school, and the adults provided with homes among a friendly people who would encourage them in the promotion of industry and peace, as they have with the unfortunate Modocs, with marked success.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

These two Kiowa chiefs, released in Tenthmonth, 1873, on parole by the governor of Texas, conditioned upon the future good behavior of the tribe, and liable to rearrest on the evidence of further raiding by Kiowas into Texas, (notwithstanding they were in equity entitled to unconditional release in accordance with promises of the Government,) remained peaceable and loyal, and at the time of the enrollment of the peaceable Indians at the Kiowa agency by Captain Sanderson and Agent Haworth, in Eighthmonth last, were so regarded and enrolled, and furnished with certificates of such enrollment by the officers named. On the 22d day of the same month, General Davidson's engagement with the Comanches occurred at the Wichita agency, at which place these two chiefs were paying a friendly visit. They became frightened at the time of this engagement, and fled, soon after camping some thirty miles west of the Cheyenne agency. No evidence has reached this office of any hostility on their part, and they have recently, without compulsion, voluntarily surrendered to the military, and are confined at Fort Sill. I recommend official clemency in their case.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The persistent labor of designing men, aided by the press in the border States, to foster and strengthen local and political interests, in reporting Indian hostilities where no hostility exists, and especially that the Osages contemplate raids into Kansas, has tended to stimulate excitement in Southern Kansas, and to such an extent that many of the settlers on the border have apprehended danger from Indian troubles, more particularly in sparsely-settled neighborhoods. The State authorities have appealed to the General Government for arms to be placed in the hands of such border citizens as desire them for defense against the Indians. This excitement and provision of arms, so far as relates to the Osages and other Indians, embracing the Kaws, Miamies, Peorias, Ottawas, Quapaws, Senecas, Modocs, and Shawnees, resident on the eastern border of Southern Kansas, for near two hundred miles, has been quite unnecessary and its results demoralizing.

It has tended to foster a spirit of defiance in the citizens and hatred in the Indians contiguous to each other. A portion of these settlers, when organized and commissioned as State militia for Indian defense, covet the opportunity to kill any Indians, whether peaceable or hostile, as is fully evinced in the first engagement of the State militia in Barbour County, Kansas, on the 7th of Eighthmonth last, when Captain Ricker's company, before receiving his commission, intercepted a small party of Osages, men and women, peaceably hunting buffalo by permission of their agent, captured, disarmed, and killed four men, retaining a large number of horses and other property, and scalped two of the murdered Indians. This unfortunate deed is the natural outgrowth of arming those border settlers who *desire* to be armed, and is regarded by them as a license to kill Indians when found in their reach With the exception of Southwest Kansas, opposite the Cheyennes, there is no danger of Indian hostilities, provided the inhabitants extend to their Indian neighbors common civility, and consequently no occasion for arming the former. A kindred obstacle to Indian progress is the continuous pressure for opening the Indian Territory to citizen settlement, which greatly tends to Indian discouragement. To remedy these vital evils, measures should be adopted to settle up the waste Indian lands without infringing upon treaty rights. I recommend that detached and isolated bands and tribes of Indians located in the States and Territories, without a hope of permanency, be induced to remove to the Indian Territory and locate on Gov-

ernment lands secured by treaties for settlement of Indians, and that negotiations be entered into with the civilized for the sale of a portion of their diminished reservations for similar settlements.

If Indians of this description can be located in pursuance of this recommendation, the inducement for opening the Territory for citizen occupancy will be removed, and the Indian mind quieted. A territorial government, embracing the Indian Territory, possessing legislative, judicial, and executive power, and strictly guarding all treaty rights, or the organization of a judiciary in harmony with the Indian treaties in said Territory, would be a check to the many intrusions upon the property and rights of the Indians, which have been so detrimental to our labor among the Indians of the plains, and would encourage the latter in pacific relations, and the located tribes to renewed confidence in their desires for advancement in all the avenues to enterprise and civilization.

This report has been delayed awaiting that of Agent John D. Miles, of the Upper Arkansas agency, which I have received this day via Washington.

Very respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent.

KICKAPOO AGENCY, KANSAS,
Ninthmonth 7, 1874.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C:

In presenting this my annual report of this agency, I am pleased to assure the Department that there has been steady improvement manifested by the Indians, especially noticeable in the better repair of their farms and thorough cultivation of their crops, and to some extent in all the avenues of civilized life.

The health of the tribe has been good in the main, though a decrease of eight from last year is shown by a correct census. The deaths occurring have been mostly of infants and adults constitutionally inclined to consumption.

The statistics show a large decrease in number of horses, (ponies,) which is accounted for by our being the victim of two "friendly visits" from neighboring tribes, on which occasions they gave away a number of ponies, notwithstanding my earnest protest against the "time-honored" custom; and I would suggest the propriety of instituting some measure whereby friendly relations can be maintained between tribes without tolerating the demoralizing influence of visiting *en masse*. Also another cause of decrease is attributable to my having advised and assisted them in disposing of some of their most worthless, and receiving in their stead a less number of larger, horses, with which they can do better farming, and thereby avoid the expense of wintering stock that is of no real benefit to them.

The tribe is very well supplied with agricultural implements, and have made pretty good use of them the past season, though the result of their labors is anything but gratifying and encouraging to them.

A sufficient breadth of wheat (winter and spring) was sown to amply bread the tribe, from which we can only report an entire failure, it being destroyed by chinch-bugs; oats, not a half crop; while corn, beans, pumpkins, potatoes, and other vegetables, which are their main dependence during winter, were rendered an entire failure by drought and grasshoppers, which has very much discouraged the Indians, as they must necessarily suffer therefrom, not having sufficient annuity to furnish the necessaries of life.

There is still a desire on the part of a number of the tribe to join the Mexican Kickapoos in a home in the Indian Territory; and if such a consolidation is anticipated by the Department, it would be well to give them such privilege soon, as they are not inclined to make much improvement in the way of farms here while anticipating removal, as many of them do.

The mission-school has been well attended, especially for nine months past; yet there are a few children in the tribe who cannot as yet be reached by its influence; and it would seem that something in the shape of compulsory attendance would be of lasting benefit to them. Those who do attend have made very fair improvement both in literary and domestic education—so much in the latter, that the parents of some of the larger girls are inclined to keep them at home as "cooks." Donations to the school have not been sufficient to clothe the children as we would like in every case, and the tribe's fund is not sufficient to clothe and otherwise support the school and furnish the necessary farming-implements to those deserving in the tribe; hence we have had to be very economical in that respect.

There is but little change to note in the religious aspect of the tribe. The two churches are regularly kept up, with about the same number of members; myself attending when practicable. The exercises are of a very solemn and impressive character, and evince a deep interest on their part in their future state of existence.

Respectfully submitted.

B. H. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, KANSAS,
Ninthmonth 1, 1874.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: In obedience to instructions from the Indian Office I herewith submit my second annual report.

The Pottawatomies now located on this reserve number four hundred and sixty-seven persons, and are that portion of the former Pottawatomie Indian Nation known as the Prairie band, and those who, under the fourth article of the treaty, Eleventhmonth 15, 1861, elected to hold their land and money in common, instead of becoming citizens, as did the majority of their brethren under the provisions of the same treaty. There are in Wisconsin one hundred and eighty-one persons, and in the republic of Mexico or the Indian Territory about thirty persons more, whose names appear on the allotment-roll of the Prairie band, approved by the Department Fifthmonth 6, 1865. Those in Wisconsin have been visited, numbered, and encouraged to return to their homes, while several families of the Mexican Pottawatomies have already returned to this reserve, and the balance are expected.

After a careful consideration of the situation of the Indians of this agency, as compared with that of the sectionized class of Pottawatomies, I cannot but conclude that the Prairie band subserved their best interest by remaining as wards of the Government. This conclusion is not the result of any opposition to citizenizing, but is due to the belief that they should not be clothed with such privileges until they have reached a stage of civilization fitting them for the responsibilities attending the privileges.

Until my appointment to the charge of this agency no agent had lived among them, and owing to the distance of the former agency from their reserve they doubtless suffered for that protection and encouragement which the presence of an agent should give to those under his charge. Hearing them classed as wild or blanket Indians, I expected to encounter difficulty in overcoming their prejudices, but soon found them anxious about their condition and susceptible of great improvement.

A mission-school building had been erected by my predecessor, and my first effort was to secure children to be taught in it. Though meeting with strong opposition, the effort was finally a success, and we have as a reward a promising school of obedient and intelligent children, who bid fair to become useful men and women. The teacher and matron of this school keep the scholars continually under their supervision, taking particular care to instil in their minds habits of cleanliness and industry, and the great necessity of education.

Every head of a family of this band has a farm or cultivated field, generally improved by houses and orchards, and always by substantial fences. They have abandoned hunting game as a means of sustaining life, and, with the assistance of their annuity, which is liberal, depend upon their fields for subsistence for themselves and stock. Though their crops were cut short last year by drought they commenced farming operations last spring with more than usual energy, showing a spirit of progression well worthy of emulation. Their method of farming was greatly improved through the introduction of modern farming-implements, and their fields gave promise of a bountiful yield, when a succession of visitations in the shape of chinch-bugs, drought, and finally grasshoppers, have destroyed the last vestige of vegetation, leaving the Indians entirely dependent on their annuity, which will be of needed assistance to them during the ensuing year, though I believe the payment of money annuities to be an obstacle in the path of the advancement of the Indian.

The accompanying statistical report exhibits a large excess of deaths over births for the year. This was occasioned by the prevalence, during the latter part of the winter and early spring, of a disease closely resembling typhoid pneumonia. Having no physician or means to employ one the disease remained unchecked for some time, when, seeing the necessity of prompt action, I employed a physician in some special cases and the disease was arrested, and since then the tribe has enjoyed excellent health.

The location of this reserve in the midst of a settled country, though an advantage to the Indians in view of the example of good and industrious farmers, has its drawbacks in the sale of whisky by unprincipled white men living contiguous to the reserve, and in depredations committed on the timber and stock of the Indians. The Prairie band are not intemperate as a body, some of them being strictly temperate, others occasional drinkers, and a minority of them only inclined to habitual intoxication; yet these few are a source of great annoyance to the sober Indians, and, as in white communities, the practice is pro lific in evil results, as shown in the diseased bodies and impoverished families of the unfortunate partakers of alcoholic drinks. I have found that the surest method of withdrawing them from this vice is in inducing them to labor by interesting them in their individual advancement, thus gradually leading them to seek the accumulation of property and increasing their resources for domestic happiness and contentment.

The problem of the civilization of the Indian is certainly a perplexing one, and the difficulties of its solution are increased in many instances by an assumed knowledge of his feelings and requirements. We are inclined to associate him in our minds with inhuman and horrible atrocities, and yet actual experience with many tribes proves them to be amiable in temper and easily governed by kindness. We look upon him as barbaric and unchristian in his inclinations and habits, yet my experience has taught me that Indians have strong religious convictions, and that all of them are believers in the divinity of the Creator. They, like ourselves, declare their belief that, in the exercise of charity, they are practicing one of

the greatest Christian virtues. Hence I am led to believe that the "antagonism of the races is caused by at least a partial misunderstanding of each other, and that by the exercise of patience and firmness in our intercourse with them, and in ascertaining methods of ameliorating their condition, which are in some degree at least in accordance with their views, and not antagonistic to their ideas of right and justice, instead of forcing upon them at once rules and regulations which their mode of life for centuries prevents them from comprehending or appreciating, and which, considering their ignorance and lack of judgment, is laying upon them a greater burden than they can bear.

I am convinced of the propriety of the former course from the fact that during my association with the Indians I have found many of them to possess strong and reflective minds, open to conviction, and embracing with thankfulness any suggestion or plan looking to their improvement. I believe that this class of Indians wield a controlling influence in all tribes in which they are found, and in introducing any radical reforms, at war with their traditions or religious beliefs, it has been through the assistance of such men, and not by arbitrary measures, that success has been won.

The history of the Indians, from the first settlement of this country by white people, proves them to possess a spirit of dignified independence, a love of liberty of conscience and person, that appeals strongly to our sympathies, from the fact that upon these great principles of human rights the foundation of our Government is based. No calamity or degradation has conquered in them this spirit, so worthy of applause in other races or divisions of people. Surely, then, they are worthy of being saved; worthy of a combined effort, freed from former animosities and dislikes, engendered by whatever causes; worthy of the sacrifice of any personal comfort or continued mental effort in preserving them from the dangerous position in which circumstances have conspired to place them.

For full particulars of the condition of this agency reference is made to statistical report, herewith forwarded.

Respectfully,

M. H. NEWLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR KANSAS INDIANS, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Via Arkansas City, Kans., Ninthmonth 25, 1874.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

As requested by Agent Gibson I submit herewith a report for the Kaw Indians from date of my last annual report until this agency was discontinued, Sixthmonth 30, 1874.

A few weeks after their annuity-payment, in Eleventhmonth last, all the able bodied Indian men, women, and children, started for the buffalo country, as their head chief said, to "make their last general hunt." They were quite successful, securing about $5,000 worth of furs, besides their subsistence and what meat they brought home. They were healthy, had but few deaths during their absence, and returned in Secondmonth in good spirits, saying they were ready to settle down on farms and go to work as they could not depend longer on the chase, and their actions since show that they were in earnest. As they had been here only a short time but few of them had selected homes, and in order that they might raise a crop the present year ground was broken in only four places for the blanket Indians, expecting them to fence together and plant in the same field. This most of them did, though several families were not satisfied with the arrangement and made selections where white settlers had lived a short time and done some breaking Most of the men went to work, and made rails enough to fence about 200 acres, which they planted with corn and other vegetables, and tended as well as they could considering the condition of the ground, it being newly plowed and the sod only partially rotted. The breaking-teams were started early in the spring, with an Indian either holding the plow or driving the team. Although the drought was severe, they having planted an early kind of corn, realized more per acre than they would had they planted a later variety. Potatoes and other vegetables were a failure. The contract made between William Dusing and myself last fall for the erection of a manual-labor boarding-house, school-house, and a dwelling for the agent, was pushed forward during the fall, winter, and spring, as fast as the funds would permit, and was nearly completed when this agency was attached to that of the Osages. The three buildings named above are of stone, and are built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The school and boarding house will accommodate about seventy-five pupils. During the winter the employés were engaged in building hewed-log houses as residences for the blacksmith and physician, also a good frame office, commissary-building, &c., and in fencing the boarding-school and agency farms. Soon after arriving at this place the half-breeds selected homesteads, built cabins, and moved into them, and have fenced from five to forty acres and planted in corn. Four of

them have since built good hewed-log houses, which are not finished for want of lumber. The greatest need of the tribe now is a good saw-mill, for improvements cannot proceed without lumber. All the half-breeds and a number of Indians have traded ponies, or other articles, for hogs, and will, in a short time, with proper encouragement, raise their own meat. A day-school for the half-breed children was kept up four months, with an average attendance of twenty. Religious meeting and Sabbath-school have been kept up at the agency regularly since its establishment here, which some of the Indians and half-breeds attend, and religious meetings have been held among all classes, at which we have generally found a willingness to hear gospel truths.

In conclusion I wish to call the attention of the Department to a few facts that in my opinion need legislation: 1. A law is needed to punish one Indian for committing depredations on the person or property of another Indian, either of his own tribe or of some other. This should be backed by a sufficient police-force to enforce it. 2. A law to punish white men, or prevent them from taking small parties of Indians through the Eastern States for show or speculation. Fifteen members of this tribe were hired and persuaded off in the spring of 1873, and were gone nearly one year; were cheated out of part of their wages, and came home with syphilis, which is now spreading rapidly through the tribe and doing incalculable damage.

Very respectfully,

MAHLON STUBBS,
Former United States Indian Agent.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1874.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with the regulations of the Department I submit this, my second annual report.

The year closing with the 31st ultimo has, in some respects, been one of anxiety and suspense with many of the Indians of this agency.

On the arrival of Satanta and Big Tree from the Texas penitentiary, to be held in the military guard-house until the assembling of the council appointed for their release, the Kiowas became satisfied that, notwithstanding their many disappointments, the Government now intended to carry out its promises and release their chiefs; hence their presence on the reservation, though still confined as prisoners, had a good influence upon their people. They waited patiently and watched for the council to convene. Having complied on their part faithfully with the requirements made of them, they expected the immediate release of the prisoners. Their disappointment was very great, on the assembling of the council, to learn that all previous conditions and arrangements went for naught, and others entirely new were imposed or required. Governor Davis, of Texas, still claiming them as his prisoners, disregarding all the promises of the Government, exacted compliance with new conditions, involving the conduct of another tribe, for whose actions they were in no way responsible and could not control. Their faith in the power of Washington sank very rapidly. They had hitherto believed the arm of their Great Father at Washington superior to all others. Now, as they said, Texas could break and throw it upon the ground. Their excitement incident to the delays and new conditions imposed was very great, and had not you, the honorable Commissioner, been able to cause him to yield a little in his conditions, trouble would undoubtedly have followed. Their release, though in such an unsatisfactory manner, had the effect to allay the excitement of the time, but did not have that good influence upon the tribe which a free release would have had, upon the conditions previously made. The new conditions, involving the Comanches, had the tendency to unite in sympathy, if not in sentiment, the two tribes.

Cheevers, a Comanche chief, and some young men, with a company of soldiers, went into Texas to try to capture some of the raiders, but failed to do it. The subsequent demand made on them for the surrender of five of their raiders, created great consternation among them; so many more than five had raided, and each one feeling unwilling to surrender his relative and see others go free, placed it in such a shape that they regarded it as an impossibility; the sentiment of the tribe was adverse to the surrender of them, and force was the only way they could be secured, which would necessarily cause a war, to avert which intercession was made in their behalf and the order was suspended; and upon the solemn promises of the chiefs to use all their influence and prevent their young men from raiding, three-fourths of their annuity goods were issued to them, and the issue of rations continued. Either their influence or promises amounted to nothing, as their young men continued to raid into Texas and steal horses, in doing which twenty-four of their number were killed, representing several different bands of the Comanches. The object of their raids seemed to be confined to horse-stealing, as but few murders were committed by them. A part of the raiding done during the winter was by Cheyennes. But one instance was found out

against the Kiowas, and in that case they claimed the parties implicated had been to Mexico and were returning home, had encamped for the night near the Rio Grande, were surprised in the morning, and two of them killed.

Spring, on account of the very warm winter, afforded early grass; their ponies were in good condition; the raiding element of the Comanches desired revenge for the loss of their friends, many of whom they understood to have been killed by the Tonkaways. Their influence, aided by the wailing appeals of the squaw relatives of the deceased for vengeance, was constantly brought to bear to involve the whole tribe in trouble. About this time a new medicine-man sprang up among the Quahada Comanches, to whom they claimed wonderful and miraculous powers had been given, even to raising the dead, healing the sick, and curing all manner of diseases; they claimed for him that he ascended to the abode of a Great Spirit high above that occupied by the white man's Great Spiritual Father; that he then learned to control the elements, to produce rain or cause a drought; from his stomach he could bring forth cartridges in quantities to meet their demands; could so influence the guns of the whites and soldiers that they would not shoot Indians. His wonderful powers were talked of for some time, until the curiosity and credulity of the tribe were fully aroused, and when a place was fixed upon to meet and see an exhibition of them, all, with but few exceptions, gathered, some to avail themselves of his curative powers, others to satisfy curiosity, while many went to arrange for war. He told them that was the time to avenge their murdered kindred and friends; that it was the will of the Great Spirit for them to do it. Arrangements were accordingly made by some to go to Texas and kill the Tonkaways; learning of which I advised the commandant of Fort Griffin, near which post they were located, and he had them removed to the post. This fact was reported by their spies, whereupon a new programme was agreed upon between them and the Cheyennes, who, I should have said, were camped near the Comanches, and took part and were interested in their councils, to go and kill the buffalo-hunters, who had been slaying their buffalo by thousands. This agreement resulted in the adobe-walls fight on the 27th or 28th of Sixthmonth, in which six Comanches and five Cheyennes were killed, one Comanche dying afterward from wounds received there. This fight seemed to dispel the influence of the medicine-man, at any rate so far as stopping guns was concerned.

Soon after reaching the camp of collection those of them who did not want to engage in war, and found what the real object of the collection was, determined to return to the agency, but found when they undertook it that such a move had been anticipated—the warriors of the Comanches and Cheyennes had determined to prevent any returning, even if the killing of the stock was necessary to do it. Some of them, notwithstanding the efforts to prevent it, succeeded in getting out and returning. The Penetethcas were the first; after them Horseback, with a few of his people; following him came some of the Yampanthcas. They reported a number more as anxious to come, but were restrained from doing so by force. The adobe-walls fight, massacre of teamsters, and burning of train on Cow-trail, with a number of other depredations, causing the military to be called out to punish the marauders, and the consequent drawing of lines of distinction between friendly and hostile, with camping-places allotted for the friendly, and time for enrollment specified, doubtless left many who were drawn into the present troubles by the circumstances above referred to, and who really desired to remain peaceable, on the side of the hostile against their own wishes.

The aforegoing report refers more especially to the Comanches, as only a few of the Kiowas, up to this time, were engaged with them. Lone Wolf having gone after the bodies of his son and nephew, the Kiowa dance was postponed until his return. Soon after his arrival it was held at a point about fifty-five miles northwest from the agency, at which a strong effort was made by the Cheyennes and Comanches to get the Kiowas to join them on the war-path. The tribe was divided in sentiment, only a small minority, as I have understood, deciding for war, which was led by Lone Wolf and Swan. The other side, led by Kicking Bird, came in toward the agency, and when the lines were drawn, those desiring to remain at peace were directed to encamp on the east side of Cache Creek. Kicking Bird's people were found to represent as much, or more, than four-fifths of the Kiowas, who were enrolled as friendly, though doubtless some of them did not deserve the appellation. As in ancient times the assembling of the friendly witnessed the presence of some of those who belonged to the other class, so it was in this case.

That a part of the Kiowas have been engaged in depredations I have no doubt. It is charged upon Lone Wolf that, when returning from burying his son and nephew, he stole a lot of Government horses from an outpost near Fort Clark. The circumstances point very clearly to him as the guilty party, though the Kiowas deny it. Other raids and murders are charged against him by the Cheyennes, which, however, is all the evidence in the cases that has come against him. He made his appearance in the camps of the friendly, and sent in messages asking to remain, stating that he desired to be at peace with the Government; but the evidence against him was too strong to grant his request.

The enrollment was decided by General Davidson to be closed on the —— day of August, after which none would be allowed to come in and join the camps of the friendly without surrendering their arms, and then only on my assurance of their innocence. Under this class Asa-nan-ika, a Yamparethca chief, with sixteen men and fifty-nine women and children, came, word having been sent to them at camp that they would be allowed to do so. On

their way in they met General Davidson at the Wichita agency, and, complying with the arrangements, came over with his command to the agency.

On the 21st of August General Davidson, in command of four companies of cavalry, went over to the Wichita agency to look after some Noconie Comanches who, he had been informed, had come into that agency. Arriving there on the morning of the 22d, he found them encamped with the Penetethcas near the commissary, consisting of near sixty lodges, with Red Food and Black Duck, two Tenemera chiefs, and about twenty men, the balance being women and children, General Davidson having notified the chiefs the terms on which they could remain in, viz., the surrender of their arms, to which they had agreed and were complying to an officer who with a guard had been detailed for that purpose. Some guns and pistols having been given up, a parley arose about the bows and arrows, which was referred to General Davidson. While the messenger was gone, Red Food, giving a whoop, started to run away, and was fired upon by the guard. A number of Kiowas, with Lone Wolf at the head, were near the commissary, and opened fire on the troops, when the firing soon became very general Being the day for issue of rations, almost all the Indians of that agency and many from this were there; it is a wonder more accidents did not happen than did, the Caddoes, Wichitas, Pawnees, Delawares, and other friendly Indians being involved. The reports spread rapidly that they had been fired upon and were being killed. Runners went out to all the surrounding camps. The Kiowas and Comanches of this agency became involved in the excitement, and, breaking camp in great haste, fled in many directions, some to the plains, some to places of greater safety, while some went over to take part in the fight, which was kept up till late in the evening, and renewed on the morning of the 23d by an attempt to take the agency buildings, which was unsuccessful, the Indians being driven back.

The casualties of the fight as reported by the military were, three soldiers wounded, Interpreter Jones's horse shot under him; number of Indians killed, not known. Four citizens were known to have been killed during the first day's fight, and were buried on the night of the 23d; two or three more were missing. The Indians only acknowledge two killed, one a Yamparethca man, the other an old Noconie woman whom they represent as being blind, a few wounded, one Penetethca in the face, one in the leg, and a Caddoe woman in the body. A part of the Kiowas who were there and became engaged in the fight had been enrolled at this agency, but left the camp designated for that class and went over to the Wichita without permission; had been there several days, most of the time on a drunken spree; were said to have been drunk on the day the fight took place. After the fight a part of the Comanches who had fled from their camps through fear, reported to General Davidson, and were assured by him that no harm was intended them. On his return to this post he brought them with him to the agency, close to which they are now encamped.

All the Apaches, except the Essaquetas, who are reported as having gone to Mexico, and nine Kiowa chiefs, with parts of their bands, are also encamped near the agency. A number more who were registered of those who fled from camp through fright, as before referred to, are expected to come in and join them.

The Apaches have conducted themselves very satisfactorily during the year; many of them were anxious for fields in the spring, but, owing to the scarcity of funds and a wet spring, making it late for farming, I was not able to do much for them. I enlarged the field made for John last year, the Essaquetas joining him in its cultivation this season; also had a field made for Black Hawk, an Apache chief, who went into the work himself, helping to plant and afterward to cultivate it. The unsettled condition of affairs, together with the reasons before given, prevented any more being done for them. I am satisfied many of the Apaches with proper encouragement will become an agricultural people.

The Penetethcas, including Asa-to-et, Ka-ha-va-wa, and Straight Feather, united in a field. I had the corn planted for them; they cultivated it themselves. Next year they say they will understand it well enough to do it themselves. The troubles coming on this year prevented them from having any benefit from their crops. I also had a field planted for Querts-Quip, Iron Mountain, and One-we-ah. Also one for Manxie, a Mexican Comanche, who was in much earnest in his desire to settle down; he worked with a willing hand in putting in the grain and seeds, and cultivated it himself, and had a very encouraging prospect. I sent him as a messenger to the camps on the plains; while absent his own and the Apache ponies destroyed it, but he does not feel like giving up; says he wants to renew his efforts next spring. I regard him as worthy, and believe he will succeed with a little assistance. There are a number among the Comanches who may make agriculturists. I think, however, the majority of them, like the Kiowas, are better adapted to the business of stock-raising than farmers, and may ultimately become interested in that line. They now have large herds of ponies which, if exchanged at a fair price into stock-cattle, sheep, or goats, would soon make them a rich people; the handling and marketing of which would have a civilizing influence upon them. Their reservation is better adapted to stock-raising than agriculture, the long continued droughts making crops very uncertain. For those who incline to farm, localities might be selected where irrigation could be resorted to and some system adopted whereby they might be paid a compensation in money and goods for their labor, which would encourage and stimulate them to work, and each year would add to their number, and ultimately large numbers of them become self-sustaining laborers. Should such a system be adopted, shops for the manufacture of wagons and such implements as

would be required should be established on the reservation, and Indian apprentices taken and taught the trades.

The good effects of excursions into the civilized portions of the country, including visits to Washington, may be seen in the present troubles. Only one of all who accompanied Captain Alvord to Washington two years ago, is now among the hostile, and he, prompted by a desire to avenge the death of a son, became involved.

The influence of missionary labor in their camps has also a very good effect. The influence of Thomas C. Battey is now showing good fruits among the Kiowas, with whom he was most intimately associated. Most all of them are enrolled on the side of peace.

It will require a long time and much patient labor to get them to give up their nomadic habits and become dwellers in fixed habitations, so strong are their superstitious notions—amounting to a controlling element in their natures—one of which causes them to at once change location upon the death of a relative; and not very rapid advancement in civilization can be expected of them until many of these peculiarities are overcome. Our schools closed a very interesting session on the last of Fifthmonth. I inclose teacher's report; three of the boys were learning the carpenter and two the blacksmith trades, and making commendable progress in both.

My experience with these people satisfies me that they are susceptible of civilization and christianization. Many of their peculiarities must and can be overcome. When their raiding habits are broken up, one important step will be gained. I am satisfied that, however honest in their endeavors and hard they may work, the chiefs cannot always control all their young men; many of them will break from under the power and commit depredations. Especially is it and will it be so long as the depredations of white men continue on them, which might be controlled or stopped by a proper police or marshal force. With a United States judge or commissioner here before whom bad white men as well as bad Indians might be brought to justice, and proper protection given from the raids of horse-thieves as well as the pernicious influence of whisky peddlers; then will they cease to be a terror to the frontiers or a source of anxiety to the Government.

In connection with the remarks about the Apaches, I should state that A. J. Standing, employed as a teacher among them, commenced work in the spring, which bid fair to be very successful, but, like many other branches of our work, was broken up by the present troubles, much to their regret as well as ours. And yet, notwithstanding the many discouragements of the year, I feel that I have much for which to be thankful.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. M. HAWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 20.

OSAGE AGENCY, I. T., FORMERLY NEOSHO,
Ninthmonth 1, 1874.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I herewith submit my fifth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, and Indians under my charge.

The population of the Osages, according to last enrollment, is 2,872; the actual number I believe to be over 3,000.

MODE OF LIVING.

As usual, about five-sixths of the tribe went to the plains in the fall, and remained there during the winter, procuring their support mainly from the buffalo. They returned in the spring with a good supply of dried meat and tallow to subsist upon until they planted their crops of corn and vegetables. The number of robes obtained was about 10,800, for which, with their small furs, they realized about $68,000 from their traders, in coffee, sugar, flour, blankets, calico, and other necessaries.

The one-sixth that remained on the reservation embraced the mixed-bloods, about three hundred in number, who are educated and wear citizens' dress, most of three bands of full-bloods who are nearly civilized, and some of other bands who are civilizing, besides a portion of the sick and aged. Nearly all the half-breed families have good houses and farms, with from 20 to 100 acres in cultivation, and self-supporting. About seventy-five families of the civilizing full-bloods are living in comfortable hewed-log houses, with from 5 to 20 acres improved; a few of them have wagons, farming-implements, and milch-cows; all of them have horses, hogs, and poultry. Most of these were engaged in splitting rails, making fence, cutting house-logs, building houses, and farm-work, or as temporary and regular employés at the agency. For this labor a reasonable compensation was paid them, which was generally expended with the traders wisely and economically, making a fair support. Stinted issues of rations were occasionally made where proper exertion did not bring necessary food.

Two hundred families that went on the hunt have from 1 to 5 acres of prairie in cultiva-

tion. Some of these small fields are inclosed with a good rail fence. The remainder have patches in the timber, of from one-half to three acres, inclosed with a pole and brush fence.

The tribe planted a much larger crop of corn and vegetables than ever before, and after cultivating it a larger number than usual went at my request to the plains on their summer hunt early in Sixthmonth, as all their funds appropriated by Congress had been used. They found the buffalo scarce and very poor, and before they had secured any considerable amount of meat and tallow to bring home, the hostile movements of some of the plains Indians made it necessary to call the Osages to their reservation, where most of them arrived in the latter part of Seventhmonth. They found their crops dried up by the long-continued drought; what did mature was nearly all eaten up by the myriads of grasshoppers which came from the north, except an early Indian corn. At this date they have consumed about all the food they provided during the year, and being deprived of the privilege of now going to the plains for buffalo, on account of the continued hostilities there, they are entirely dependent on the appropriation made by Congress for support, until able to raise another crop.

INDUSTRIES.

In addition to those made by the mixed-bloods, the civilizing full-bloods have split and laid up in good fence during the year 140,000 rails and last year over 80,000. The indications now are that this rate of progress will be more than maintained during the next year.

The inducements to labor given last year are continued. They are paid $1 per hundred for rails when split, and $1.50 more per hundred when laid up in a good staked-and-ridered fence, promising them a team and assistance to break up all good prairie they can thus fence, and when they have ten acres or more inclosed and under cultivation, a wagon, plow, and harness is to be given them. Twenty persons are now entitled to wagons under this arrangement, which have just been purchased for them. Several others who are competing for these prizes failed by an acre or two, but are sure of winning next year.

Twenty-eight hewed-log houses have been built for blanket Osages, and well finished, the Indians cutting and scoring the logs, and assisting in hauling and putting them up; they were not paid directly for this labor, but a greater incentive was offered in a set of furniture consisting of bedsteads, tables, chairs, cupboards, washtubs, dishes, knives and forks, &c., which is now being given them and to those who built houses last year.

No encouragement or assistance is given to any of the Indians to build houses until they first have a well-fenced field of several acres, as experience has taught me that they will not live in houses until they have first learned manual labor. Most of those having such fields are cutting logs and erecting houses.

During the past hot, dry summer the Indians have enjoyed the cool well-water when visiting the agency. Several of them have dug wells on their farms, being paid by the foot after a good supply of water was obtained and the well properly walled.

A large number of well-selected fruit-trees have been purchased and distributed to those having suitable ground well fenced; also a large supply of garden-seeds. They were assisted by white employés in setting out their orchards, of which they are justly proud.

Last fall I furnished the mixed-bloods with about 400 bushels of seed-wheat, with the understanding that they return a like amount this fall at the agency mill. They have realized a good yield. Forty acres was sown on the school-farm with like result, most of which was well bound and shocked by blanket Osages. Most of this class who have five acres or more in cultivation are now preparing their ground to sow it in wheat, expressing a great desire to raise their own bread.

The Osages have about twelve thousand ponies, which they have generally wintered on the plains. I have endeavored to provide for them and agency stock by having about 2,000 tons of hay put up at the agency and stations, and on Indian farms, at a cost of from $1.62½ to $2.50 per ton. I apprehend a great many of these ponies will die this winter if they are confined to the reservation for grazing.

The smith-shops at the agency and three stations have required the services of four smiths regularly and three temporarily.

The shoe and harness shops have required the constant labor of two good workmen, assisted occasionally by four of the school boys, who have become quite skillful.

From three to five men have been constantly engaged in the wagon and cabinet shops in repairing agency and Indian wagons, manufacturing and repairing farm-implements, making furniture for Indians, &c.

The carpenters have been engaged in finishing and repairing Indian houses, building shops, fences, and making furniture for the Indians.

The saw-mill has not been operated since Thirdmonth last, but previous to that time in this year has cut 250,000 feet of lumber, which has been used in the service. The mill will now be run during the fall and winter, providing lumber for houses now in course of erection and other purposes. Several hundred thousand shingles have also been cut and usefully expended.

The machinery for grinding corn has been in operation some months, and that for making flour is now being placed in the mill.

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND FARM.

The agency buildings, comprising church, school-house, commissary, agent's and physician's offices, and council room, agent's, physician's, and blacksmith's dwellings, are completed as per contract; also a grist-mill 26 by 40 feet. All of these are made of sandstone. Frame blacksmith and wagon shops have been erected; also blacksmith shops at the three stations.

A stone building for shoe and harness shops is now in process of erection. One of the traders has just completed a good, frame, store building 20 by 50 feet. The other two traders have buildings of about the same dimensions. There are twelve dwelling-houses occupied by employés and traders.

The farm has 100 acres in cultivation, the entire proceeds of which are used for the benefit of the tribe, as are also the proceeds of the three small farms, of about 20 acres each, at the stations.

SCHOOLS AND FARM

The school-building is designed to accommodate seventy-five pupils and the necessary officers and teachers with all the comforts of a home. The course of instruction is on the manual-labor system. The school has been in session eight months. There have been ninety pupils enrolled, and fifty are now in attendance this hot weather. Their progress will compare favorably with an equal number of white children.

The farm contains about 100 acres. Forty acres were sown in wheat and 5 acres in oats, which produced a good crop; the balance was newly broke, and did not produce much. About 8 acres were planted in fruit-trees and vines, and cultivated in vegetables, the boys doing most of the work under the care of an "industrial teacher." Some of the larger boys have worked in the blacksmith, wagon, shoe, and harness shops, showing an aptness for these pursuits. The girls are taught all the duties of housekeeping, also under the instruction of an "industrial teacher." Thirty-five mixed-blood children are in attendance at the Osage mission-school, Kansas, who are reported as making satisfactory advancement under their system of instruction.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

Religious meetings are held twice each Sabbath, where all have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on moral and religious matters. The meetings are attended by the employés and some of the Indians. Two or more ministers of the gospel are generally present. A lively interest is maintained in the Sabbath-school, which is well attended.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious and educational interests of this tribe have had the special care of Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends. Men and women of ability and deep, active piety have been furnished to occupy important positions as regular employés and for unpaid missionary labor. Ministers of Him who was content with the poor and lowly have held meetings for devotion and for moral and religious instruction among the Indians, with encouraging success in some instances.

The Friends of Philadelphia and those of Iowa have furnished us with several boxes of goods and clothing for distribution among the destitute. Friends of Philadelphia also sent us a box containing books for the library, and papers, charts, cards, pictures, &c., for the Sabbath-school, which are invaluable to us. These contributions of clothing were taken to the camps and given to the most needy by devoted female missionaries, who also ministered to the wants of the sick and afflicted in the lodges and hospital.

At the time of opening the school the wives of the traders and white employés gave their services, gratuitously, to make up clothing, bedding, &c., for the children.

EMPLOYÉS.

To insure success in settling and domesticating uncivilized Indians the best of men must be had as employés; men of ability and of pure life and conversation, overflowing with love for their kind, magnetic, patient, and hopeful; in brief, large-hearted, generous Christians; with such men around him (and there are thousands of them to be had) an agent can accomplish all that can be reasonably expected of him. Profanity, intemperance, card-playing, and kindred vices, are not tolerated among the traders and employés, consequently we have no quarreling, fighting, or carrying weapons of defense.

About seventy-five white men are in the service, five of whom are ministers, and many others active working Christians of different denominations.

Persons who do not take sufficient interest in promoting morality and religion by attending Sabbath-school and divine services are discharged, if such should, by mistake, be employed.

SANITARY.

The old men say the tribe has increased in numbers the past five years, and was never more healthy than during that time, and attribute this to the Great Spirit in keeping away small-pox, cholera, and other destructive diseases. There have been no venereal diseases among them in the past five years, which goes to show their purity and virtue, the more so on account of their close proximity to the most vile and licentious border white men.

Owing to the onerous duties of the physician, the scattered condition of the Indians, and their uncomfortable manner of living, I provided a temporary hospital at the agency, so the sick could be better cared for during the cold winter months, which was always occupied until the return of warm weather.

TRADE AND TRADERS.

The traders and their clerks can exert more influence for good or evil over the Indians than any other persons who come in contact with them.

The system of trade has been one of unlimited competition, which has brought goods down to the lowest possible price, and the highest price is paid for the robes and furs to the Indians. I have deemed this preferable to having one trader and attempting to fix his prices and profits. I believe no agent, desiring to guard the interests of the Indians, can agree as to rates of profits on goods with a trader whose leading motive is to make money. Competition will bring the lowest possible profits. The Indians are requested to inform me of any attempt by the traders and clerks to take advantage of them in trade.

Those applying for trader's license are required to show that they are honest, moral, temperate, and are regular attendants of religious service and Sabbath-school at home. These qualifications have not heretofore been considered requisite.

When the head of a family desires to anticipate his annuity, he is furnished a card, with his name, number of family, date, and time of next payment written on its face. The names of the licensed traders are printed on the card, with a blank space opposite each, where they are expected to make a mark for every dollar's worth sold to the Indian; thus he can trade wherever he can obtain the kind of goods desired, at the lowest prices. The traders are notified quarterly, by circular, that they can sell a certain amount per capita on these cards, which prevents the improvident from wasting their annuities on unnecessary articles, as the amount is to meet their actual wants as nearly as possible.

At each semi-annual payment the traders furnish me with a clear account of the sales to each one, and when the Indian claims his annuity he presents his card, which is compared with the statement, and, if found correct, he is paid the amount not taken up.

This method secures the trader his pay, and leads the Indians to economize, develops their calculating faculties, and secures them against clerical errors in traders' books.

VISITING.

On the 22d of Ninthmonth, 1873, by invitation of Superintendent Hoag to meet Commissioner Smith, seventeen of the chiefs and head-men of the tribe visited Lawrence, Kans. It being the first time many of them had seen the cars and other evidences of advanced civilization, their desire for the improvement of their own people was greatly increased; and, though frequently in company with both whites and Indians of other tribes who were intoxicated, they returned home without tasting liquor.

As no member of the tribe now living had ever visited Washington, and some of the chiefs being anxious to do so, (for sinister purposes,) a delegation of nine blanket and four mixed-blood Osages, accompanied by their agent and J. M. Hiatt, started for that place on the 16th of Thirdmonth. The action of the delegation in reference to their business matters was not satisfactory to the civilizing portion of the tribe. They returned via Philadelphia, having also avoided intoxicating drinks and improper places.

APPROPRIATION.

The large amount required to pay the Cherokees for this reservation so reduced the Osage funds at interest that it was necessary for Congress to appropriate from their reserved principal for their support the coming year. The wisdom of that act is now apparent, as a large share of the $200,000 thus provided will be required for their support in case they are not permitted to hunt on the plains.

TEAMS AND STOCK.

During the panic last fall I purchased one hundred steers, in order to have breaking-teams in the spring, to supply all demands for that kind of work from Indians. I also purchased over fifty Berkshire and Poland-China breeding-hogs, a few milch-cows, and a bull of improved stock, for the school-farm, and three good stallions to improve the size and strength

of the Indian horses. There are seventy-five yoke of oxen, nine span of mules, and ten head of horses in the service, in addition to which many teams are owned and used by the Indians.

ARE THE OSAGES CIVILIZING?

During the winter the Osages met and made peace with the Pawnees, who had always been their enemies, and also prevented them and the Cheyennes from fighting, and induced them to make peace. This desire to live in peace is a marked characteristic in this strong and powerful tribe, as they have not been at war with the Government since their first treaty, to which fact they frequently refer with pride.

No depredations have been committed by them during the year to my knowledge, and our facilities for knowing all of their movements have been good. The trail-agent, B. K. Wetherill, has gone with them on the plains, and was there during the exciting times this summer, visiting their camps, and obtaining information of their actions and communicating the same to this office. Edwin Andrews, an efficient missionary, was also with one of the wilder bands during the same period, and reports equally favorable of their conduct.

Other peaceable tribes of Indians who were on the plains at the commencement of hostilities by the plains Indians this summer bear testimony to the commendable efforts made by the Osages to prevent an Indian war, even resorting to the use of physical force themselves against those with whom they were friendly to drive them back to their agency and to obedience to the Government. The chiefs brought all of their young men back to the reservation, where they now are, anxiously waiting for peace to be restored. These actions command our admiration, and should receive an expression of commendation from the Department, and a deeper interest in administering the sacred trusts assumed by the Government.

A system of retaliation has prevailed between the Osages and border-men in stealing horses, but now does not exist. Occasional stampeding of droves of cattle by the young men for sport and beef; but no cases of that for more than a year.

Mourning parties, who committed depredations occasionally of a serious character, have been so modified in their object that no harm has been done by any of them known to us. Only one such party has gone off their reservation during the year, and that at the time the Indians were going on their usual summer hunt.

Spirituous liquors were often used by them. Only one case of intoxication known this year, and no member of the tribe is now regarded as a drinking man.

Also a marked improvement in the character of the mixed bloods, most of whom professed to be religious, but were not moral.

Those blanket Osages who last year were content with small fields for corn only were anxiously at work this spring enlarging them, and are now very importunate to have seed-wheat to sow all their ground and make new fields for corn next spring.

Men who have heretofore made sport of the rail-splitters are now splitting rails themselves. In numerous other ways there are striking evidences of progress. There are no instances of the Indian going back after "taking hold of the plow," but a cheerful, hopeful spirit prevails even now, after the failure of their crops by drought and grasshoppers.

There is no reason why we should wait through the slow process of educating their children to civilize the tribe. Intelligent Osage men quit the chase and become as skillful in harnessing and driving a team, plowing, planting, and other duties of the farmer as the white man, raised in a large city, or on the sea, to middle age, without knowledge of farm-life, would in the same time.

If the means had been at our command last spring to provide teams for breaking prairie equal to the demand, I believe all the heads of families would have selected claims, and held the plow or drove the oxen while breaking their fields, which is their custom.

THE MEDICINE LODGE MASSACRE.

The treacherous and cowardly murder of four Osages on the 7th of Eighthmonth last, near the town of Medicine Lodge, in Barbour County, Kansas, requires a notice in this report.

Upon hearing of threats and preparations made by some of the plains Indians to make war on the whites, I anticipated the order of the Department by sending runners to the plains, where the Osages had just gone with their women and children and herds of ponies. In order to find buffalo they scattered over that vast country, and it was impossible to reach all the parts of bands with the information. One party of twenty-nine persons, including ten women and children, wandered to the State-line of Kansas. Asking some white men who came to their camp if they knew of any buffalo, they were directed forward into the State to a sandy and uninhabited portion of the country, where they at once proceeded, and found buffalo, a number of which they killed and dried the meat. They had no thought of doing wrong, as this was on their former reservation, where they reserved the privilege of hunting as long as game could be found there and the country remained unsettled. The party was preparing to start home, when they discovered a company of people in the distance. They decided to await their arrival and learn who they were. They proved to be about forty white men, mounted, and armed with breech-loading guns and revolvers. They stopped when

within half a mile of the Osages. The Osages sent out two of their men to speak to them; they shook hands friendly, then disarmed the Osages and detained them. Other Osages, two together, continued coming up, until eight were treated as the first and held as prisoners. As no more were seen coming, it was thought best to make sure of these, and the work of death commenced. Four were shot on the spot, and four miraculously escaped the murderous fire. The white men then charged on those who remained in the camp. They sprang on their ponies, not having time to gather up saddles, clothing, or anything else, and fled for their lives. They were pursued three or four miles under a shower of bullets, but fortunately no more of them were killed.

At night two of the party returned to look after the dead and their property. Three bodies were found, two of them scalped and otherwise mutilated after death. Fifty-four ponies, colts, and mules, that they had left behind when escaping, had been driven off by the marauders, and all their other property either carried off or destroyed.

They made the journey to their reservation in five days, without food, several of them on foot, and most of them nearly naked. I immediately provided them with supplies of food and clothing, and examined them separately in relation to their treatment and misfortunes, and obtained from them the facts here given. They also positively affirmed that they had but four guns (muzzle-loading) and two revolvers with them, and the white men took two of the guns and the two revolvers from those who were taken prisoners.

Without delay I sent a commission, composed of reliable men, to wit: Mahlon Stubbs, former agent of the Kaws, United States Commissioner Kellogg, and Edward Finney, to visit the place of disaster, and ascertain who had committed the outrage, have them arrested if possible, recover the property, and learn all the facts they could in the case.

They visited the town of Medicine Lodge, eighteen miles distant from the place of murder. The town was inclosed with a stockade, and a company of about sixty border-men, armed with the latest improved breech-loading carbines and revolvers, were the principal occupants of the place, under the command of Captain Ricker and Lieutenant Mosley. The killing of the Osages was acknowledged with a vicious satisfaction, but much reticence was manifested by them in regard to details of the murder and robbery. They peremptorily refused to give any statement in writing or under oath before the United States commissioner; also refused to deliver up the property which was seen by the commissioners, and said they were accountable to no one but the governor of Kansas, to whom they had rushed immediately after committing the crime for protection, he mustering them in as State militia, and dating the papers back so as to legalize this cruel massacre.

One of the commissioners then went to see the governor of Kansas, in company with Superintendent Hoag. He refused to deliver up the property in question. The commissioners then returned to the agency and took the testimony of some of the Indians. Negotiations are still pending for the recovery of the property and for satisfaction to the tribe for the loss of the four men.

The Osages are patiently awaiting a just settlement to be made for them by the officers of the Government.

The people in some sections of Kansas, along the border, instead of assuring the Osages that they had no connection with or sympathy in such an outrage, have either fled the country or organized companies of militia, an iota of the expense of which would have purchased other stock for the Osages, and provided for the children and families of the murdered, which would have made a lasting bond of friendship with the tribe.

These so-called State militia are prowling around the borders of the reservation for the purpose of shooting Osages, and precipitating a war which they express a great desire for, as the governor of the State does not propose to keep them in rations unless the conduct of the Osages justifies the defense of the border.

Myself and others have visited the border counties of Kansas to try and allay the excitement, informing the settlers of the peaceful disposition of the Osages; that they had neither arms nor ammunition to go to war, even if they had the inclination; that all their interests were on the side of peace; that they were now more interested in industrial pursuits than ever before; that scores of white employés and some of their families were scattered over the reservation, daily mingling with the Indians, and that none of them carried weapons of defense, nor kept guard at night, but slept in conscious security, and many of them citizens of their own State. These statements were not regarded as true.

We have invited them to appoint representative men and women to visit the agency and villages, and see and hear for themselves, but cowardice or a willful desire to keep up the fearful excitement on the State line caused them to decline the invitation.

It cannot be denied that the menacing attitude of the border at this time, when the Osages are smarting under their recent wrongs, requires vigilant and constant efforts to counteract.

KANSAS INDIANS.

By direction of the Department I assumed charge of this tribe on the 1st of Seventhmonth, they having, by order of the President, been attached to this agency. They speak nearly the same language and have the same customs and habits as the Osages, and doubtless were

once the same people. They number five hundred and twenty-three. Their reservation comprises about 100,000 acres, being a portion of the land purchased by the Osages from the Cherokees. They have had more experience in manual labor than the Osages, but their small annuities while in Kansas, and the belief that they would have to leave there soon, precluded their advancement.

At the time of my taking charge of them they were on the plains hunting; by permission of their former agent, M. Stubbs, but were notified to return to their reservation on account of the troubles already referred to, which they did in safety, but did not secure much meat and tallow. Their crops were very poor on account of the drought and grasshoppers, and they are dependent on the funds appropriated by Congress for subsistence. They are now taking claims and showing quite an interest in improving their new country, which is adapted to stock and grain raising. A saw-mill is to be purchased for them this fall, which is much needed to furnish lumber for those erecting houses. A number of them are busily engaged in splitting rails and doing other farm-work.

Their new buildings are substantial and commodious. The school was opened last month and has now an attendance of fifty-four pupils, who seem deeply interested in their studies. Their educational and religious interests are under the special care of Western Yearly Meeting of Friends in Indiana, who have contributed for educational purposes the past year the sum of $300.

Statistical reports of the two tribes are herewith forwarded.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

QUAPAW AGENCY, I. T., *Ninthmonth* 21, 1874.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs:

In accordance with instructions contained in Bureau circular of 7th ultimo, I beg leave to submit the following as my annual report of affairs in this agency for the past year:

The health of the Indians under my charge has been very good; but few deaths since my last report. They have, with few exceptions, steadily improved, both morally and in industrial pursuits.

The improvements among the Quapaws has been less than in either of the other tribes of the agency, still some additional advancement has been made by them. They have patronized the school tolerably well, but the attendance of their children still continues to be too irregular for them to advance in their studies as rapidly as I could wish. Yet I believe something has been gained in this particular. Every effort will continue to be made to induce the adoption of better and more industrious habits. This tribe is in very destitute circumstances, partly on account of the failure of the crops, and partly on account of their lazy, indolent habits, and will necessarily have to have assistance from some source, or experience great suffering for want of clothing and food. Such, however, should be furnished only on condition that they place their children in school and let them remain there, where they are instructed and well cared for, and can be supported better and cheaper than when roaming from house to house acquiring habits of vice and drunkenness.

I would suggest, as they have a large reservation, much more than they need or can use, that Government take a part of it for some other tribe that may need a home, and assist them with the proceeds thereof, open farms, &c., so as to render them more self-supporting. I would not recommend that any money be placed in their hands, as I do not consider them, or very few, capable of using it to any advantage.

The confederated Peoria and Miamies are still making valuable improvements on their reservation, and progressing very favorably in civilization, notwithstanding some feeling has been engendered between them on account of the delay in perfecting the arrangements for their permanent consolidation, as will be seen by the addition to their lands under cultivation. These people are sustaining an irreparable loss on account of restrictions placed upon us by the act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, by which the salaries of employés are limited to $6,000, which compels us to abandon their school entirely, the children thereby not only losing the time, but forgetting to a great degree what they had learned. This is more to be regretted on account of their having ample means of their own to sustain a school the entire year without the aid of Government. I would here remark that our usefulness, and the cause of education and civilization, are very much retarded by the above-cited act of Congress, as we will be compelled to suspend two of our mission schools—one at the close of the present month, and the other at the close of the year. It will not only be a loss to the cause of education and civilization, but the Government must necessarily sustain loss. With the best of care more or less property will go to loss and waste, if abandoned

and left to the mercy of all the worthless, roaming Indians or whites that may chance to pass along.

The Ottawas have made some improvements since my last report, and are progressing very favorably in civilization. They have devoted themselves to the care of their crops with commendable industry. They are much interested in the cause of education. At their payment last spring they donated $700 for the support of their school. The Eastern Shawnees have I think done more work this season than usual for them. There is but a small number of able-bodied men belonging to this tribe; but during the months of February and March last they made for use on their own reservation 32,000 rails, an average of over 2,200 to the man. There has been much less drunkenness among them since there has been a licensed trader in the Territory; and they kept away from Seneca, Mo., where every inducement is offered by some of the unprincipled citizens thereof to induce them to drink, in hopes thereby to make the present policy of dealing with the Indians a failure.

The Wyandottes have been earnest in their efforts to improve their condition; the consciousness that they can expect but little, if any, further aid from Government has proved an incentive to labor that will, under favorable circumstances, result in bettering their condition very materially.

The Senecas have as usual been engaged in their farming operations, and had not adverse circumstances hindered them, would, as the result of their labor, have had an abundance of the necessaries of life to begin winter with. This tribe is more opposed to education than any other in this agency. They are also more tenacious of their old customs and traditions. This is the more remarkable as this trait is generally found in tribes that are lazy and indolent, while on the contrary this is as a whole an industrious people, for Indians. I have found it very difficult to work against this inert disposition, but I believe some progress is being made in this particular, and that they are becoming more enlightened each year.

The wheat-crop of this agency was large this year, much in excess of any former year, both in extent of ground sown and the yield, which was uniformly good. This is a very favorable circumstance, as owing to the excessive drought but very little corn or potatoes have been raised. This failure will necessarily entail considerable suffering on the Indians constituting this agency, as their only dependence is on their crops, they having abandoned the chase and placed their sole reliance on the products of the soil. The people generally are putting up a considerable quantity of hay for their stock. The schools have been kept in very good condition, and have afforded instruction to 232 children during the past year. We have labored under great disadvantages on account of scarcity of means, and have accomplished less in the way of improvements and stocking the mission farms. Neither has the attendance been so great as it would have been if we could have felt justified in going to the expense of increasing our accommodations.

The enrollment at the various schools was as follows:

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	84
Ottawa	24
Quapaw and Modoc	73
Confederated Peoria, &c	41

Average attendance as follows:

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	41
Ottawa	20
Quapaw and Modoc	50
Confederated Peoria, &c	20

The average is less at the Quapaw and Modoc school on account of the Modoc children not being placed in the school until about the 1st of January, while the school-average is for the whole year. The average is small at the Confederated Peoria, &c., school from the distance at which many of the children reside from the school, thus necessarily making the attendance irregular.

The school-farms have been cultivated by the employés at the several missions, and early in the season gave promise, especially at the Quapaw and Ottawa missions, of very good crops. At both of these farms the spring-crops were got in early and in good condition. At the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte the land was not dry enough for work early in the season, and consequently planting was later than it should have been. There was planted on this farm, which consists of 90 acres, 71 acres of corn, 40 acres of which is rented to neighboring Indians, and 31 acres cultivated by Government, 3 acres in oats and 6 acres of vegetable garden. There was also an orchard of 100 apple-trees planted on this farm this season.

The Ottawa mission farm consists of 40 acres, 26½ acres of which are planted in corn, 7 acres in oats, 1½ acres in sorghum, and 2 acres of vegetable-garden. In addition to this there were 200 apple-trees, 180 peach-trees, and 25 grape-vines set, all of which are doing well.

The farm at the Quapaw mission consists of 160 acres, 65 of which are in corn, 25 in wheat, 25 in oats, and 10 in vegetable-garden. The wheat-land was rented. Government is to receive one-third of the yield in the bushel. It was impossible to get 35 acres of this farm planted in season owing to the great amount of rain in the spring and the limited force

we had, and we thought it best to let it lie as fallow, to be sown in wheat this fall. Ten acres have been planted in orchard and small fruit on this farm for the use of the mission.

The progress of the children in their studies has been very gratifying; as good, as a general thing, as that of white children, taking into consideration that with most of them they have to acquire a strange language as well as their literary attainments. I consider it essential to the civilization of the Indian that the schools should be well sustained, and that it is false economy to impair their usefulness for lack of money to sustain them, as no government can afford to keep any portion of its people in ignorance, for ignorance and idleness beget vice and crime. Where tribes have sufficient school-funds, they should be used to its fullest extent for their literary and industrial education; and in cases where they have no funds, it will be, in the end, a saving to the Government if it would make ample appropriations for this object. The sooner they are educated and prepared for citizenship, the sooner the expense will cease.

The Modocs, 152 in number, were turned over to me by Special Commissioner Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, on the 22d of November last. In accordance with instructions I proceeded to subsist and care for them, having placed them in camp near the agency. There being no funds applicable, I had nothing to start them to farming with, so I was compelled to have them make their first experiment at farming under very disadvantageous circumstances. I had about 20 acres of the agency-farm plowed, which they planted in corn, potatoes, melons, and garden-vegetables. This they attended chiefly with the hoe. They were very much interested in watching the growth and progress of their growing crops. Although they worked well and attended their crops well, circumstances over which we had no control have caused (with the exception of early vegetables) a failure. We very much regret the failure of the potatoes, of which they had about four acres, as they are very fond of them, and the scarcity and high price will prevent their having any. Arrangements are about being perfected for their permanent location, where I hope to be able to furnish material for them to work with another season. They appear willing, and I believe, with proper care, if they can be furnished with material to work with, and have some assistance and instruction in opening farms, [will] soon become self-supporting.

In conclusion I will say, the condition of our Indians is steadily improving, and would here suggest the propriety of paying out their invested fund, with, perhaps, a sufficient amount to be retained for educational purposes. Pay it out *per capita* to those over twenty years of age, retaining the portions of minors until such time as they become of age. Many of them depend too much upon their annuity, and will not work while they can eke out a miserable existence in that way. There is no better or surer way to develop persons than to throw them on their own resources and teach them to depend upon their own exertions for sustenance. I know some will squander their money; but in the end it will prove a blessing.

We have, in addition to the schools already enumerated, had five Sabbath-schools in operation during the greater part of the year—one at each of the missions, one among the Confederated Peorias, &c., and one at the agency, for the benefit of the Modocs and others that may feel like attending. All are well attended, and, we hope, accomplishing much good. Quite a number of the adult Modocs, who did not know one letter from another when they came here, are now reading in the New Testament.

Very respectfully,

H. W. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.

E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.:

The following is my second annual report of the Indians within my jurisdiction:

The population of the Sacs and Foxes, including those in Kansas, is supposed to be about 700; of the Absentee Shawnees, 195 men, 218 women, 275 children; of the Kickapoos who have arrived here, 80 men, 120 women, and 95 children.

The Sacs and Foxes, although blanket Indians, are entitled to their reputation for integrity and peaceable habits. During my stay with them I have heard none of them accused of theft or intemperance.

The Absentee Shawnees are industrious and self-supporting. The Kickapoos, formerly inhabiting the border of Texas, are now in this agency, on the North Fork of the Canadian River. They have grown some corn and vegetables this season. I know but little of their habits.

RESOURCES.

The soil of this agency, both on North and Deep Forks, except a small amount of bottom-land, is not susceptible of producing grain, and must be used for grazing purposes; therefore the Indians receive all the assistance I can give them to increase their herds of cattle and horses. That they may have the advantage of the grazing, they live as remote from one another as circumstances will permit.

The amount of land in cultivation is as follows:

	Acres.
Sacs and Foxes	375
Absentee Shawnees	1,022
Kickapoos	28

Nine-tenths of the above is in corn, which will give them an average yield of 20 bushels per acre. The remainder is in potatoes, pumpkins, &c.

They own stock as follows:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Hogs.
Sacs and Foxes	1,006	1,100	2,162
Absentee Shawnees	887	1,678	3,642
Kickapoos	330	.....	30

The horses of the Sacs and Foxes and Absentee Shawnees are much better than an average of the Indian ponies. The Shawnees are producing good, serviceable mules and horses, and have a good stock of cattle. The Absentee Shawnees and Kickapoos have received no assistance from Government. The Sacs and Foxes receive an annuity of $60 per capita, after paying physician, blacksmith and gunsmith, repairs, and running saw-mill, and $500 to each of four chiefs. They get but little wild game.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The buildings called for by treaty have been completed, as far as funds would permit, as follows: Manual-labor school, completed; dwelling-houses for chiefs, completed. Dwellings for agent, blacksmith, and physician are not completed. Ten thousand dollars are called for in the treaty of February 18, 1867, but only $6,000 have been appropriated. If the remaining $4,000 could be obtained, these buildings could be completed, and the Indians satisfied that the Government inteuds to comply with its promises.

Sixteen new houses have been erected by the Indians. The Sacs and Foxes appropriate $100 out of their annuity for each of their houses erected, to be used in paying for material and carpenter-work. They are now very much concerned about good water. Six wells have been dug, besides those at the agency, and good water obtained; cost about $100 each. Several more are now being dug. This work they are doing, or getting done, with their means, which is a move in the right direction. Thirteen Sac and Fox families have planted apple and peach orchards. They have purchased with their annuity, twenty-six plows, fourteen farm-wagons, and fourteen sets of double harness, and have distributed them to those families who were most needy.

Improved stock of cattle and hogs have been purchased by the manual-labor school, and the school will soon be able to supply the Indians from the same.

SCHOOLS.

The manual-labor school, under its present management, has been an entire success. The Sacs and Foxes on the reservation have only 48 children over six years old, and this school has 28 of them. All the children, except one, who have attended the school long enough to become acquainted are there now, and will, no doubt, remain. These 28 children are happy and contented; have good clothes to wear and good food to eat; are courteous to their teachers and to one another, and have made satisfactory progress in their studies.

The treaty sets aside one section of land for the use of this school. It now occupies, in grain, 80 acres; meadow, 50 acres; pasture, 320 acres; total, 450 acres. It is stocked with fifty-two head of cattle and fifty head of hogs, and has produced a good crop of wheat, oats, and corn this year. The hay is short on account of drought.

The school is conducted by a farmer and assistant, matron and assistant, teacher and cook. The day-school with the Shawnees is educating about 20 children. They live so remote from one another that it is impossible for them to have a larger day-school. They appreciate the school and should have a manual-labor school, but are not able to support one without assistance. It costs more to pay the instructors than the labor of the pupils is worth pecuniarily. This, I believe, is a fact not realized by those who have had no experience with instructing Indian children; yet to teach them to work is one of the first objects to gain in their civilization.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

Their religion is principally traditional antagonism to civilization, and an individual who patronizes the school, or follows the customs of the whites, is stigmatized as a traitor to their Great Spirit, consequently we get but few of the full-blood children to attend school other than those who are orphans. Those of the children who can talk and read understandingly in English look upon this traditional religion as we do.

EMPLOYÉS.

My employés, aside from the school, are all Indians, except two carpenters, a physician, and a gunsmith. These are all good men and in sympathy with the designs of Government in the civilization of the Indians.

DETACHED BANDS.

The detached bands of the Sac and Fox tribe, referred to in my report for 1873, I learn are still in Iowa and Kansas, notwithstanding the desire my people have for them to come to this reservation.

CIVILIZATION.

We fully recognize a generally conceded fact—that the school is the best, quickest, and, we may say, the only means of effecting a permanent civilization. The obstacles in the way of this means are multiform, and some of them very formidable. First among these I shall denominate "the social hinderance." By this I mean that what a child may acquire, during a few months, in book-knowledge, or of the customs and manners of the whites, may be laughed out of him in a short time by his parents and former friends and associates; and that when a young person desires to become civilized and live as civilized people, he is almost compelled to live a life of seclusion, inasmuch as he cannot find agreeable associations among the whites on account of race and prejudice, and as his ways and those of his kinsmen, who are generally in a large majority, are so diverse. The only remedy I know of to suggest for this hinderance, is that, instead of trying to civilize a tribe of Indians by educating 15 per cent. of its children, they should all grow up as much as possible in a well-conducted manual-labor school, where they may acquire regular habits of cleanliness, industry, and uprightness, that when the children leave the school all their associates may be in sympathy with them. Thus in a short time a strong public sentiment will be formed in favor of civilization.

Second. The lack of power to hold the children in school under all circumstances; consequently, in the absence of legislative action and of the feasibility of physical force, we have, as our only resort, the influence of benevolence and of kind treatment to prevent their leaving when a little provoked.

Third. The tenacity with which they adhere to their habits of lust, filthiness, and obscenity. Nothing will prevent this save the constant parental care and presence of the superintendent, matron, or teacher, who have a Christian concern not only for their present but for their future welfare.

Fourth. Their deep-seated disgust for regular manual labor. This is to be overcome only by thorough training under the supervision of an industrious and economical farmer, and then leaving the Indian as far as possible on his own resources for a subsistence. Much of the indolence among this people is caused by their custom of having things in common. Experience shows us that good Christian women and well-trained white children are the best civilizers and christianizers we have.

The most potent and lasting influence exercised over those who do not attend school is exerted by the employés and traders, because it is expected their work will be a practical demonstration of a well-formed character, a true and upright heart. And if any employé, either by word or deed, fails to give a hearty support to the policy and to the fundamental principles of Christianity, there is a contradiction between the theory and practice of a "Quaker peace policy."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. PICKERING,
United States Indian Agent.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 30, 1874.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I submit the following as my third annual report of the Indians under my charge, to wit: Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and a few Apaches.

Arapahoes, (actual count:)		
Men	401	
Women	423	
Male children	361	
Female children	465	
Total in tribe		1,650
Cheyennes, (Whirlwind's band:)		
Men	80	
Women	94	
Male children	50	
Female children	56	
Total present		280

Apaches:		
Men	28	
Women	40	
Male children	20	
Female children	25	
Total		113
Three hundred lodges Cheyennes, absent without leave and supposed to be hostile, (estimated)		1,800
Total number of Indians on reservation		3,843

Although this is my third annual report, I have never before, in looking back over the year's work, with its trials and successes, its lights and shadows, felt the same weakness in making an annual record as I do at this time, and yet we have been unflinching and untiring in our efforts to promote the welfare of the people over whom I have been called to preside.

THE ARAPAHOES

are still the leading Indians on this reservation in loyalty, and have made some progress in civilization, although not as much as I had every reason to hope and expect they would, the past year.

The tribe remained at the agency until late in the fall, when they went west after buffalo. One reason they had for staying at the agency was to await the return of the delegates sent to Washington, some of whom had been summoned to appear before the district court at Topeka as witnesses against some whisky cases, as mentioned in my last report. The Arapahoes had a short but very successful winter's hunt, and returned to the agency early in Secondmonth, 1874, after an absence of about four months, during which time they drew rations regularly, sending in their wagons and hauling them sometimes a distance of over one hundred miles. The licensed traders, Messrs. Smith & Ford and Lee & Reynolds, visited them in their camps, but could not effect much in the way of trade, the Arapahoes asking too high rates for their robes and other peltries. The result was, most of the robes were brought to the agency, and, receiving greater time and care in the preparation, brought a much better price than could have been obtained in camp.

The extremely cold, backward spring experienced this year militated disastrously to Indian farming, as we endeavored in vain to increase our little band who had made an effort in that direction last year. "Curley," a prominent brave, selected a farm site, and we plowed and fenced a small lot for him at a distance of two miles from the agency, but he was unable to make much progress, owing to the unsettled condition of some of his red brethren. The tribe have remained camped in the vicinity of the agency since their return from the winter's hunt.

THE CHEYENNES.

This tribe came in, at intervals of a month or six weeks during the fall and winter, for rations and annuity goods. Early in the spring the tribe gave evidence of a restless feeling among some of the worst disposed of the tribe, which finally culminated in an open outbreak early in Fifthmonth, the result of a thieving expedition of horse-thieves upon the herd of Little Robe, while camped on the reservation assigned his tribe while in Washington during Eleventh month last, in which he lost 43 head of valuable ponies. The same were a few weeks afterward exposed for sale in the streets of Dodge City, Kans. A band of young Cheyennes, led by Little Robe's son, attempted to recover them, but were unsuccessful, and, stealing the first stock they came to on the Kansas border, attempted to regain their camps, but were followed, the stock recaptured, and Little Robe's son badly wounded by a party of United States cavalry who happened to be patroling the southern border of Kansas about that time. Soon afterward a united attack of Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes was made on the buffalo-hunters south and west of Camp Supply, and it became apparent that we were to experience serious trouble on the plains. Friendly Arapahoes came and notified us of the hostile feeling of the Cheyennes and our unsafe condition at the agency, and as a further proof of friendship furnished an Indian police force, who took charge of the agency from sunset to daylight. No violence occurred at the agency until the night of the 21st of Fifthmonth, 1874, when John F. Holloway, agency employé, son of our worthy agency physician, J. Holloway, M. D., was assassinated while attending upon a comrade who had the misfortune to get a leg broken. The killing of young Holloway remains a mystery, yet some evidence seems to point towards a young Arapahoe, who, with a party of fourteen, left the agency two days after the assassination and went north. The next sad loss that we have sustained was the killing of our two worthy and faithful herders, Charles M. Monohan and Edward O'Leary, which occurred during this month. On the night of the 7th instant we had a very severe rain and wind storm, (first of the season,) during which about 100 head of our cattle stampeded. On the morning of the 9th, the two men left the vicinity of the agency on the trail of the cattle, which led in the direction of the main Canadian River

about fifteen miles above the crossing at George Washington's. They failing to return on time, search was at once instituted, which resulted in the finding of the lifeless remains of Monohan on the 15th instant, and although we have failed to find the remains of O'Leary, we have found sufficient evidence to believe that he met a similar fate in the same vicinity. There is no question but that they were killed by Indians. These two men had been connected with this agency since the spring of 1870, were men of strict integrity, and were zealous in the discharge of duty. Their lives were sacrificed in the discharge of duty.

It is with much regret that I am called upon to report the killing of many other whites, both on this reservation and in this vicinity, and that some of the Indians of this agency have been connected with said murders; in many instances the Cheyennes have been the leaders in said raids. So far as we have been able to learn, it was Kiowas, led by Bad Eyes, that killed Jacob Dittsey, near Cottonwood Grove, between this agency and Camp Supply, in Twelfthmonth last; was Cheyennes that killed William Watkins near King Fisher ranche on Seventhmonth 2d; was Cheyennes that attacked Lee & Reynolds's ranche on same day near Red Fork, killing some valuable horses; was Cheyennes that attacked Hennessy's train, loaded with sugar and coffee for Agent Hayworth, killing Pat Hennessy, George Fand, Thomas Calloway, and Ed. Cook; Osages arriving at the scene of the massacre while the Cheyennes were yet present, and securing the largest portion of the plunder, and afterward firing the wagons, to one of which the body of Pat Hennessy was evidently affixed. Many other murders could be enumerated against the Cheyennes, they claiming to be on the war-path.

At this time the agency was surrounded by hostile bands of Indians, who could be seen on the rising ground in the vicinity of the agency. Feeling the insecurity of life and property, I armed a small force of employés, and proceeded north to Wichita, Kans., for assistance, first sending a courier through by night to General Davidson, commanding Fort Sill, for temporary aid. He promptly dispatched a company of cavalry to our succor, which was, however, intercepted at the Wichita agency, that agency having been also threatened by hostile bands of Kiowas and Comanches. One company of infantry was sent to the agency from Fort Leavenworth, in response to my appeals for assistance, soon followed, however, by three additional companies of infantry and one of cavalry, as the dimensions of the outbreak became apparent. Whirlwind, with thirty lodges of Cheyennes, moved into the agency as the war-spirit became visible, and has remained steadfast in his professions of peace and friendship. White Shield also visited the agency after the outbreak, for counsel and advice, and was immediately sent back to the tribe with a message, the purport of which was, that "all friendly Cheyennes who remained loyal to the Government and had taken no part in the recent disturbances were enjoined to make no delay in coming to the agency, where they would be fed and cared for." In fifteen days he returned with Little Robe, Pawnee, and about thirty lodges of Cheyennes, most of whom had stolen away by night from the main Cheyenne camp, and were compelled to abandon their lodges and most of their camp-baggage and cooking-utensils.

During last fall and winter I became aware of the presence of a number of notorious horse-thieves, who had their headquarters established in the Black Jack Woods, bordering on Turkey Creek, a small tributary of the Cimarron River, and made several ineffectual attempts to capture or drive them from the country, feeling well assured that their frequent depredations on the herds of Indian ponies would sooner or later bring on trouble with the Indians of this reservation. But my efforts in that direction were unsuccessful, owing to the lack of the necessary force to warrant their successful arrest. A few thieves only have been arrested, and one killed in his attempt to resist the marshal who had demanded his surrender.

APACHES.

Twenty lodges of this tribe, numbering one hundred and twenty souls, have continued their connection with this agency, remaining in camp near by, and drawing their rations regularly. They are true friends to the Government, and their influence is for good.

ANNUITIES.

The annuities for the Indians on this reservation came in much better season, and were of much better quality last season than the preceding year, and, so far as I have been able to judge, gave unqualified satisfaction to the Indians. The Arapahoes, as last year, drew their annuities all together in one grand distribution, and were loud in their praise of the Government. The Cheyennes and Apaches drew theirs per band, as they came in for rations during the fall and winter, the last being issued to White Horse and Gray Beard, late in Thirdmonth. They consisted of blankets, calico, blue drill-jeans, blue cloth, hose, camp-kettles, frying-pans, coffee-pans, butcher-knives, needles, thread, and thimbles, and were mostly of a superior quality.

SCHOOLS.

We have maintained school in our mission-building almost uninterruptedly during the past year, with very good success. We have found it impossible to induce the Cheyennes to send their children to school, being deaf to all the arguments that we have used in favor

ot it. They say that schools are well enough for the Arapahoe children, but that the Cheyennes do not require to go to school to learn how to hunt the buffalo; and when told that the buffalo would soon all be gone, and that the school was intended and designed to teach them how to live without them, replied that they do not desire to live after the buffalo shall become extinct.

RATIONS.

I desire to report that with the present ration allowed to the Indian I find it impossible to feed the members of the tribe on this reservation. During last First, Second, and Third months, and a part of Fourthmonth, when all the Indians were present at the agency, we ran out of rations with the exception of beef, and I have no doubt that had there been a good supply of rations on hand at that time, I could have held the entire Cheyenne tribe at the agency, and prevented much of the trouble since experienced with that restless people.

The present ration consists of 4 pounds of coffee per 100 rations; 8 pounds of sugar per 100 rations; half pound of flour per ration; 1¼ pounds of beef per ration, net, 3 pounds gross; three-quarters of a pound of bacon per ration, (issued twice per month in lieu of beef;) 1 pound of soap per 100 rations; 1 pound of salt per 100 rations; half pound of tobacco per 100 rations. I would respectfully suggest to the Department, that to increase the ration of beef to 2 pounds net per ration, to decrease the flour-ration to one-quarter of a pound, and substitute one-quarter of a pound of meal, and to make issues of 1 pound of bacon per ration, twice per month, would add materially to the welfare of these people, at the same time the additional cost to the Government would be but trifling.

INDIAN FARMERS.

Our Indian farming, the present season, amounted to almost nothing. The leading men of the Arapahoes who were interested last year, and to whom we confidently looked the present season for renewed labors in that direction, were busily engaged in making a "Medicine Lodge" at the time when they should have been planting corn. I caused a section of the large field lying east of the agency to be plowed and prepared for them, but before they got ready for farming, the spring was too far advanced to hope for a crop, and to plant without a reasonable hope for success, and fail, would only destroy our prospects for next spring. In all, about 20 to 30 acres of corn and melons were planted by Indians, and about 250 acres of corn by employés, but it proved an entire failure. The drought set in early in Sixthmonth, and not a drop of moisture fell to the parched earth until the 7th of Ninthmonth. About the 15th of Eighthmonth, our reservation was visited by clouds of grasshoppers, wafted from the north and east, as if to finish up the scanty vegetation left scorched and dry by the drought which prevailed to such an extent. We have been almost unable to get provender of any kind for the Government stock; even rushes and slough grass, cut for hay, have scarcely sufficient substance in them to warrant the cutting.

Hostile bands of Indians, prowling around in the vicinity of the agency, have burned the prairies in all directions, and unless the coming winter should be mild and open, the prospects for wintering stock and procuring pasturage for beef-cattle will be anything but flattering.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Most of the improvements added the past year have consisted of remodeling houses already built, and repairing. We have built a large commodious barn, 60 by 100 feet in dimensions; also a new cattle corral, for weighing and branding Government beef-cattle.

Cottonwood, the only timber found in this country, has to be renewed about every second or third year, the grain being so pithy and porous that the rain and moisture soon destroys it. Our fences have been entirely rebuilt the present season with good oak posts, hundreds of the old posts being cut down and carried away by shiftless Indians as firewood. We have had no little difficulty in saving the picket fences around the gardens of the agency, and at times we have been compelled to call upon the leading men of the tribes to make good our authority. This difficulty became more apparent when, for mutual safety, the Arapahoes were camped immediately adjacent to the agency, and firewood became scarce, from a dread to proceed outside of the limits of the agency to procure it.

SANITARY.

Considerable of sickness at times prevailed at the agency the past season, but as a result of an increase in faith in the white man's medicine, but very few deaths have occurred, the mortality being mostly among children from one month to three years old.

Owing to a press of other business, we are as yet without any hospital, although hopes are entertained that we shall have one before the next sickly season reaches us. In former years the Indian jugglery, known as "medicine," and consisting mostly of drumming, shouting, and screaming, to appease the wrath of the Great Spirit, were exhausted over a patient before it was brought to the notice of the agency physician, who frequently found the case so far gone as to be beyond the reach of his art; but the past season has revealed less cases of this kind than any before.

CONCLUSION.

I have observed with great pleasure that some effort has been made in Congress to create a judicial district in the Indian Territory, and to organize a territorial form of government. This I hail as an evidence that the Government is becoming aware of the importance of having law and order established in the Indian Territory, as elsewhere. As it is now, and as it has always been, the laws, as administered, referred to in the intercourse-law as regulating trade and intercourse with Indians, amount to simply nothing. In the last three or four years there has been apprehended, on this reservation, 46 persons, not one of whom have received the punishment merited. A few convictions, passed over by a merely nominal fine, has been about the total result of our efforts. This state of affairs tends to make horse-thieves, whisky-peddlers, buffalo-hunters, and law-breakers generally bold and defiant, as was the case a short time since when I was threatened with mob-law by a prominent paper in Southern Kansas, for having a party of buffalo-hunters removed from the reservation in order to keep the peace between whites and Indians.

The lack of power to administer the law—to remove improper characters from this reservation, to break up the various bands of dissolute white men, horse and cattle thieves known to be operating in our vicinity—is the prime cause that may be assigned for the serious outbreak among the Cheyennes on this reservation. As elsewhere stated, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were assured by the President, on their recent visit to Washington, that improper white men and buffalo-hunters should be kept from their country at all hazards, and they very naturally expected that some effort would be made to keep that promise; but they have looked in vain, and the Cheyennes, being the most restless of the two tribes, grew tired, and endeavored to avenge their own wrongs. The result of such a proceeding could have but one ending, and that was to bring them into conflict with the General Government: and as they regard neither friend nor foe in times of war, many innocent whites in the Territory and on the border have fallen victims to their barbarous cruelty, and it was necessary that the *power* of the Government should be employed in the suppression of their hostile movements, and in the infliction of a proper punishment upon those who were leaders in the outbreak.

When once completely brought to a realizing sense of their own weakness and folly, and of the willingness of the Government to do a good part by all who will conduct themselves properly and try to help themselves, then I shall expect a golden opportunity for diffusing among them Christian civilization. Their children must be placed in school, and able-bodied males must be employed in some useful labor.

In reviewing the events of the past year, I find much for which we have cause to be thankful. We have received a serious check, no doubt, but one that would have to come sooner or later. I have been aware of that for some time past, and it was necessary, in the grand order of events, that the small handful of willful children, comprising the Cheyenne and a few other tribes, should be made to feel the power of the Government; to know and realize that the law against molesting the life and property of another was as applicable to the red man as to the white man, and as soon as this wholesome truth makes itself apparent to all these wards of the Government, the germ of civilization is planted, and the door to future usefulness opened.

I cannot conclude this report without making mention of one or two very important facts, which we may reasonably conclude is but the beginning of the fruits of the vigorous and severe chastisement of the hostile elements by the United States troops. To-day twelve Cheyenne braves, headed by two Crows, came into the agency, and surrendered themselves and their arms as prisoners of war; also at this agency the notorious Satanta and Big Tree, together with Women's Heart and Poor Buffalo, Kiowa chiefs, with 145 of their people, "tired of war," they lay down their arms, and surrender themselves as prisoners of war. They claim (and no doubt but it is true, so far as their own feelings are concerned) that the recollections of Fort Sill are not pleasant to them. In the adjudication of the affairs with the hostile Indians at this agency, I desire to express my gratitude in being associated with so thoroughly competent and judicious an officer as I have found in the person of General T. H. Neill, of the Sixth Cavalry, who is in command of the troops at this agency.

I desire to gratefully acknowledge the many evidences of support and assistance received during the past year from thyself and other superior officers of the Department.

Respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1874.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.:

In compliance with instructions from the Indian Department, I hereby submit my fifth annual report.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency varies but little from my former report,

except in one or two of the bands. It is as follows. to wit: Caddoes, 521; Wichitas, 300; Wacoes, 140; Tawacanies, 125; Keechies, 106; Penetethka Comanches, 345; Pawnees, 360; total, 1,897.

The Caddoes, Ionies, and Delawares, who have heretofore been living as separate bands, met together in council and were pretty fully united in the desire to be affiliated as one band, or rather that the Delawares and Ionies should be joined to the Caddoes under one chief. As the Delaware and Ionie bands were quite small, the necessity of separate bands, with a chief for each, appeared undesirable, and by uniting with the Caddoes, with whom they had mingled harmoniously for some years, it was thought they could be of more service to each other in some of their internal arrangements, and that they would thus be strengthened in governing and protecting their people. This will not interfere with the present disposition and policy of the Indians for having their separate families and homes, which is an encouraging feature of our labors, but the system of living separately, which is working so successfully, will be continued as heretofore. Some of the Delawares who have had a small settlement about twenty miles south of the Wichita agency, on the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, were a little unsettled in the early part of winter, owing to a prospect of their removal to the Washita, nearer to their own agency. They were very willing to move as soon as they could have things ready, such as houses built and land prepared for crops, but there not being sufficient time to make these preparations, it was thought best for them to remain where they are for another year and cultivate the land they had fenced and farmed previously.

The Caddoes have done well, and extended their places by enlarging their fields and making other improvements. Some of them have opened new homes, having built houses, fenced in land, and done other work for their comfort and advancement in civilized pursuits. They had about 200 rods of the fence which inclosed their large field burned during the winter from a prairie fire, which they allege was caused by the grass taking fire from the coals that had been left by the surveying party, who were camped near by, when they broke camp and left. They claimed that the surveyors ought to make it good; but not being encouraged that they could get it rebuilt by the surveyors, particularly as the evidence was imperfect, they went to work, cut and split rails, hauled them, and with a little assistance in laying the worm of the fence and perhaps some other work by one man, they rebuilt the fence in time for planting.

The Wichitas, Wacoes, and Tawacanies have also been more industrious than heretofore, and they and the Pawnees have cultivated, with a little assistance and encouragement, over 100 acres of land in the usual way of farming by civilized farmers, besides nearly as much more on the Indian plan of cultivating with the hoe.

The Keechies, too, have done as well as could be expected, and they have cultivated corn, melons, and garden vegetables with a good deal of energy and some success. Had it not been for the dry and exceedingly hot weather, of which mention will be made hereafter, all these Indians would have had abundant crops.

The Penetethka Comanches planted corn, melons, &c., in a field that had been fenced for them, but they have not shown the same interest in their work as the other bands have done, and yet I cannot but hope that there has been some improvement for the better, at least with part of these Indians.

During last autumn the Kickapoo Indians, in number about 300, on their way from Mexico to a home in the Indian Territory, camped temporarily on the Washita River, in proximity to the Wichita agency, and were fed from the Government commissary there as far as the limited supply of provisions at the agency would admit. They left there for their new agency early in the spring.

In the winter over 300 Pawnees came from their own agency in Nebraska to settle with the Wichitas, having left Nebraska against the remonstrance of the superintendent of the Northern Superintendency and of their agent. There being some circumstances connected with them that rendered it difficult to send them back to their own agency, and perhaps some prospect of removing all the Pawnee tribe to the Indian Territory, they were, by instructions received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, allowed to remain and receive rations the same as the other Indians of the affiliated bands.

At the manual-labor school an orchard of nearly 500 trees was planted early in the spring, and there were also planted grape vines blackberry and raspberry plants, rhubarb, and other things which are so desirable at such an institution. The trees were carefully selected from a nursery in Kansas, and embraced fruit of the best varieties of apples, cherries, pears, and peaches for summer, fall, and winter use. The garden was well attended to under the care of an efficient gardener, assisted by the pupils, and produced a fine supply of some kinds of vegetables in the early part of the season; but the potatoes and a few other plants were destroyed by the tobacco-worm, which appeared in such numbers that the things they would feed upon were destroyed. A considerable quantity of garden-seeds being delayed in transportation till the season for planting was far advanced, was also against there being as large a supply of some kinds of vegetables as was desirable. Seeds for an osage-hedge were sown around the garden and orchard, but owing to the drought the planting was a failure.

During spring and the fore part of summer the season was favorable for most kinds of crops, and we were looking forward to autumn for an abundant reward, but during the seventh

and eighth months there was no rain, and the intense heat and dry weather cut off the corn and other crops that were then maturing. The hot dry south winds, with the mercury standing at 110° in the shade, in a few days changed the appearance of the corn-fields from a fine healthy green to a brown or scorched-looking color, and the corn wilted and dried up. Last year the crops were also cut short by dry weather, and two successive seasons in which the crops have fallen short, and in many cases being an entire failure, have disappointed us in our expectation of having home-raised supplies, by which the Indians of the Wichita agency would be supplied with subsistence nearly sufficient for their use, by which the Government would be partly relieved from providing for them.

The school continued in a prosperous condition throughout the year. When the winter-session opened at the beginning of the Ninthmonth, 1873, the Wichita children who had attended the day-school the previous session were admitted into the manual-labor and boarding school, at the request of the Indians, and the day-school was abandoned. At first there was some difficulty in keeping the children regularly in school; they would run away to their camps, and sometimes they would remain there for several days together. But after this state of things had existed for two or three months it was made the business of one of the teachers to follow them as soon as it was ascertained that they had left the school, and either bring them back or have their people to do so at once. In a short time all difficulty disappeared, and the children soon became attached to the school and to those in whose charge they were placed. For a detailed account of the condition of the school, the branches taught, the number of scholars and their progress, I hereby refer to the teachers' report, herewith.

Instructions having been received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enroll all Indians capable of bearing arms, it was accordingly done, and the Indians were instructed to remain near to the agency, and not to leave it without special permission. In the Eighthmonth, soon after this enrollment was made, several Kiowa chiefs came from their own agency, where they had been enrolled, and camped on the Washita River near to the camps of the Wichitas. Two Comanche chiefs who had not been enrolled encamped with their bands also near to the Washita, and not far from the building where the Indian supplies are kept. The general in command at Fort Sill having been informed that these Indians were at the Wichita agency, contrary to orders, he proceeded there with four companies of cavalry for the purpose of arresting the Comanche chiefs, and in making the arrest he was fired upon by some Kiowas, from behind the above-named building. This brought on an engagement which lasted several hours, during which time several white persons were killed by the Indians and more or less damage was done to property. From this sad occurrence the Indians of the Wichita agency, who are peaceable and loyal, suffered much loss in the destruction of their property. This disaster, together with what they have suffered from loss of crops by dry weather, leaves them in a destitute condition, and they will require generous assistance from the Government.

The Indians of this agency are still very much disturbed by lawless white men who bring whisky into the country, and trade it to them for ponies or other property. These lawless depredators steal their horses in large numbers, and are a great hindrance to their advancement in civilization. The great difficulty attending the prosecution of these marauders, even after being arrested, emboldens them to deeds of wickedness, which, with proper means of having them tried, and, when tried and convicted, properly punished, would remove in a great measure this great evil which now interferes so greatly with our labors. The difficulty does not so much lay in want of means for arresting these desperadoes, as in a prompt and efficient disposal of such cases after arrest. The parties have to be carried into the State of Arkansas, where it is almost impossible to get witnesses to go to testify against them. If the Government could pass an act that would remedy this evil, it is my conviction that the difficulties with the wild tribes that give us so much trouble would be greatly lessened, and the more civilized bands would advance much more rapidly.

In conclusion, I would express my appreciation of the prompt and valuable aid I have received from the employés of the agency, and their efficient services in the different divisions of labor. Upon these depend, in a great measure, the success of the work, and none should be employed but those of confirmed moral habits, who can unitedly labor upon the principle upon which the work was undertaken. With such helpers and a confiding trust in the protecting care of an overruling Providence, notwithstanding difficulties and discouragements will be met with, I trust the work which has been carried forward thus far will be continued to a successful conclusion, and the Indians will continue to improve their condition, and finally become an enlightened people.

Very respectfully,

JONA. RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

DEVIL'S LAKE RESERVATION, DAK.,
Fort Totten Agency, September 1, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with my duty, I have the honor to make this my fourth annual report of the condition of the bands of Indians under my charge.

The manual-labor school-house, commenced last year, is now finished and ready for occu-

pancy. It is 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, of brick manufactured on the ground, as well as the lime with which it is well plastered, and presents a handsome appearance. The agency house, 24 by 28 feet, now in course of erection; main building, besides kitchen, two stories, of frame. Most of the material also manufactured here. The whole will, I hope, be completed this season.

The school will be opened on the arrival of teachers from the community of the Sisters of Charity, with whom satisfactory arrangements have been closed, they receiving nothing but the actual expense for their support. A permanent mission for religious education will be opened at the same time, and a church-building will be completed this fall.

The Indians now on the reservation number 1,047; males, 442, and females, 595. We have had during the summer, at times, over 1,500 who come ostensibly to settle. Many plant corn, &c., but often leave for other Sioux agencies beyond the Missouri River to visit their relatives, and at the same time to profit by the distribution of annuities there. There are now eighty-four log-houses occupied by Indian families, and the number will be increased when the enactment of Congress, requiring labor to be performed for provisions and clothing by the able-bodied, shall be enforced at all the agencies. When it is made manifest that Indians cannot leave their own reservations with any hope of participating in the distribution of supplies at other agencies, the great inducements for such interchanges of visits will have ceased to operate.

During the past summer many parties of wild Yanktonais and Cut-head Sioux have visited the agency, often in a state of great destitution, and it has been indispensably necessary to furnish them with food to prevent actual starvation, thereby causing serious inroads upon the store of provisions on hand.

I respectfully suggest that means be taken by the Department to prevent the advent of Chippewas, &c., to this reservation. About 140 of the Red Lake Chippewas, &c., visited it in the month of July, and remained more than a week, being meanwhile feasted upon the corn, &c., raised here. The avowed object of the Chippewas was to establish friendly relations with their hereditary enemies, the Sioux, but it is evident that such movements are fraught with peril, as even a slight dispute or misunderstanding between the parties might lead to a bloody encounter between them. Aside from this danger, the effect of these visits is demoralizing in the extreme. It will be gratifying to the Department to be informed that these bands are progressing steadily toward an adoption of the manners and customs of the whites. The aversion of the Indian to labor has been overcome to a great extent. It is estimated that there will be harvested this fall 2,000 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of beans, and about 100 bushels of wheat. The yield would have been far greater but for the devastation caused by grasshoppers, which destroyed a large amount of wheat, corn, turnips, and onions. There have been 800 rods of fence constructed during the year by the Indians, and much other labor performed, besides field-work, in cutting and hauling fire-wood, hay for the animals, and in saving expense to the Government by transporting the supplies with their own teams from the nearest point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, a distance of about eighty miles.

On the whole, the condition of things at this agency is highly encouraging, and there is every reason to believe that through the instrumentalities in operation, and to be in operation the next year, great good will be accomplished by bringing more and more of the wild redmen of the plains under the peaceable influences of Christian civilization.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FORBES,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CHEYENNE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, DAK.,
September 14, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent for the Two Kettle, Minneconjoux, Sans Arcs, and a part of the Black Feet bands of Sioux Indians.

Since my last annual report the progress of the Indians in the arts of civilized life has been naturally slow, but on the whole completely satisfactory. The beneficent exertions of the Government are producing such results as, in my opinion, justify a continuance of such charitable assistance as may be deemed prudent by the Department.

One difficulty to be contended with in inducing the Indians to adopt a part of our civilized habits is their objection to wearing white men's clothing; however, as this objection is hereditary, and consequently to be expected, I must only hope that time and the force of example will show them the mistake under which they have hitherto labored, and that eventually the dress of civilization will be universally adopted.

Owing to the rise in the river and cutting in of the bank, it became necessary last spring to remove most of the buildings of this agency to a point of security farther from the dangerous effects of high water. This was an undertaking of no small dimensions; but by un-

ceasing efforts it was accomplished by the employés with, comparatively speaking, little delay and at this date the agency buildings are secure in every respect.

Illustrative of the willingness of these Indians, or a great portion of them, to reap the benefits accruing from industrial habits, I will state that 600 acres of land were plowed and planted the past year, principally with corn and vegetables. Of course some assistance was rendered by employés, but most of the work was performed by the Indians; and it is an agreeable fact that the yield was so abundant that it has encouraged them to determine upon a further trial in the coming year. Had the case been otherwise, and their efforts proved abortive by a failure of their crops, it might have discouraged them so that future attempts would be abandoned.

At present there are two hundred and thirty families living in houses which have been erected for them; and the satisfaction derived from the change from canvas to good solid structures is openly and repeatedly expressed, and thanks tendered for the kindness done them. Fresh applications for houses have been received, and consequently I have now in process of erection forty additional houses for Indians who have assured me of their intention to abandon a nomadic life and become residents of a permanent home. It is to be regretted that my inability to employ suitable labor, consequent on the discharge of my employés, will render it necessary for me to discontinue a project from which I expected such good results.

The excitement occasioned by the report of the late expedition to the Black Hills country has reached this agency, and I am sorry to say has done visible harm in causing dissatisfaction and discontent. I find the Indians irritable, and even in those who have been hitherto most friendly and appreciative I have discovered signs of incipient hostility and insubordination. Without any intention to reflect on the judgment or good intentions of the officers of the Army, I must be excused for saying that I consider it unfortunate that the report was given to the public at this early day.

Another cause for disaffection is a rumor that the Indians are likely to be transferred to the War Department. This, coming from newspaper reports, is accepted by the Indians as authentic, and creates a feeling of uncertainty and anxiety which requires a considerable amount of persuasive eloquence to eradicate.

I am happy to say that intemperance is comparatively unknown at this agency, and the introduction of spirituous liquors discountenanced by myself and employés. I am beginning, however, to feel anxious in this matter, from the fact that a whisky-ranch has been established about six miles above us on the opposite side of the river, and a license for traffic in liquor granted by the Internal-Revenue Department. Had I the authority which I supposed up to a late date was vested in me, I should most certainly take immediate steps to remove such a dangerous establishment, for although the Indians show no inclination to drink, still they dread the temptation to which a close proximity of liquor exposes them, and so expressed themselves to me on several occasions.

One boarding-school has been in operation during the past year, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and ably managed by the Rev. Henry Swift. The good resulting from this establishment is creditable to its manager and entirely satisfactory to all concerned. The building was erected by the agency employés.

Two day-schools have also been in operation under the management of the Rev. Thomas L. Riggs, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and have proved to be of immense benefit to the Indians, who are quick to learn, and, as far as my experience goes, retain all they commit to memory.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in again stating that the progress of the Indians of this agency for the past year has been as satisfactory as the most sanguine could expect, and that the results of the kindness of the Government are easily apparent in the general willingness of the majority of the Indians to obey the instructions of the Department with as good a grace as the existing state of affairs will permit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FLANDREAU SPECIAL AGENCY,
Flandreau, Dak., September 22, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present you this my first annual report of the Flandreau Sioux agency.

HISTORY OF THE FLANDREAU SETTLEMENT.

In March, 1869, twenty-five families of the most enterprising Indians at Santee agency, Nebraska, openly dissolved their connection with that tribe, crossed the Missouri River, and went one hundred miles northeast to Flandreau, on the head of the Big Sioux River in Da-

kota, where they selected claims of 160 acres each, upon which they filed homesteads, putting in a declaratory statement that they had thrown up tribal relations and purposed taking upon themselves the honor and responsibility of citizenship. The cause of their leaving Santee agency was not any dissatisfaction with their agent, or quarrel with their tribe; but a desire for rapid advance in civilization, which they believed could be much better secured by breaking up the semi-communism of tribal life and throwing every man on his own responsibility. They were, furthermore, a Christian community, nearly all members of the Presbyterian church, and believed their Christian growth would be much more rapid if they were cut loose from all heathen associations. Having no capital, their progress in opening their farms was slow. Without plows they had to dig the sod with their hoes, and at the same time make their living by hunting. Driven out in all weather for subsistence, they suffered severe hardships, and a number of their best men perished in snow-storms. Believing they were carrying out the wish of the Great Father, as expressed in the treaty of 1868, to which they were parties, they were disappointed when three years had elapsed before any notice was taken of them. Nevertheless they persevered, and their hardships did not deter others from coming and joining them, so that they have increased to seventy-five families, containing three hundred and twelve persons. In the mean time they were encouraged by the visits of Presbyterian missionaries, who built a good meeting-house for them and assisted in the support of their native preacher. After three years the Government came to their help; sent Agent M. N. Adams, of the Sisseton agency, to inquire into their condition, and, through him, stocked thirty farms with a pair of oxen, a wagon, plow, and smaller implements to each. Soon after I was appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior special agent to have charge of them for the time being, and entered upon the duties of my office the 1st of last January. Since then they have been furnished six pair of oxen, a number of tools, and other supplies.

OBJECT OF THE AGENCY.

In the establishment of this agency it has not been contemplated to make any depot of supplies upon which the Indians might depend for a living, but to encourage them by counsel and the gift of farming-implements to rely upon their own efforts for their support. And being surrounded by white neighbors under very similar circumstances with themselves, it is believed their example will do more to show them how they must labor if they would succeed than an employed instructor, and therefore a superintendent of farming and other employés are not needed, especially while there are so few Indians. There being no employés, there is no call for agency buildings, and thus a great expense is saved. An exception to this is made in the case of a school-house, which has been purchased by Government, and a teacher employed, who, however, lives in his own house. This is the only employé devoting his whole time to Government service. The agent, being also missionary for this and other tribes, devotes but a small part of his time to agency duties, and receives a proportionally small compensation from Government.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

It is with great pleasure we report that peace and harmony have prevailed, both among the Indians themselves and toward their neighbors, white and red, so that they have not been connected with a single murder or criminal act of any magnitude. The cause of this I believe to be the moral power engendered by the Christian religion.

The mortality the past year has been very great, being 33, which is over one-tenth of the population, while the births have been only 13. The principal cause of the mortality was the whooping-cough, which visited them early in the winter. Their ignorance of the proper management of sickness is very great, and we need to use every effort to enlighten them.

These Indians all live in log houses and wear citizen's dress. The men especially are hard to distinguish from their white neighbors until you catch the color of their face. The women, mingling less with the whites, change appearance more slowly. The same tenacity of the Indian tongue is apparent here as elsewhere, but is loosening more than among any other Sioux Indians.

The school, which is a day-school, is doing a good work, though not largely attended. The number on the roll is generally about 40, while the average attendance is a little over a dozen. The small attendance is not altogether from want of interest in education. The children, many of them, live too far away to come regularly. About 119 Indians can read their own language fluently, and 15 can read in English with more or less understanding. The most interesting sign of enlightenment is the church-going habit of the people. They all go to church regularly.

I had hoped last spring to report a large increase in farming-products. But these Indians have shared in the calamity which the grasshoppers have brought to so many communities this year. From the statistics which I have carefully taken, I find not one-fifth of what might reasonably have been expected, so that many families are on the verge of starvation.

The Indians have done more work this summer than ever before. They have broken for themselves 177 acres of new prairie, making in all 370 acres now under cultivation. A number have already plowed their fields to sow in wheat next spring. Twenty new houses

ceasing efforts it was accomplished by the employés with, comparatively speaking, little delay and at this date the agency buildings are secure in every respect.

Illustrative of the willingness of these Indians, or a great portion of them, to reap the benefits accruing from industrial habits, I will state that 600 acres of land were plowed and planted the past year, principally with corn and vegetables. Of course some assistance was rendered by employés, but most of the work was performed by the Indians; and it is an agreeable fact that the yield was so abundant that it has encouraged them to determine upon a further trial in the coming year. Had the case been otherwise, and their efforts proved abortive by a failure of their crops, it might have discouraged them so that future attempts would be abandoned.

At present there are two hundred and thirty families living in houses which have been erected for them; and the satisfaction derived from the change from canvas to good solid structures is openly and repeatedly expressed, and thanks tendered for the kindness done them. Fresh applications for houses have been received, and consequently I have now in process of erection forty additional houses for Indians who have assured me of their intention to abandon a nomadic life and become residents of a permanent home. It is to be regretted that my inability to employ suitable labor, consequent on the discharge of my employés, will render it necessary for me to discontinue a project from which I expected such good results.

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The Indians have done more work this summer than ever before. They have broken for themselves 177 acres of new prairie, making in all 370 acres now under cultivation. A number have already plowed their fields to sow in wheat next spring. Twenty new houses

have been built of logs. Some have improved their old ones. They have a strong desire for better houses, but must wait for greater resources. They have cut and sold about 200 cords of wood, hauling some of it forty miles to market, and they would have cut more, but they have little more wood than they will need themselves. They have made considerable freighting with their teams, going sometimes a hundred miles away. But they have made the most catching small fur, because they knew the best how to do that. In this way they have earned, perhaps, $3,500. This resource will soon fail, as the fur is nearly caught out in this region. One Indian has the contract for carrying the mail through Flandreau, for which he receives $1,000 a year. It is but a few miles from Flandreau to the far-famed pipe-stone quarry, and these Indians make many little sums by selling pipes, rings, ink-stands, &c., made from this beautiful red stone. The manufacture of cloth, baskets, and mats they know nothing about, but have expressed a desire to learn. Also some of the young men have asked to learn the blacksmith and carpenter trades, and, if a suitable place could be found for them, it would be an excellent thing.

FEASIBILITY OF THEIR CIVILIZATION.

The progress which these Indians have made in the last few years already places them nearer the civilized than the savage being. The chief causes of their improvement, as I view it, are: 1. The lesson they learned from the massacre in Minnesota, that peace is better than war. 2. The eternal truths of the gospel which were sounded in their ears in a language they fully understood. 3. The feeling of manhood gendered by individual possessions and the responsibility of caring for one's self.

THE FUTURE.

For their future development it is necessary that the plan of assisting each farmer with an outfit should be carried out. A little over thirty families have been supplied with the most necessary things. The other forty should have the same. And they all need a few more articles, one of which is a cow. Furnishing them an outfit is helping them to earn their own living instead of supporting them. It may cost more on the start, but how much better in the end. Wherever Indians will take care of their stock and implements, and use them as these do, let the Government furnish them liberally. It is a kind of sowing that will bring a rich harvest.

The matter of education must be carefully looked to, as the parents have little or no education themselves. Although the school now in progress might answer for the children near by, a large number at a distance will grow up in ignorance unless something further is done. I recommend, therefore, the erection of a plain boarding-hall, in connection with the present school, where scholars from a distance may receive their meals and lodging.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ARICKAREE, GROS VENTRE, AND MANDAN AGENCY,
Fort Berthold, Dak., August 31, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to make the annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1874.

My acquaintance with the agency began November 1, 1873, at which time, in obedience to office instructions, I relieved my predecessor, Mr. John E. Tappan, of its duties. The condition of agency affairs at that time, briefly, was as follows:

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

There were, according to the estimate of the late agent, about twenty-one hundred Indians belonging to the agency. Nearly one-half of them, however, were away serving as scouts at military posts hereabouts, hunting for game, visiting friends among other tribes, or making winter-quarters at various places between Forts Buford and Peck, where the conditions for getting a living during the winter are more favorable than nearer home. The sanitary condition of the agency was sad to contemplate. At least one-tenth of those remaining at home were seriously sick, while a majority were suffering more or less from depressing disease. About one-half were living in log houses of native construction, and the other half in their old-fashioned dirt-lodges. The former are for the most part small, close, and overcrowded, while the latter are large, damp, and cold, both of them poorly adapted to the needs of these people in such a climate as this. But little had been attempted in the way of civilization. No missionary or teacher had been provided, and but few male Indians had undertaken to work. The squaws, from time immemorial, have been industrious workers.

In disposition these three tribes are, and have been for many years, friendly toward the whites. The military have found them the most brave and reliable of all Indian scouts. But notwithstanding their well-established friendliness, I found them in an intensely dissatisfied state of mind. They complained that while they had "steadily kept the straight path," the Government had not done so; the whites had lied to them, cheated them, and actually allowed them to starve, instead of feeding them and caring for them as promised in all their treaty-councils. Unfortunately, and to our shame, their declarations are too true. They couldn't understand why this should be so, and they had "determined to endure it no longer." They had clamored for a change of agent, believing it would bring them some relief; but, arriving at the agency at the beginning of winter, and finding four-fifths of the appropriation for the fiscal year already expended during its first four months, together with over $44,000 to be provided for by a deficiency appropriation, and but very few supplies for the remaining eight months, I could promise them little improvement until the opening of another fiscal year. The outlook was indeed a discouraging one, both for myself and for the Indians, but we struggled through the winter as best we could, a large number of the Indians dying in consequence of their diseased condition and privations.

With the return of spring the hundreds who had spent the winter away from the agency, depending upon their own efforts for support, came home, poorly clad, hungry, and considerably demoralized by the winter's contact with the wilder Indians of the Upper Missouri. Added to the natural disappointment that a change of agent had not brought the relief they expected it would, was the influence of malicious white men, who, having lost what they considered good positions or prospects, earnestly endeavored to prejudice the Indians against myself and co-laborers, as well as against the present policy of the Government. Indeed, the opposing efforts of ignorant and malicious white persons has been a more powerful hinderance to our efforts than the natural suspicion and superstition of the Indian. I found at the agency a number of white persons, mostly in the employ of the agent or trader, who are theoretically and practically "squaw men;" men who, by living with the Indians, keeping their squaws, acquiring their language, and spending all their earnings to gratify them, had gained such an influence that it was almost impossible to stem the current of their opposition. These men are determinedly opposed to the present Indian policy, and prejudice the Indians against all attempts to carry it out. They find little trouble in convincing most of the Indians that the white men who come among them and take wives of their people, either permanently or temporarily, learn their language, and spend all their earnings upon them, are their true sympathizers and friends. They assure them that the white people who come here with families have no interest in them, and cannot "understand their hearts;" that such families come here to make money out of them, not to help them, and that "they will leave when they get money enough." Such declarations, oft repeated and accompanied occasionally with a little sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c., are satisfactory evidences to the Indian. It is hardly to be expected that such poor, ignorant, starving people will comprehend that there may be an exhibition of friendship better than giving them all the food they desire, while allowing them to rest in perfect idleness.

The effort to induce all able-bodied males to labor, the preference shown the laborer in the distribution of supplies, and the issuing of supplies directly to each family instead of to the chiefs for division by them, are all new ways to these people and give rise to some dissatisfaction, especially on the part of the "big men," who formerly got the "lion's share."

Like most other Indian tribes, these have steadily refused to be counted, believing the object to be their gradual and final extinction by means of such diseases as the whites from time to time may desire to introduce; however, by various strategic methods, I have succeeded in getting a pretty accurate census of the three tribes. Unfortunately the whooping-cough has recently appeared among them, and quite a number of their children have already died of it. A few years ago a partially successful attempt to count them was followed by small-pox which reduced their numbers greatly. They insist that all these deaths are the consequence of being counted; some of them are very angry about it, and have threatened to take the white men's blood in revenge. I do not, however, anticipate anything so serious as that, though it will, in conjunction with other circumstances, retard our efforts in their behalf.

The unfriendliness of this climate is another serious difficulty against which we must contend; its long and exceedingly cold winters, its hot, debilitating summers, its poor water and high winds, its dust and droughts, its frosts and floods, its grasshoppers and worms, render agriculture very laborious and uncertain.

This season the grasshoppers have entirely destroyed our oats and wheat, (about sixty acres of each,) while the drought has kept our potatoes down to half a crop, and the corn to about a third of a full yield.

The constant danger of attacks from the Sioux is another serious hinderance to civilizing effort. The frequent appearance of war parties of those incarnate devils, and their occasional success in carrying away horses and scalps, keep these people in an absorbing war spirit which precludes interest in civilization and improvement. On the 13th of June last a small party of Sioux fired upon our village, and, by retreating, drew these Indians into

ambuscade, where several hundred concealed Sioux attacked them, killing and horribly mutilating five Rees and one Mandan. This calamity threw these people into such a state of gloomy and sullen anger that it was almost impossible to keep them from taking the war-path. The determination to revenge themselves has not yet died out of some of them. Every few days it becomes necessary to interfere and stop small parties who attempt to steal away to sections frequented by the Sioux, for the purpose of finding some stragglers or small hunting parties who may be made to "pay back in scalps."

Surrounded by such retarding circumstances, and influenced as I have indicated, it can hardly be expected that great civilizing progress be made in one year. But something has been done—enough to convince me that, could desirable conditions be furnished, within five years these tribes could be made self-supporting, even on a plane of living much more elevated and comfortable than that which they now occupy.

SCHOOLS.

A day-school was opened on the 1st of December last and has proved quite a success. During the winter there was an average attendance of twenty-five boys and twenty girls. During the summer the attendance has been more irregular, and has averaged but little more than half the winter attendance. This falling off is due to the greater attractions the boys find in out-of-door sports during the warm months, and to the demands for labor made upon the girls. Doubtless winter will fill the school-room again, and I hope for more marked progress during the next year. At the present time about forty read readily in the primary reader used here, and about twenty-five others are in their alphabet, or words of two or three letters. Twelve can write a little, and at least twenty are making considerable progress in arithmetic. The assistant teacher has added to the attendance and interest by meeting the school-girls, and sometimes their mothers, for instruction in cutting and making dresses and underclothing, which becomes the property of the maker so soon as completed. By this means a marked improvement has been made in the appearance of those who attend the school, but there is a vast work yet to be done in this direction. Evidently a boarding-school is better adapted to the needs of this class of people, but, owing to our excited and unsettled state, it seems impracticable to establish one here at present. Should the American Missionary Association send us a missionary the present season, which seems probable, and the agency be moved a short distance from the village, which is essential, I trust a mission and boarding school may then be organized very soon.

LABOR.

The attitude of these Indians as to manual labor is hopeful and steadily improving. While a majority of them still "stand shivering on the brink, and fear to launch away," we have made during the year at least forty earnest and industrious converts to the "gospel of labor." About that number are now working steadily either for themselves or the agency, and would feel it a punishment to be discharged. All of them keep an accurate account of their time, (some by cutting notches in a stick, others by marks in a pass-book obtained for the purpose,) and draw their pay from the agency-supplies every Saturday evening. It is an interesting and encouraging sight on these pay-nights, to see them sitting beside their squaws consulting as to the needs of the family in flour, pork, beef, sugar, coffee, candles, blankets, dresses, &c. Already a squaw's dress is a pretty sure indication of the industry of the husband. Besides the day-laborers there are quite a number who undertake work on their own responsibility, and all of that class feel encouraged by their experience. Last winter a few of them chopped and put up over one hundred and fifty cords of ash-wood, which had to be culled in small quantities here and there, at distances ranging from three to seven miles from the agency; for this they received four and five dollars per cord in agency-supplies. Four or five enterprising fellows opened wood yards last spring at various points along the Missouri River, and succeeded so well that they want to undertake to furnish all the steamboat-wood needed on their reservation. Believing they will do it, I have discontinued to white men all permits to cut wood on their lands. Several parties of Indians are already arranging to commence operations, and I have no doubt that spring will see on the river-bank all the wood that will be needed by steamboats during the season. During the past two months they have cut and cured in good shape at least one hundred tons of hay, about three-fourths of which they have sold to the agency at $8 per ton. They would have cut more had it been within their reach. What they procured had to be "picked up" in small quantities from the small coolies and sloughs, at distances varying from three to twelve miles from the agency; from which fact it will be seen that one hundred tons of hay in this country represents a great deal of labor; and as this is the first season they have undertaken such a task, the results are highly encouraging. Their next undertaking is to be the putting in of seventy-five tons of coal, which they will dig at a point eight miles away, and haul in with their ponies and the agency oxen. They very much need more wagons and harness, which I trust may be supplied this fall.

IMPROVED PHYSICAL COMFORTS.

During the year, with the help of the carpenter, there has been a decided improvement in the character of their dwellings. The dirt lodges are gradually giving place to log houses,

of which about fifty have been built within ten months, and all of a better style than formerly, being larger on the ground and higher from floor to roof; besides, instead of having the windows fixed immovably in the roofs, they are now inserted in the sides, and are hung by stout strap-hinges, so that ventilation is possible, if not certain. While living in their dirt lodges they stable their ponies in the same room with themselves, but when they abandon the lodge for the log-house a stable is built outside.

They have improved also in their habits of policing their village, but still it is a crowded, filthy place at the best, and much improvement in this respect remains to be made. So soon as the usual number get away to winter-quarters there will be plenty of houses to accommodate all that remain at home, and we hope to accomplish much the coming winter in establishing, in at least a few families, habits of tolerable domestic neatness, and also to do more than heretofore in the way of preventing and curing disease.

I am happy to report a growing confidence in "the white man's medicine." Until quite recently the Gros Ventres and Mandans have ridiculed our ways of treating the sick, and declined to take our medicine, or to submit to surgical interference, but at present about half of them when sick consult the agency physician, take his medicine, and believe in his powers to heal. The Arickarees have entertained this confidence for some time. Of course, as faith in our methods of treatment increases, their old fashions of medicine-poles, incantations, and violent manipulations, sun-gazing, &c., are in a measure abandoned. A good missionary can aid greatly in this matter.

REMOVAL.

My faith that these people may be induced to remove voluntarily to some better country is weakening. A few months ago, judging from their conversation and apparent feelings, I thought that at least the Arickarees might be induced to move to the Indian Territory, could a delegation of them once visit and inspect it. They said they would move if convinced that the country would prove a better one for them. Accordingly, early in May last, in obedience to office instructions, I accompanied a small delegation to see the country lying west of the Sac and Fox reservation. We spent eleven days in the Territory, and the delegation admit that "the country is a very fine one;" but they decline to go there because they fear it is too warm for them. And they cannot believe their aged, infirm, sick, and children can endure so long a journey. Besides they love their own county; their dead are buried here; the Government probably would not redeem its promises better there than here. "The hostile Sioux have all they want from the Government without removal from their country, and why cannot the Rees, who have been so friendly and faithful these many years?" They declare themselves willing to work harder and have less here, rather than incur the risks of moving from the country they have so long called their home.

It is probable that in time the Gros Ventres and Mandans may be induced to join the Crows in the Judith Basin, who are very much the same people and speak the same language. Could they be persuaded to go to that country, I think the Arickarees might then be prevailed upon, either to join the Pawnees, or accept a home in the Indian Territory; but it is safer to guess what an Indian won't do than what he will. My opinion is, that it is no longer well to consult their wishes, or the wishes of any tribe, to any great extent. They don't know what is best for them, and are incapable of making an intelligent and self-protecting treaty. Let the Government decide what is best for each tribe, and what it intends to do by it, and then let it be done, kindly, but decidedly and thoroughly. Looking at the present circumstances of these Indians at this agency, and the attitude of the Government toward Indians in general, it seems to me altogether probable that these tribes will be allowed to remain here several years yet. If even for four or five years we must have

NEW AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Those now in use for that purpose are old, vermin-infected, tumble-down, log buildings, erected many years ago by the North American Fur Company. They constitute the southeast portion of the village, and as northwest winds prevail here, they are exposed to all the offensive odor, dust, and noise of the camp. During the summer season the foul atmosphere, dust, smoke, fleas, flies, bed-bugs, and almost constant din of drum and dance, at times make sleep or comfort almost impossible, and though the six white ladies now here (wives of employés and the teacher) have endured it all thus far with remarkable patience and self-sacrifice, it is a shame to our Government and a disgrace to Christian culture to allow things to remain so another year. We must have next season new and more comfortable buildings, erected at a healthful distance from the Indian village, or our women must return to the States, and with them our best men. The health of nearly every employé and lady at the agency has suffered more or less this season; a few have been quite sick, and one is now dangerously ill. Cholera-morbus, with typhoid tendency, and kindred diseases have prevailed.

EMPLOYÉS.

The subject of employés seems to demand a few words. The recent legislation of Congress on this matter, though doubtless in the right direction, and probably beneficial at

some agencies, has crippled us seriously at this agency. The number of employés allowed is insufficient for our needs, and the limited salaries will not procure such men as Indian civilization demands. Without doubt at an agency where the Indians are already setttled on homesteads, and know how to labor, or at an agency where neither agriculture nor other industries are undertaken, $6,000 may be enough to secure all the help that is needed; but at an agency where nearly all the industries of an ordinary American village must be carried on; where a saw-mill and grist-mill are to be kept in repair, and run a portion of each year; where blacksmithing, tinning, wagon-building, and repairing, carpentering, and harness-mending are to be done; where cows, oxen, and Texan beef-cattle are to be herded; where supplies are to be issued for short periods, and in small and accurate quantities, consuming much time; where the sick gladly receive and are benefited by careful attention; where a school is to be conducted, and where hundreds of Indians who understand not the use of a single tool or implement of husbandry are ready to be taught in their use, and will not use them carefully unless taught and stimulated, I respectfully submit that seven employés and $6,000 are not enough. At least twice that number of men and amount of money ought to be allowed this agency during this and the next fiscal year.

There are other topics of importance of which I would like to speak, but my report seems already too long. My aim has been to make it general and suggestive rather than exhaustive.

For details of the year's operations I would respectfully refer you to my monthly reports, regularly transmitted, and to the accompanying reports of physician, engineer, and farmer of the agency. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. SPERRY,

United States Indian Agent for Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

GRAND RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Standing Rock, Dak., September 8, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1874.

The Indians under my charge consist of four tribes of Sioux, and each numbers as follows: Upper Yanctonais, 1,406; Lower Yanctonais, 2,607; Uncpapas, 1,556, and Blackfeet, 871. With very few exceptions, the behavior of these Indians has been as good as could be expected; they seem to be well-disposed toward the whites, and have not given any trouble. In consequence of this good behavior on their part I have entirely dispensed with the aid of the military, and now control the Indians without a single soldier at the agency. I would say here that, in my opinion, if an agent can manage the Indians placed under his charge without the presence of troops, it is much better to do so, for their presence has a tendency to make the Indian feel degraded in his estimation, it appearing to him a want of confidence in his good intentions.

I think the Indians at this agency are now in a condition that efforts of missionaries and Teachers would meet with some success. Steps are taken to permanently establish a mission here. There is no church nor school-house at this agency. I respectfully recommend that a liberal share of the general school-fund be allotted this agency, for the purpose of erecting buildings for church and school and for pay of two or three teachers. These should understand and speak fluently the Sioux language, and be able to teach without the aid of an interpreter.

In regard to the habits of the Indians under my charge, there is no perceptible change. They still have the same prejudice as ever, considering labor degrading and beneath them. With few exceptions, whatever labor has to be performed is done by women. In other respects their habits are good; they have reformed as to their language used toward me; it used to be boisterous, and frequently rather insolent. They have been induced to bury their dead, and abandon the former habits of putting them up on scaffolds. I have a grave-yard laid out, and furnish them with coffins from the carpenter's shop.

The farms at the old agency, formerly cultivated by these Indians, had to be abandoned, on account of their remoteness from the present location. I have 210 acres of ground broken for them here, and have furnished them with corn and vegetable seeds. Of the former, the Indians planted about 160 acres; the remainder was used for pumpkins, squash, melons, &c. On account of the unusually dry summer and the ravages of the grasshoppers the crops did not amount to much; corn did not yield more than about eight bushels to the acre, and the vegetables suffered more from grasshoppers and want of rain than the corn.

Agricultural work thus far has been carried on by women principally, but I have strong hopes that next season more of the men will engage in it. As the Indians make but little progress cutting hay with scythes, I respectfully recommend that at least four mowers be distributed among them. This is actually necessary, as they should have hay for their horses and cattle during the winter. They have heretofore cut down trees in the vicinity of

the agency to use the bark for feed. If this wasting of timber is not stopped, in a few years this supply will be exhausted.

On account of the action of Congress, limiting the amount for pay of employés at any one agency to $6,000 per annum, but little assistance from the agency employés can be given the Indians in farming next season.

I have distributed thirty farm-wagons to the Indians. These wagons are very useful to them; the small supply sent by the Government permitted only a limited number of Indians to get any, while others equally deserving could not be supplied. I would respectfully recommend that a distribution of at least seventy-five more wagons be made as soon as practicable.

The buildings erected at this agency during the past year consist of agent's house, physician's house, council-house, three large storehouses, blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop, employés' quarters; also stable and corrals. There have been built six houses for Indians, now occupied by them, and much liked. The tents of the Indians affording but little protection against the severe cold of the winter at the reservation, they are compelled to leave the open country and remove to the woods for shelter. I respectfully recommend that assistance in men and material be given them to build houses to live in, and to have some rude furniture.

As to the treatment of Indians, the most prominent and necessary feature to be observed in dealing and intercourse with them, especially when under the relations between Government agents to them, is, that never should any promise be made or held out to them unless under a certainty that the promise can be fulfilled in every respect and at the promised time. Wherever the Indians are dependent upon Government for subsistence, there should always be a supply on hand for issue on the days promised them. Annuity goods should be distributed on the day promised by treaty. Nothing causes so much dissatisfaction among Indians as delay or neglect in keeping promises made them; they become at once distrustful, and think they are going to be wronged. It is not easy to make them understand anything about time and necessity of making appropriations for the purchase of supplies for them, or delays in transporting the same to their destination.

On the 14th of January several of the most influential chiefs and head-men of this agency left here for Fort Abraham Lincoln, for the purpose of making, if possible, peace with their old enemies, the Rees, who had invited them to come. After remaining at the fort for three days, waiting for the Rees, who did not come, they returned, but were still willing to make peace.

After the return of the Indians from Fort Abraham Lincoln, a war-party of Two Kettle's band of Sioux, from the lower agencies, passed this place on their way to attack the Rees. Information of this movement was immediately sent to the military at Fort Abraham Lincoln with a view of stopping the war-party, but on the 15th of February the party returned, after having been successful in carrying off eight horses from the Rees.

On the 22d of February a party of three Minneconjoux, from Tongue River, killed a soldier, who was herding cattle a short distance from the military station at Grand River, and ran off with his horse. One of the same party also stole three of the best horses from the Indians of this reservation.

On the night of the 15th of May a party of Gros Ventres made a raid on this place, and stole thirty-three Indian ponies, and succeeded in getting them as far as Mr. Gayton's woodyard, some twenty-five miles from here, when Mr. Gayton, with his employés, drove off the Indians and recaptured thirty of the horses. The Gros Ventres managed to get away with three horses.

A raiding-party of Sioux from the lower agencies passed here in the latter part of May, on their way north, and returned on the 18th of June, saying that they had killed seven Rees, with a loss to themselves of two killed and one wounded. They profess not to have any ill-feeling against the whites, and say they are always careful when raiding not to imperil the lives of any whites or injure their property. As long, however, as the Rees commit depredations on them, they say they are compelled to retaliate.

Near Fort Rice, Dakota, on the 2d of July, Joseph Putney, a white man, was killed by an Indian of this agency. It appears that on the evening of the 1st of July Joseph Putney and the Indian had a drunken row, in which he beat the Indian; that they took strong drink the next morning, when the Indian, still smarting under the ill-treatment of the previous evening, was again struck by Putney and knocked off his horse. The Indian then shot Putney. This Indian is a brother of Two Bears, a chief of great influence, and is a friendly and well-disposed Indian, but was at the time under the influence of liquor, furnished him by Putney in violation of law. On the 9th of August a deputy United States marshal arrived at the agency, for the purpose of arresting the supposed murderer and take him to Bismarck, Dakota, for trial. I summoned the chief, Two Bears, and told him what the marshal had come for, and that he was expected to give up his brother for trial. In answer he said that he was present at the time the shooting took place, and that his brother had been made drunk by Putney and beaten, and was in danger of his life when he fired at Putney; that his brother was not to blame; that the parties who supplied the Indians with liquor should be punished first. In council afterward they asked me to make a statement of the case, and send it to the Indian Bureau, with the request to lay it before the President, and that

they would not like to give up the accused until they heard from the Great Father. In compliance with the request of the Indians I forwarded a statement of the case. The marshal did not make any attempt to arrest the man.

On the 1st of July I was informed that a party of young men had left this agency to make war on Indians up the river. I asked the principal chiefs to stop these proceedings. They promptly responded by sending their soldiers out, who overtook the war-party and brought them back. The conduct of chief Two Bears and chief Antelope on this occasion deserves particular credit. The defeat of the party is mainly attributable to the energetic action of these two chiefs.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMOND PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA, *September* 15, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the state of this agency, embracing a period from August 31, 1873, to a corresponding date of 1874.

LOCATION.

The Ponca Indian reservation has the same location as described in my annual report to your Office of the year 1873, and has the same occupants, with a little variation in numbers, which are rapidly increasing and aggregate a population of 730 persons, of whom 372 are males and 358 females. Of these the "half-breed band," composed entirely of "mixed-bloods," number, in the last census of the tribe, 132 persons. I may remark, incidentally, that the intermarriages of the full-blood Indians with the mixed-bloods, and *vice versa*, hold the balances about even, in point of numbers, of those incorporated with either division of the tribe. The full-bloods have a population of 598 persons in the aggregate.

WHITE PEOPLE.

There are now at the agency-village on this reservation a resident population of white persons, to wit, United States soldiers, varying from fifteen to twenty-five enlisted men changed nearly every month. There is another and co-operating military post located five miles away and just beyond the limits of the reservation, on the south bank of the Niobrara River in Nebraska, which comprises the balance of a military company, in almost daily communication each post with the other. The aggregate military force of the two posts aforesaid is never less than sixty men, and is a full company as a rule.

WHITE EMPLOYÉS.

To this white population is added a varying list of employés, from six to twelve in number, and from three to five employés' children, besides my own (the agent's) family of six white persons.

SCHOOLS.

A school master and mistress were engaged at Christmas, 1873, but since March 1, 1874, no school-teachers have been employed at this agency; although we have a large, roomy log-house, which admits of separate and distinct school, cloak, and wash room for both sexes; also a book-room large enough for keeping neatly and orderly not only school-stores, but also the books, &c., used in school-hours, safe from pilfering hands or destructive habits. There is a school-bell elevated upon standards far above the building, giving free range for the sound, which can be heard over the extent of Agency and Hubethan villages, (lying adjacent.) The interior of school-rooms, &c., have strong and neat fittings, and have space for fifty of each sex, which can easily be found.

Bishop Hare, missionary bishop of the Niobrara episcopate, has kindly undertaken the nomination of a person or persons, suitable for the conduct of the educational interests of this agency. The Episcopal church had a mission established here about three years ago, and under the nomination of that church the agent is appointed. Some difficulties, brought about by a variety of causes, among which are the supposed unhealthiness of the agency location, and the constantly impending inroads and attacks of hostile Sioux Indians upon the Poncas, with apparent prospects (now happily past) of a general Indian uprising, have doubtless prevented the acceptance of the positions of teachers by suitable persons. One other reason is that, until the present, no house available for a teacher's residence has been built. This last has been mainly owing to the rumored removal of the tribe to another location,

which is yet undetermined. When the first school-teachers were appointed, in December, 1873, much time was used in the interior preparations of the buildings, which could only understandingly be made by the teacher's hands. Then the Indians themselves, with a petulant waywardness, held back from "the giving of their children to the whites," as they expressed it, for the reason that I had hoped (as I had said to them) soon to abolish the "day-school system" of tuition and substitute the boarding-school plan, which scheme of Indian education, in my judgment, is the best way, as it is the only way, to thoroughly educate the Indian children, secure a regular attendance, and effectually restrain the scholars from the pernicious influences of that barbarism which outcrops very often from the festering rottenness so thinly overlaid by the comparatively puny efforts of the real friends of the Indian.

MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOL.

For the education of the young we cannot overestimate the advantages of a manual-labor school, with the proper appointments and appliances, for feeding, clothing, and caring for the inmates; including, too, all that would be considered requisite for health and cleanliness. In my opinion it would be a wise economy to establish these manual-labor boarding-schools wherever it may be found practicable, and where even a beginning could only be made, trusting to the force of example in the few to find its way to the acquiescence of the many. * * * *

INDIAN APPRENTICES AND MECHANICAL ABILITIES.

After several unsuccessful endeavors on my part to procure the proper Indian persons for apprentices to the foreman mechanics at this agency, I am convinced (and speak from many disheartening experiences) that I have found what was long sought, and have ten Indians who are fair mechanics; two are carpenters, one is blacksmith, one engineer, one makes ox-yokes, ax, hammer, and hatchet handles, plow-handles, &c; five are sawyers and regular mill-hands, and supply each other's positions there in case of sickness or absence.

* * * * The uses of mowers and reapers, thrashing-machines, revolving harrows, &c., horse-rakes, and other agricultural-implements, with saw and flour mill machinery, pumping-apparatus, and the rest, are all handled and controlled by Ponca Indians. The labor superintendent alone, with occasionally another white man, have supervised and aided in the work of plowing, seeding, reaping thrashing, haying, &c., since the winter of 1873–'74, while in the winter, from its fine weather and open character; we were permitted to do as much work in logging and lumbering, cutting and hauling firewood as ever before, and gave us a large surplus, which is not yet exhausted. A large pit of charcoal for blacksmith's use has been burned and housed for winter service. Our improvements have been, until latterly, simply those of a necessary character and nearly indispensable.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The "soldiers' barracks" are assuming not only an appearance in keeping with the martial surroundings, but have comfortable quarters for the commanding officer and a full company of soldiers. We have now here about twenty enlisted men. The blacksmith and tin shops were built to avoid the loss of property that must have ensued from fire. My personal observation detected fire in the roof of the old shop three times in one day, which required considerable care and pains—with lots of water—to subdue it. The new shops are about 45 by 22 feet. The trader's store, about 25 feet square, was built to supply a want, there being no storehouse nor any suitable building, without discommoding others, and is more centrally located in the village. The United States interpreter's house, about 30 feet square, is nearly completed, and will be a model house for repetition hereafter. It contains three large rooms below, and a loft, (chamber,) and is one and a half stories high.

Except in the necessary repairs, the contemplated removal of the tribe has prevented very extensive improvements beyond those mentioned and the interior fittings and repairs of the "Ponca agency flour-mills." From the same causes (indefinite stay at this location) we had tried, with the carpenters alone, to run the mills in an imperfect condition; but the poor economy and wretched execution of the work compelled a thorough overhauling of the machinery. Some additions and many repairs were made, and, with care and prudence in expenditures, there is secured a mill which has never for eight months (over) refused to perform its work well; it has never stopped for repairs, and is to-day as good as when started, eight months ago.

MISSIONARY WORK.

From the unsettled state of our affairs, we have had no missionary teachers located here for over a year past; but with some preparations recently made by Bishop Hare, it is expected that such vacancy will be soon supplied.

MEDICAL CARE.

No surgeon or physician, with but two exceptions, have visited this agency or prescribed for the people for the last nine months; but, with a stock of simple medicines and other sanitary

measures established by me, only two men and four infants have died since Christmas last, and the health of the people is now excellent. The only malady that gave me trouble was an opthalmic difficulty, which has now nearly disappeared from the village.

DESERTED VILLAGE.

The Ponca people, through rumors of war and threats of annihilation at the hands of their terrible enemy, the Lower Brulé Sioux, have removed into this camp, (agency village,) and have mostly occupied tepees or tents here during the summer, deserting their own village on the north bank of the Niobrara River; but I have taken care of their interests there—have visited "Point Village" several times during the past season, before and since the harvest, as we have two or three machines and several agricultural tools, it would be difficult to carry backward and forward.

INDIAN FARMING.

The Indians, with considerable zeal, after plowing was begun by agency hands, followed up with a fair show of farming operations. They participated in the work throughout, and over 300 acres of farming (arable) land was mainly cultivated by them, and over 50 acres by agency teams and labor, (mostly Indian operators.) The promise of wheat and corn was very good, and, without bombastic words or vile predictions, it was quietly said the Poncas would have (D. V.) 3,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of corn. If we could have halved both I should have been glad, and have felt grateful for the harvest of my hopes. But the drought, followed by three locust-raids, so completely stripped our fields that nothing was left but a few prematurely dry stalks and straw, and this we let the cattle-herd eat up. Upon the Ponca reservation, near the villages, there have been planted for landmarks and betterments not less than one hundred young cotton, box-elder, soft-maple, and other tree varieties I am unacquainted with. These from the excessive drought of the past summer, &c., have withered, and are mostly past recuperation, but we propose to plant two for one cut down, upon our timber-lands, and place wind-breaks in proper and convenient locations for utilizing the country in which these Indian people have found a home.

AGGRESSIVE INDIANS.

The Sioux Indians, who have hitherto, in superior numerical force, and with better arms, harassed and molested these Indians, have, during the year last past, (from the date of my former annual report,) failed to make hostile demonstrations in as large force as heretofore. The Sioux Indians (Ogallallas, it is said) have latterly lost two persons in battle with the Poncas, and the balance of booty of late has been in favor of the Poncas, who seem willing to adopt the precautionary measures suggested, and learn to regard and respect wishes which evidently pay for the investment of obedience. No Poncas have been lost in battle, but some property was taken by the aggressive Sioux.

PONCA ASSETS.

While much remains to be done for these people, and their wants keep pace with the knowledge they are acquiring, yet I can look back with pleasure on the results of my labor and say that it has not been in vain. Over forty wagons, fifty yoke of good work-oxen, a few horses, &c., several cows, hogs, and chickens, with some turkeys, plows of two kinds, shovel and subsoil, agricultural machinery and implements, the last in the hands of nearly every able-bodied Indian, and all these exclusively under their own control and management.

We have eight horses and four mules, seven yoke of work-oxen, seventy breeding-cows, including thirty heifers in calf, thirty-six yearlings and calves together, and three breeding-sows and boar. Among the horses are included two stallions of the French-Canadian stock, which have been operated with to some extent. Two good bulls (Durham and Devon) are with the cow-herd. These are held by the Government for agency use and farm-stock, and will be housed and wintered in the farm-sheds and corrals now building. Our warehouses and other buildings are in good order and repair, and the roads and bridges throughout the settled portion of the reserve have been well kept. We shall soon commence the season's work of logging, &c., after the live stock and their provender have been cared for.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES P. BIRKETT,
United States Indian Agent, Poncas.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August* 31, 1874.

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report, I labor under some embarrassment to avoid prolixity, the operations and changes at this agency having been so many and rapid.

On the 8th of August, 1873, I arrived at Cheyenne and assumed the duties of agent, relieving J. W. Daniels, United States Indian inspector. On my arrival at the agency I found Mr. Daniels with seven or eight thousand Indians just arrived on the banks of White River, having removed the agency from the Platte. The commissary-stores and building-material of the agency were piled upon the ground, covered with paulins, while the agent's quarters were in a tent. As soon as the transfer of property was completed, Mr Daniels and his clerk left. Inexperienced in this business myself, and having no one familiar with the forms of the business, and without papers, books, or instructions for guides, I was left in a sufficiently embarrassing position to undertake so complicated a business.

The Indians were much dissatisfied with the removal of the agency on account of an alleged promise of guns and horses made them on condition that they would remove the agency to its present location. They were disposed to be insolent and unreasonable, placing limits to the range of travel of the agent and employés. My situation was complicated by a difficulty between the trader and the Indians, they having destroyed a keg of whisky for the trader in front of the agent's office. This violation of Department regulations could not be overlooked, and with the approval of the Department I revoked his license.

The necessity for shelter for the winter was urgent. A contract to supply logs for sawing was let, and for a time building progressed favorably; but before the buildings were completed the contractor failed, and I was compelled to occupy buildings barely sufficient for protection during the winter.

Toward the last of September, when the annuity goods were to be distributed, a large number of Indians from the northern tribes of Minneconjoux, Sans Arcs, Onepapas, and Onkapa band of Ogallallas, who have never acceded to the treaty of 1868, and therefore termed hostile, came into the agency, increasing the number to be fed to more than double that for whom supplies had been provided.

Many of these people had never been to an agency before, and were exceedingly vicious and insolent. They made unreasonable demands for food, and supplemented their demands with threats. They resisted every effort to count them, and as their statements of their numbers were frequently exaggerated, it became necessary to arbitrarily reduce their rations, forming my estimates of their numbers from the best information I could obtain. This caused a constant contention with them; and being unprotected I was compelled to talk with them from morning till night. On one occasion, when attempting to count their lodges, I was arrested by some three hundred of these wild fellows and returned to the agency for trial; but of the older residents of the agency about seven hundred, armed and mounted, came to my relief and protected me.

While thus standing day after day with my life at stake, contending with these Indians for a just distribution of the food given them by the Government, serious charges were brought against me by parties who should have been my friends and supporters instead of persecutors. This greatly increased the difficulties under which I labored. But thanks to the consideration of the Department, an investigation committee was ordered, which fully vindicated me.

The dissatisfaction of the hostile Indians became greater as winter advanced. Unable to induce them to comply with the orders of the Government for a census to be taken, I appealed to those who had lived long enough at the agency to understand the necessity of a compliance with these orders, and about the 1st of February they declared in favor of yielding to my direction in all matters pertaining to the business of the agency. This exasperated the hostiles, and immediately they broke up into small war parties, going off in all directions, and attacking all parties who were not strong enough to oppose them. On the 8th of February I went to Whetstone agency, for the purpose of consulting Agent Howard in regard to the propriety of calling for troops. That night, about 2 o'clock, the watchman having fallen asleep, a Minneconjoux Indian belonging to the band of "Lone Horn of the North," scaled the stockade, and calling my clerk, Frank D. Appleton, to the door, shot and killed him. The Indian escaped. Agent Howard called for troops, and, as my employés were much alarmed, I joined in the request. On arrival of the troops there was much excitement. All of the hostile and many of the resident Indians left the agency for the north. The excitement, however, soon subsided, and I commenced a registration of the people, which they had previously consented to. Since this has been accomplished there has been little or no difficulty, as they readily comply with almost any request I make. During the summer those previously living at the agency have returned.

The agency-buildings erected are a stockake 10 feet high, inclosing a space 200 by 400 feet; a warehouse 100 by 30 feet, with an "L" 60 by 30; a barn 100 by 30 feet; three offices 16 feet square; 4 rooms 16 feet square for employés' quarters; a mess-house 16 by 30 feet; an agent's residence 25 by 30, two stories high.

The saw-mill was first placed in the timber about ten miles from the agency, but in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Indians, for greater security, I had it moved nearer the agency, on White River. It has been set for running with a temporary structure over it. I

have also constructed a dam on White River, and have made about one mile and a half of irrigation-ditch. This ditch can be extended to irrigate some 5,000 acres of land.

On arrival at the agency, I found the Indians had a very exalted idea of their ability to resist the Government and compel a compliance with their wishes. I repeatedly called their attention to the fact that the buffalo were almost all destroyed, and as soon as they were gone the Indians would be helpless. Red Cloud sent messengers through the Powder River and Big Horn country, and convinced himself that there was not game enough to sustain them through a war; they now have a better understanding of their situation, and are making efforts to adapt themselves to the changed conditions. In the spring a general council of all the bands was held, at which they resolved to protect any one who wished to go to farming; whereupon twenty-five persons made application for assistance to commence. Not having procured any implements for this agency, I borrowed some plows of Agent Howard, and broke about 30 acres, in small patches, which were planted by the Indians; it, however, was too late in the season for crops to mature, yet it served to demonstrate the fertility of the soil wherever it can be irrigated. The demands for assistance to farm are greater than means at my disposal will supply. Within twenty miles of the agency there are about 50,000 acres of land which can be irrigated, yet agriculture cannot be depended upon as a means for support of these Indians. The valley of White River and adjacent hills produce a fine grass, and the country is well adapted to grazing; stock-raising must be the main pursuit in this country; especially is it adapted to sheep-culture. I believe the Indians would more readily learn to care for sheep than any other kind of stock. Next in importance is the breeding of horses and mules; they have over 10,000 horses, mostly of inferior size and quality, but by improving the stock with some good blooded horses, a hardy and valuable breed might be produced.

No missionary or educational work has yet been done among these Indians, but preparations are now making to build a school-house and establish a school. Not more than a dozen, perhaps, of these Indians have ever attempted manual labor, yet such is their eagerness to commence some industrial pursuit that I consider the prospect for their civilization very flattering.

Indians have great respect for authority, and strictly observe any law enacted by a recognized authority; they are easily governed when one has the power to enforce his orders; among themselves there is comparatively little disturbance or quarreling. I would respectfully suggest that it would greatly facilitate the administration of justice and promote order, if there was established a court for trial and means for punishment of criminals at the agencies. If there was a court at this agency for their trial, I have no doubt that the criminals whom the Indians now refuse to surrender would be delivered into my hands. They say it is simply sending them to their deaths to send them to Fort Laramie or Cheyenne for trial.

A strip of country along the valleys of the White River and Running Water, for a hundred miles east from the east line of Wyoming, and fifty miles wide, north and south, embraces all the land of any value for agriculture or grazing in Southwest Dakota and Northwest Nebraska. This land is mostly in Nebraska, and therefore out of the Sioux reservation. If the Indians are removed to their reservation, all hope of civilizing them or making them self-supporting is gone, as there is no place on their reservation where any number of them could make a living. It is therefore the interest of both the Government and the Indians that the treaty of 1868 be revised, and the valleys set apart as a reservation for the Indians. In this connection, also, a release of the unceded portion of Wyoming and Nebraska could be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. SAVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UPPER MISSOURI SIOUX AGENCY,
Crow Creek, Dak., September, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my annual report relative to the progress made at this and Lower Brulé agency, Dakota Territory, for the year ending August 31, 1874.

The Lower Yanctonnais are located at the Upper Missouri Sioux agency, on the east side of the Missouri River. These Indians, by their uniform good behavior and the amount of work performed, have shown that they are gradually giving up many of their heathenish customs and indolent habits. Seventy comfortable log-houses have been erected by them during the past year, also many stables for their stock. Eighteen months ago not an Indian house was to be found upon this reservation. At the present time the Lower Yanctonnais are occupying over one hundred houses, all constructed by themselves, with the exception of doors and windows. Many of the Indians of this band are now engaged in securing logs, with the view of erecting houses for themselves before cold weather.

Last November a yoke of oxen and a cow was issued to the head of each family that had secured hay for the same. Thirty families were provided with stock in this manner. They were given to understand that the stock so received did not belong to the tribe, but was their individual property, and that they were expected to care for it accordingly. They have taken much pride in their stock, and in no case have they killed an animal that has been issued to them as individual property. A yoke of oxen and cow are still being issued to the head of each family that provides hay and shelter for the same. I see no reason why these Indians may not, within a reasonable time, become successful stock-growers, the country being well adapted to grazing pursuits and but poorly adapted to agriculture.

Two schools, one a day and the other a boarding school, have been taught at this agency during the year; the attendance has been fair and the results encouraging.

Religious services have been held each Sunday, with few exceptions, by Rev. Mr. Burt, in charge of the mission at this agency. The services have been regularly attended by many of the Indians, who have conducted themselves with the utmost propriety.

THE LOWER BRULÉ INDIANS.

These Indians are located at the Lower Brulé agency, Dakota Territory, on the west side of the Missouri River, ten miles below the Upper Missouri Sioux agency. These Indians have made little, if any, advancement during the past year; they are of a wild and violent disposition, and the presence of troops is found necessary to preserve order and protect property. These Indians number one thousand eight hundred, and are of sufficient importance to demand a separate and distinct agency with a resident agent. I would respectfully recommend that they be provided with an independent agency at as early a day as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON,
United States Indian Ag

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commi sioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WHETSTONE AGENCY, DAKOTA, *September* 30, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to forward this my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1874.

This location being considered an unfavorable place for an agency, it was confidently expected that a new location would be selected about 1st September, 1873, and the Indians having shown an inclination to move, some preparations were made with that end in view. But soon after that time they signified in council their wish to remain here. Arrangements were therefore made, and temporary buildings and corrals were erected for the protection of public property, until such time as a new location would be selected.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs very little progress was made in farming during 1873, and this summer considerable attention has been given to cultivating small pieces of ground, with tolerable success, although the probability of moving during the summer prevented many from planting who otherwise would have done so.

The number who have expressed a desire to cultivate land is constantly increasing, and although the majority are opposed to work, they gradually foresee that the time will come when they or their children must do something to support themselves.

The annuity goods were distributed on the 25th September, 1873. They were of excellent quality and condition, and gave general satisfaction.

Soon after the distribution Indians from tribes living in the northern part of this reservation commenced coming here, and continued arriving in large numbers until the middle of winter. The Minneconjoux comprised the principal portion. The rest were Oncpapas, Sans Arcs, and Two-Kettles. The former are a troublesome band, generally well armed and mounted, roving during the summer, living at some agency during the winter, and usually taking with them on their departure, which is sudden, horses, ponies, and mules which do not belong to them. Their presence here during the winter added greatly to the issues of beef and other provisions at this agency, which additional expense here was probably saved at the agency where these northern Indians properly belong. These bands were unusually troublesome in February last at this and other agencies, and although no person was killed within the limits of this agency, many very hostile threats and demonstrations were made here, which, although not participated in by the Brulés of this agency to any considerable extent, they were not met by the latter with the spirit of conciliation or of resistance that they ought to have shown. As a consequence of these troubles, troops were sent early in March to this and other Dakota agencies for their protection against these unruly bands. They were received quietly by the Brulés, and not the slightest difference or difficulty has taken place between them.

In the latter part of March a commission, composed of four distinguished and reliable gentlemen, examined the affairs of this agency, of which they made a very favorable report. Early in August arrived another commission to select a new location for this agency, and after a thorough exploration of the country for a period of about one month, including an examination of the country at the eastern slope of the Black Hills, between the North and South forks of the Cheyenne, they finally selected a spot at the head of Beaver Creek, about twelve miles from present agency, and instructed the agent to move to that point. The troops now here will also move and put up winter-quarters within half a mile of our new location, where there is excellent water, prime timber convenient, and good grazing-lands. The larger portion of the Indians are camped on Chadron Creek, about fifteen miles away.

So much has in former times been suggested as to the proper management of the Indians by those competent to understand such matters, that there appears but little room for other suggestions. I would respectfully, however, express my opinion that much of the trouble caused by Indians on this reservation is caused by young men, who are difficult to manage in any part of the world. Many of these were children here when the late treaty was made. They know nothing, care nothing about its stipulations, and while the older men of the tribe are peaceable, they find it difficult to control the young men.

I believe that these tribes can sooner be civilized by teaching the rising generation to read and write than by any other method, and that liberal appropriations for schools and churches would be economy in the Government, and a benefit to the Indians.

The wagons and oxen purchased for the use of the Indians at this agency will be very useful in transporting the store-houses, shops, and supplies to the new location, thereby saving a considerable expense to the Government in the matter of transportation, which will all be done by these teams, and when the move is completed, these oxen and wagons will be distributed for use among the Indians, where they will prove a valuable aid toward their civilization.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HOWARD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA, *September* 1, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department of the Interior, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

The Indians of my charge are composed of Sioux or Dakotas of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, and their relatives of mixed blood with Canadian and French, and are located on the Lake Traverse reservation, which embraces an area of about 1,435 square miles and 918,352 square acres.

POPULATION.

We have enrolled and residing on this reservation—males, 761; females, 916; total, 1,677. This increase of number enrolled at this agency during the past year is owing chiefly to the following reasons: 1. The general good health, and consequently few deaths, among this people. 2. Natural increase. 3. The success had in inducing the Waby Indians, chiefly of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, referred to in my last annual report as then "wild, vagrant, and shy," to come in and settle upon this reservation, and avail themselves of their privileges and advantages under the provisions of the treaty of 1867. Their chief, Big Eagle Feather, died last autumn, and in their affliction and want of a leader they gladly and in good faith selected farms, and have entered upon a life of labor in the cultivation of the soil and preparation of homes for their families. Another source of increase, as per enrollment, is owing to the large number of Indian scouts recently discharged from the United States service on the frontier, and who have cast in their lot with this people, to whom they are related.

GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE INDIANS.

This, for the most part, has been good during the year covered by this report. A large majority of the Indians enrolled here are friendly and true to the whites and loyal to the United States Government, and co-operate with its agents in the development of the plan adopted under the treaty of 1867 for their advancement in civilization. A few old chiefs and chiefs' soldiers, and a few half-breeds only, have manifested a disloyal spirit and attempted to inaugurate some revolutionary measures looking to their independence of all law and order, except as they themselves might ordain or elect. This manifested itself early in December last on the part of a small faction of these Indians, led on by some of whom we had reason to have looked for better service. In violation of my official order, as well as of the tenth article of the treaty of 1867 an impromptu police force or mob was raised by this faction in secret council, presuming to improve on the official acts of myself and my pred-

ecessor, J. W. Daniels, relative to the enrollment of certain men and their ownership property and improvements on homesteads which they had accumulated, under the provision of the treaty of 1867, as working Indians.

This marauding party, led on by a few leading men and half-breeds, proceeded to seize oxen, wagons, plows, cows, &c., from their lawful and rightful owners, and reported the same to me, threatening, in the mean time, that if successful in this movement, they would banish not only the owners of said property but others, also, against whom they entertained personal animosity. Whereupon I ordered at once—1. The return of the wrested property, as reported to me, to the proper owner. 2. The delivery to me of two of the ringleaders of the said marauding party for proper punishment. 3. I ordered that all those who participated in that disorderly and revolutionary conduct should be deprived of certain rights and privileges, which they would otherwise have received at the agency, for the space of two months.

I am happy to be able to report the best of results from the timely measures adopted and discipline exercised in the premises. At peace, now, with one another, friendly and kindly disposed toward the white people, these working Indians and half-breeds are working with very commendable industry and discretion, and with cheerful and hopeful state of mind. The official position and acts of your agent are respected, and there is manifestly a more hearty co-operation of this whole people in all the means and measures adopted by the United States Government for their real advancement and substantial improvement.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-GROWING.

Our plan here, is to locate favorably as to prairie-timber, water, &c., the head of each family on 160 acres, as a homestead, under the fifth article of the treaty of 1867, and to encourage and aid all who thus locate in good faith and engage in breaking the land, cultivating and harvesting the crops, building fences, houses, and barns, and such like permanent improvements. Each farmer-Indian enrolled on the working-list is supplied, so far as is deemed advisable and the means will justify, with a yoke of work-oxen, wagon, plow, chains, scythes, axes, and hoes, with instruction in their use and proper care, with special reference to their becoming self-sustaining at an early day.

The results of this plan and our labors among this people have, in most cases, been very gratifying indeed. A few men only have abused their privileges and the means placed in their hands. Two have killed their oxen, cows, and calves, and left, irregularly, for other parts, and when last heard from they were at Devil's Lake, begging enrollment and a new outfit at that agency.

A much larger amount of land was planted on this reservation this season than ever before, and the prospect for good crops was very fine during the early part of the season, but the grasshoppers have destroyed, to a fearful extent, the best of the fields and gardens. In some localities the destruction of the crops is total, which fact has much to do with an increased demand already upon us for substantial supplies to carry this people through this fiscal year, and, in the mean time, supply them with seed for the next planting season.

AREA PLANTED.

There were 840 acres planted by Indians on this reservation this year, being an increase of 340 acres over the amount planted the previous year. Of this there were planted to wheat, 206 acres; oats, 35 acres; corn, 360 acres; potatoes, 140 acres; turnips, 37 acres; beans, 16 acres; vegetables, 46 acres. Some of the Indians have not yet finished stacking their hay. It is estimated that they will have cut and stacked this season, 3,000 tons of hay. We have about 100 tons of hay cut and stacked at the agency for our own use.

We succeeded in breaking some 40 acres of new ground at the manual-labor boarding-school site, also in putting in a good stone basement for a small barn for the Government use of that institution. Repairs and improvements have been made on the dwellings and out-houses at the agency. We have sawed for the Indians, at the agency-mill, 141,441 feet of lumber, they drawing in the logs and taking home the lumber for building and fencing purposes.

SCHOOLS.

Besides the manual-labor boarding-school, at or near the agency, we have four day-schools, taught in as many settlements or school districts. The school at Ascension, taught by Mrs. Mary B. Renville, is an industrial school and successful, chiefly from the faithful and persevering labors of the teacher, who, through her husband, Rev. John B. Renville, the pastor of the church in that district, reaches the homes and the hearts of the parents of these pupils in her school, relative to the order, discipline, and aim of the school. Christian parents appreciate such labors in behalf of their children. The school in district No. 1, taught by D. T. Wheaton, is not without some cheering evidence of faithful service and of real progress in the acquisition of the English language, and mental and moral improvement; but the almost total absence of time, order, restraint, discipline, or parental authority in the homes of the pupils there, render it difficult to secure prompt and constant attendance, and that advancement which such faithful and skillful tuition and training lead us to desire and reasonably to expect. The school taught at Long Hollow last fall and

winter by Mr. A. Hunter, and this summer by M. Irwin Mathews, has been characterized by irregularity of attendance, owing to the same reasons stated relative to district No. 1. That school, however, is in a large and prospectively prosperous settlement, and we look for fruit of our labors there.

We have as yet no school-house proper at Long Hollow, but are allowed the use of the church of the Presbyterian society at that place, a building not quite suitable for school-purposes. The school taught by Albert Frazier the past winter and summer is the first attempt of the kind in that district, and, all things considered, the results are quite as good as could be expected. The teacher, Mr. Frazier, is half Dakota, and speaks the native tongue well, but teaches in English, and is faithful and hopeful.

The manual-labor boarding-school, located near this agency, the main building of which was commenced last summer, and so far inclosed as to admit of temporary use since last autumn for the girls' department, is an institution of deep interest to this people Eighteen girls have been admitted and enrolled as pupils in this department of the school, and have made very commendable progress every way, under the faithful and experienced labors of Mr. Samuel Armor, principal, and Mrs. Alice L. Armor, teacher. The boys' department of this school, for the time being, has been under the tuition of Mr. W. K. Morris and Miss Martha Baker, teachers, and Mrs. Martha Riggs Morris, matron and teacher of music. Considering the disadvantageous circumstances, the building occupied for the time, and anticipation of a better state of things at hand on the completion of the new building, the efforts in this department have been effective and gratifying in the education and moral culture of the pupils, fifteen in all, as per enrollment. On the completion of the buildings now in process of construction, the two departments will be consolidated early this autumn. The work on this building is being pushed to early completion, in which, when done, we hope to be able to accommodate some sixty pupils, and to realize the best of results to this people. We have also two district-school houses to be erected this year, if practicable.

I have to report the erection and completion of a frame house for the physician's use at this agency; also, the erection and inclosure of a frame house for Gabriel Renville, on his farm, and material and mechanical aid to several others in the erection and inclosure of houses for those who themselves are working for homes for their families. Aid, to a certain extent, by the services of one of our regularly-employed carpenters, has been rendered the Ascension Church Society in building a new house of worship, in lieu of the one they sold to the United States Government for school-purposes, in accordance with instructions received under date of July 7, 1873.

The Presbyterian church at Mayasan is engaged with commendable zeal and enthusiasm in building a house of worship this autumn.

Many of our workingmen are contemplating building good and substantial houses, and are asking for aid in the way of shingles, flooring, windows, doors, &c., and mechanical labor by carpenters and masons. These and many other such efforts of this people might be reported, showing very clearly the advancement and prospects of these Indians.

MORAL STATUS.

The Sabbath is generally observed by rest from labor and traveling, and by attendance on divine services. Very little, if any, spirituous liquors have been introduced or used during the year on this reservation. We show no quarters to the liquor-dealers, excepting it may be a small stone building erected at this agency last autumn for such lawless and defiant men. No ostensible pagan or idolatrous worship is observed here, although it is reported that there are those who conjure the sick and use incantations, such as their fathers practiced forty years ago when in pagan darkness.

POLYGAMY AND BIGAMY.

These are fast passing away, and we trust all such old practices are destined soon to be numbered among the things and customs of the past. Although we bear with the old men in their unfortunate social alliances and embarrassments in this respect, we encourage the young men to marry only one woman each, and to keep themselves clear of all such social entanglements of the old pagan type. This social difficulty is one of the greatest hinderances to the progress and prosperity of this people.

CHIEFTAINSHIPS.

Chieftainships and warriors' honors are alike failing to command even the intelligent, working, and progressive Indians and half-breeds here, and no unreasonable tribute can be laid upon them for the maintenance and support of any old claims of this kind.

CHURCH-ATTENDANCE, ETC.

There are six Presbyterian churches organized on this reservation, with a membership of 410, and a native pastor for each church. Public religious services are held regularly in all these churches, besides at several out-stations, with good and regular audiences, which we encourage and protect so far as we can consistently with prescribed duty. Regular Sabbath services in English have been kept up for the benefit of those speaking English, including the employés at the agency, conducted usually by the agent, except during a few weeks

each summer, when Rev. S. R. Riggs, the venerable missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has kindly and very acceptably officiated as our chaplain and pastor.

I am happy to testify to the general consistency of the members of the church here; their devotion to their religious services, and their self-denials and liberal support of the means of grace, which they have voluntarily assumed; also to the fidelity and devotion of the native pastors to the work of their calling, and their uniform fidelity to the United States Government in relation to the education and material advancement of this people.

I have here to report the Christian liberality of the Central Presbyterian Church Sunday-school in Saint Paul, in the donation of $25 to supply the children and youth at this agency with a Sunday-school library, much needed and greatly desired. Such tokens of interest in our work here, by the true friends of Christian civilization at home, give us renewed reasons to thank God and work on among this people.

SANITARY CONDITION.

For the first six months of the past year the general health was good, and but few deaths occurred among our people, for which devout gratitude is due to a kind and indulgent Providence. Latterly there has been much sickness and frequent deaths, chiefly from whooping-cough, epidemic catarrh, and summer-complaints among the children. The annual report of our physician and surgeon, Dr. G. H. Hawes, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, will show more fully the sanitary condition of this people, the prevailing diseases and our necessities in this department of our labors, especially the great want of some suitable hospital-accommodations for patients requiring special treatment and care, such as their own homes, are altogether inadequate [to furnish.]

The death of Wasuiciyapci, "Sweet Corn," a Sisseton Sioux chief, on the 16th day of August, 1874, enrolled at this agency, and resident for years past on the shore of Lake Traverse, although sudden, was not altogether unexpected. He had for years been afflicted with a bone-fever sore, which finally terminated in gangrene and death. He was [not] one of the original signers of the treaty of 1867; still, he acquiesced, and himself co-operated in its development up to the day of his death. Application was made to me recently for aid from the United States Government by a delegation of three men from beyond the Big Sioux River, representing some sixty lodges or heads of families, stating that during the war of 1862 they were loyal to the United States Government, and held themselves entirely aloof from the Sioux war-parties engaged in that horrible massacre; and that, as before that time, they have always since then been friendly to the whites, planted corn, and occupied the same grounds from year to year until now, when there is no more game in that region, and the white settlers are crowding in upon them, so that they are constrained to turn their attention to cultivating the soil for a livelihood. I have to commend these Indians to the kind and fostering care of the United States Government, and recommend their early and permanent settlement on some plan looking to their civilization.

I have to report the insufficiency of the warehouse and office at the agency for the increased stores required and work involved. I would, therefore, recommend the erection of a suitable warehouse and office, as essential to the security of the supplies required here, and greater efficiency as well as convenience in the prosecution of the agency work.

In accordance with instructions received, D. T. Wheaton has been employed to survey and define the claims of the Indians located on farms or homesteads on this reservation since the 1st of July, with very gratifying results. Many claims had been taken and held without regard to the metes and bounds, limiting to 160 acres to each claimant. All sorts of difficulties had grown out of local contentions about timber, land, &c. Now that we shall be able to describe each man's land and give him a certificate of settlement, and protect him in his rights to hold and improve that particular land, we shall look for peace and harmony one with another, and more earnest endeavors of this people to comply with the terms of the treaty of 1867, on which titles are to be secured to such homesteads taken and improved.

I have to recommend that Congress so amend the terms of said treaty, as that, instead of 50 acres, only 10 acres and consecutive occupancy for five years, be the conditions on which each *bona-fide* settler shall receive a patent from the United States Government for 160 acres of land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. N. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

YANCTON AGENCY, DAK., *September* 17, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report as Indian agent for the Yancton Sioux Indians.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The record of the Indians under my charge during the past year is, as usual, good, as far

as their peaceable conduct goes. None, to my knowledge, have gone out on war-parties; no disturbance among themselves; no depredations on their white neighbors. They have remained at home quietly doing their work. The only exception has been on the part of those who have been called by other Indians to visit them, promising ponies. The temptation of receiving a pony is irresistible, and many have gone, who, if they had remained at home, would have been gainers, in that they would have had better crops. Parties have also gone to the red-pipe stone-quarries to obtain stone from which to manufacture their pipes. With these exceptions the people have been quietly at home during the entire year.

FARMING AND CROPS.

About 2,000 acres of land were plowed this last spring entirely by Indians and half-breeds—a good proportion by agency-employed Indians, the rest by those who owned the fields and had teams of their own able to plow with. Owing to the fact that many are yet without oxen, I am compelled yearly to hire a large amount of plowing; this, however, is all done by Indians and half-breeds. If the Indians generally had cattle, we should be freed from this expenditure. I would recommend that the farming Indians be supplied with oxen and cows, as they would work them and milk the cows The principal crop planted, as usual, is the Indian corn. I succeeded in persuading a few of our best farmers to plant wheat this year; but, unfortunately, the year has been very unfavorable for crops of all kinds in this entire country, and the crops throughout the whole of Dakota have been almost an entire failure. The corn-crop promised well, but, owing to a severe drought in the spring and an invasion of grasshoppers in the fall, we, as usual, shall have but a small harvest. There seems to be in this locality many drawbacks to successful farming. Year by year some plague is sure to destroy our hopes. I believe the small grains are a surer crop here than corn.

The great difficulty in bringing about this desirable change consists in the fact that the Indian-fields have now been planted in corn yearly for the last fifteen years, and consequently are unfit for wheat or other grain until after a year's careful cultivation. The fields should all be summer-fallowed or rested for one season. I intend doing this for the agency-fields the next season, to show the Indians the importance of changing crops and resting the land. During last summer I broke a field of 40 acres of land on the high lands and planted to wheat this spring. It promised well, but, owing to the extreme heat and drought of early spring, proved almost an entire failure. I have not yet had it thrashed, so cannot say what the yield will be—so small, I fear, that it will not pay for thrashing. I have again broken another 40 acres this last summer, and intend sowing wheat in it next spring. I believe, as a general thing, this land, when well cultivated, will produce good wheat. Indians cannot, however, be made good farmers at once. It will take years before they learn the art of cultivating the soil as it should be. I have felt this great difficulty for years, and feel it more than ever this year. The people are discouraged at these constant failures, and if they are to be left dependent upon grain-culture, will always be in distress. I have, therefore, endeavored to turn their attention to

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The lands reserved for them by the Government are well fitted by nature to this pursuit abundant pasturage, with low lands, producing good and sufficient hay for wintering any number of cattle. The sheep given to these Indians a year ago are doing well, and I trust in a few years will prove no insignificant source in clothing and feeding these people. The few cattle I have received have been distributed among those who deserved them the most, and been well cared for, the oxen worked and the cows milked. Very few, if any, have been killed. When I gave them out, I made a law that any person killing or selling these cattle should be cut off from rations during the pleasure of the agent. This had the desired effect. If, during the time rations are given by the Government, cattle could be given them, and they could be taught to take care of them, as they can by means of the restraint of cutting off of rations if they are destroyed, I feel sure the increase would in a few years be a great help toward their self-support.

INDIAN HOUSES.

The building of good substantial log-houses by the Indians is steadily going on, not only for their own accommodation, but also for their animals. This is a great improvement on the former state of things. It will not be long ere every Indian family on the reserve has a good house for winter protection. The teepee, or cloth lodge, is usually seen beside the log-house. This will doubtless continue for some time, as the people find it for their health and comfort during summer to have a teepee to move into, so freeing themselves from the winter's accumulated filth and vermin.

APPRENTICES.

It gives me pleasure to report that this branch of labor is progressing favorably. I have during the year employed apprentices in all the shops, blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter, and grist-mill. These are mostly half-breeds. I believe, however, the full Indian will do as well as the half-breed. The day is not far distant when the entire mechanical work of the

agency can be done by the half-breed and Indian mechanics, under one good white superintendent. Besides the above apprentices, I have also started a weaving-room, where I constantly employ from six to eight Indian women in weaving. The cloth made is of a very good quality, and will serve the Indians much better than what is bought for them. As these Indians have now a flock of some 800 sheep, it will not be long ere the clothing for the nation can be produced and manufactured at home. I would recommend that this pursuit be encouraged as much as possible, even though at first the cloth could be purchased at a less price, as it will in time prove of great importance, and for the time being is a civilizing power of no small merit.

BASKET-MAKING.

As there is on this reserve a great abundance of good willow fit for basket-making, I have employed a practical manufacturer as an instructor in this useful branch of labor. We are now making a very good plain basket, and shall ere long be able to make all kinds of willow baskets. This is an employment which I endeavor to introduce among the old men, as it s not a very hard work, and can be carried on at their houses. Besides these apprentices, I have also a number of young Indians employed as farm-laborers. As these continue steadily to labor year after year, some of them having now continued in the employ of the Government for the last six or seven years, they become more and more skillful. I can now intrust to these men my breaking-teams, stirring-plows, mowers, and hay-rakes. They are now capable farm-hands, and, with the superintendent-farmer, are able to conduct the entire farm-work of the agency.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are now upon this agency seven schools and six churches. Of these, two are Presbyterian and under the care of the Rev. John Williamson, and the rest Episcopal, under the charge of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare. Great improvements have been wrought at this agency during the last year by Bishop Hare. A large stone structure for a boys' boarding-school and residence for the Bishop and co-laborers has been erected, besides other substantial structures in connection with the work of the mission. The efforts now made by the Episcopal church, as well as the Presbyterian, I trust will result in much good to the Yanctons. It is a slow, hard work, requiring great patience and wisdom. We see improvement in many ways, but not in proportion to the work devoted to them and the means expended upon them. The boarding-school system has been introduced by Bishop Hare, and so far promises to be much more successful than the day school. In this connection I would recommend that a manual-labor school be given to these people as soon as practicable. Our great hope must be with the young people; we must rescue these from their habits of indolence and filth, and make them see the value of labor and cleanliness.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to be able to commend these people for their quiet and peaceable conduct. We have no jail, nor law except the treaty and the agent's word; yet we have no quarrels, no fighting, and, with one or two exceptions, there has not been a single case of drunkenness during the year. This I consider quite remarkable when we take into consideration the fact that the reservation is surrounded by ranches where liquors of all kinds can be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, M. T., *September* 10, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with requirements of circular letter of August 7, 1874, I submit my first annual report.

On the 13th day of January last I relieved my immediate predecessor, D. W. Buck, and assumed charge of this agency. The tribes entitled to report and draw rations at the agency are the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. For several years the two former have ranged across the line; none of the Blackfeet coming here, occasionally a few of the Bloods. The condition of the Blackfeet and Bloods, as I hear, is deplorable; especially is this the case with the Blackfeet. They are living in a country where there is no law, except that which is administered by bloodthirsty "wolfers" and whisky-sellers. Both of these tribes, I am convinced, could easily be induced to occupy in part this reserve and come to the agency if the appropriations were large enough to offer them greater inducements.

The Piegans are in frequent intercourse with the agency, and their uniform good conduct shows that the effort of the Government to benefit and civilize them has had its good effect. I do not know of a single depredation having been committed by them upon the whites since I have been with them.

In April last a young Piegan was compelled to shoot and kill two white whisky-traders

in defense of his father's life; this occurred at or near Badger Creek, and I hold the killing under any code of laws to have been entirely justifiable. Near the mouth of Sun River, in March last, a white man was killed; this was a clear case of unprovoked murder, and was done by a war party consisting of thirteen Northern Blackfeet. Notice of the murder was soon communicated to the military authorities at Fort Shaw, and they seemed as powerless to arrest and punish the murderers as were the friendly Piegans and their agent to prevent it.

The law approved April 15, 1874, No. 37, entitled "An act to establish a reservation for certain Indians in the Territory of Montana," is an act of gross injustice to the Indians, and ought to be so amended as to make the south bank of the Teton River the southern boundary-line of the reservation, and the powerful influence of the Christian and humane organizations of the United States should be enlisted in behalf of such an amendment. To take from peaceable, friendly Indians a very large portion of their best hunting and pasture land without consultation or remuneration, is a violation of the wise and Christian policy of the Government.

Farming this year has been discouraging, and an almost total failure. Nearly 40 acres were seeded to oats and planted in potatoes, roots, and other products of the garden. Nearly everything was destroyed by grasshoppers that were hatched upon the farm in the early season. Two old Indians tried the experiment of cultivating each an acre in potatoes and other vegetables, but the grasshoppers have left them little or nothing to stimulate to another effort. The present generation of the tribes of this reservation will never take much interest in agricultural pursuits. The hunt is too attractive and game too plentiful.

There is a school here which had an average daily attendance, during the quarter ending June 30, 1874, of twenty-six children. The teacher, B. W. Sanders, must have the entire credit of organizing this school, and in view of the exceedingly crude material with which he had to work, he has cause to congratulate himself upon his success. Many of the Piegan parents are willing and anxious to have their children taught; still no great progress can ever be made in educating their children unless a home can be provided for them. They must be removed from life in the lodge. Children living in lodges are compelled to go to the hunt when their parents do, and, as a consequence, nearly all those enrolled as scholars are fully half of the year roaming over the prairie. I respectfully ask for an appropriation, in addition to the $1,500 per year already allowed for teachers, of $3,500 to erect and furnish suitable buildings for maintaining a boarding-school, with the capacity for furnishing a home and educational facilities for twenty-five to thirty children.

The great enemy of the Indians is whisky. The only possible way of putting an end to this traffic is for the Indians to commence warfare upon the traders by destroying all the whisky that is brought among them, and sending these trafficking fiends away on foot. I have advised them to this course, but they hesitate to adopt it, for fear they might have to kill the traders.

May 11 I accompanied the chiefs and head-men of the Piegans, to the number of 36, to Fort Benton, where I met Special Agent William H. Fanton, who was accompanied by the leading men of the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines. A separate treaty of peace was entered into between each of those tribes and the Piegans, and so far all concerned are faithfully carrying out their treaty stipulations. Since assuming the duties of agent here I have made many efforts to ascertain the number of souls composing the three tribes. As to the Blackfeet and Bloods, I have no reliable information. I am led to believe, however, that they do not number over fifteen hundred each, though some accounts place the numbers much higher. Certain it is, that during the past four or five years they have fearfully diminished in numbers, and have become very poor. The unrestricted intercourse they have enjoyed, on British soil, with the worst and most reckless class of white men on earth, has brought its attendant evils—whisky, powder and ball, disease and death. I have arrived at a more accurate knowledge of the numbers and population of the Piegan lodges; they number about as follows:

	No. of lodges.	No. of Indians.
Piegans	350	2,450
Blackfeet	225	1,500
Bloods	225	1,500
Total	800	5,450

Other estimates place the number of each tribe higher, but I am of the impression the above is high enough.

On August 1 I commenced taking the census of the Indians—at least of all entitled to draw rations—with the intention of forwarding the same to your office when completed, but find it slow and tedious. Many of the Indians are averse to giving their names, and in many cases they have not named their younger children. To meet this difficulty I avail myself of the ingenuity of the interpreter, H. Robave, in assisting the parents in naming them. To complete this census it will probably take four to six months' time.

R. F. MAY,
United States Indian Agent for Blackfeet and others.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CROW AGENCY, M. T., *September* 21, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report in regard to the affairs of this agency.

I assumed the duties of the agency on the 20th of September, 1873. Owing to the fire of October, 1872, the buildings were in an unfit condition for the winter. We succeeded in repairing the buildings already constructed, and erected others, so as to make the employés comfortable during the cold season.

POPULATION.

I have made as careful an estimate of the number of Indians belonging to this agency as it has been possible to do. The Mountain Crows number about 3,000—1,400 males and 1,600 females. The River Crows I have not been able to definitely number. I have taken the estimate of last year, placing their numbers at 1,200—500 males and 700 females. These people have not been here all at one time since I have had charge of the agency. These Indians, (Mountain and River Crows,) are not increasing in population. They do not seem to desire to increase their numbers. Criminal abortion and venereal diseases pretty effectually check their increase. While they seem well disposed toward the white man, they have a deep-rooted and almost unconquerable prejudice against adopting his customs. They seem to desire to continue the chase for a living. While the buffalo are in reach they will not resort to any other means of living. When this subject has been presented to them, they have replied that when the buffalo are all gone they will go to farming. Others have said that when the agency is moved to a good place they will settle down and farm.

The present system of giving annuities to the Indians does not promote their civilization. It encourages idleness in any people to give them something for nothing. One dollar fairly earned by honest labor will go as far as $2 given them. Treat the Indian as you would any other poor man, give him work to do, pay him a fair price for his labor, and thus raise his manhood; abandon the idea of treating them as independent sovereignties, and owners of the soil they cannot cultivate; assign to them a district of country in which to live; encourage them to labor by giving them a stipulated price for the products thereof, besides allowing them to retain the same; encourage them to become herders—they are passionately fond of stock, especially horses; aid them in improving their horses by furnishing for the use of the tribes stallions of an improved breed; furnish them with stock-cattle, and encourage them to become the owners individually of cattle. By these means these people can be gradually induced to abandon their nomadic life. The Government should take care of and support the aged, infirm, and orphans among the Indians, just as it does among other people.

The removal of the agency should be accomplished at the earliest practicable period. At present it is on the river, near the line, thus rendering it an easy matter for unprincipled white men to carry on an illicit trade with the Indians. Whisky can be easily smuggled on to the reservation. Besides, the present location does not suit the Indians. It is a long ways from their hunting-grounds, inconvenient to timber, and would be hard to defend if attacked by hostile Indians. There are some good locations from forty to sixty miles east of here. I very respectfully urge that immediate measures be taken to select a new site for the agency, and suitable building erected thereon.

The late contract made between the Crows and the special commission appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, whereby the Indians agreed to dispose of their present reservation and remove to what is known as the Judith Basin country, not having received the sanction of Congress, and the fact that a wagon-road has been constructed across that country, terminating a few miles below the line of the proposed reservation, and the establishment of trading-houses and whisky-shops, all render that country unfit for the Indians, the main argument in favor of that country—to wit, its isolated position—has been destroyed. The fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad will probably pass up the Yellowstone Valley on the south side of the river, is no argument in favor of disposing of the present reservation, but, on the contrary, it will render their country more valuable for them when they commence farming, and they must come to that in the next decade.

The school was opened the 27th of October last. The Indian children at first appeared in their native costumes, with no knowledge of our language. The first quarter Miss Pluma A. Noteware, the assistant matron, had charge. Rev. Matthew Bird assumed control of the school in January. Although the number of Indian children has been small, yet the school has been a success. From six to eight have been boarded in the family of the matron, and fed and clothed out of the supplies and annuity-goods furnished by the Government. Their advancement has been all that could be desired. Their penmanship cannot be excelled anywhere, under the same circumstances. The chiefs and head-men seem pleased with the school, and promise to aid in securing children to attend the school. The only hope for the civilization of these people lies in the education of the children. I respectfully recommend that they be required to furnish at least twenty-five scholars for the school, each scholar to remain at least four years. Equal numbers of male and female should be admitted to the school. One great drawback to the advancement of these people is the intermarriage of white men among them. As a rule, any white man who will marry an Indian woman is unfit to associate with the Indians. The presence of such men is a great detriment to the In-

dian. The average Indian is far superior to the majority of the whites who marry Indian women. This agency furnishes an example of men of culture becoming worthless by association with the Indians, while they have contributed nothing toward the elevation of the red man. As a rule, the full-blooded Indian stands a much better chance to become a man than the half-breed. The presence of these men causes more trouble in the management of the Indians than all other causes combined.

I respectfully call the attention of the Department to the fact that there is a mining-camp on the reservation, occupied by from twenty to twenty-five men, who claim that they were on the ground as early as 1864, four years before the treaty of 1868. There are but few of the original discoverers of the mines now at work. Other parties have bought and otherwise obtained interests in these mines. It is a plain violation of article II of the treaty of 1868, and is the cause of complaint on the part of the Indians. Persons under pretext of trading with these miners have, as I have been informed, introduced whisky into this camp. This matter deserves the serious consideration of the Government. It is hoped that such measures may be adopted as will remove all cause of complaint on the part of the Indians.

This agency, although assigned to the Methodist Episcopal church, no effort had been made to effect any organization until in October of last year, when Rev. T. C. Iliff, pastor of the church at Bozeman, organized a church, consisting of six members, and supplied it with preaching once a month until January, when Rev. Matthew Bird was employed as minister and teacher; since which time there has been religious services held regularly every Sabbath. A Sabbath-school was organized immediately after I assumed control, which has been maintained with gratifying results. The church now numbers twelve members.

A Good Templar lodge was organized in April last, with fifteen members, which now numbers twenty-four members. A large majority of the employés belong to this organization, and its influence upon this society is apparent to all. We have completed a building 21 by 33 feet, to use as a school-room, church, and Good Templar hall, which will greatly aid in the various enterprises of moral reform at the agency.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the Indians belonging to this agency have during the last year enjoyed good health; but few have died; and last, but not least, they remain firm friends to the white man, and stand ready at any time to aid the Government in repelling the attacks of any hostile Indians who may commit depredations upon the persons or property of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WRIGHT,
Agent for Crow Indians.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY, M. T., *September* 12, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to transmit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency.

Arriving, I relieved my predecessor, Mr. D. Shanahan, on the 14th of July, as per communication to the honorable Commissioner of that date. Owing to the shortness of my occupancy I am as yet unable to furnish the Department with details concerning the requirements and wants of the agency and Indians under my charge, but, as time and observation will develop, I will inform the honorable Commissioner by special report.

The condition of the permanent structures at this place at the time of my arrival, such as Indian houses, (twenty-one in number,) agency buildings, &c., was, and is, fair. The stock, horses and cattle in good condition, the mill in running order. The number of shops and houses at the agency proper, however, have always proved inadequate, and more are now in process of construction, of which, when completed, a detailed report will be made.

The disposition of the Indians of this agency toward the Government and people bordering the reservation is of a satisfactory nature. Among the Indians of these tribes are quite a number of thrifty farmers, a majority showing a disposition to abandon the chase and make their living by the arts of civilized life. They are mostly inclined to agricultural pursuits, and had they the opportunity of engaging at such by the donations of the necessary implements, many more than now are would be found self-sustaining. I am led to this belief from the fact, as I am informed by parties who were present at the last distribution of annuities, that those receiving plows and harness seemed to be glad that at last they had the opportunity of beginning farming, while, on the other hand, those not receiving any were very much disappointed and so expressed themselves, saying that they wanted to go to work, and could not obtain the means wherewith to do so. I would therefore recommend the purchase of more farming-implements, such as plows, harness, and a few wagons, as annuities, in place of blankets, as such would undoubtedly tend greatly to their civilization and self-sustenance.

Those Indians not engaged in securing their crops have departed upon their annual buffalo-hunt. Upon these hunts the Pend d'Oreilles are in the habit of stealing horses from either friend or foe, as chance may favor them, and returning, elated with their success, refuse, under

any circumstances, to restore the captured animals to their proper owners, even after identification and proof. Michelle, the chief, is powerless to prevent these raids, as, physically, he is unable to accompany his people upon their hunts, and, his authority being totally disregarded by the whole tribe, he is at home, equally powerless to exact obedience to his commands. Hence stock once in possession of these Indians is pretty certain to remain there, and I would in consequence recommend the promotion of Andre, second chief, to the position now occupied by Michelle. Andre at present resides at the mission, and appears to have the confidence of his people and to influence them according to his will, but, in the event of his promotion, would no doubt gladly move his residence to this place, in order to acquire the competence so liberally bestowed by the Government upon the head-men.

The Kootenays are a peaceable and well-disposed people, and desirous of acquiring a knowledge of civilized habits, though their condition is at present, so to say, deplorable. Being very poor and having no farming-implements with which to work, they are necessarily compelled to seek their subsistence from the hunting-grounds, a source which is fast diminishing from the encroachments of the whites. This tribe, twenty-five lodges of which are located upon Dayton Creek, within and close to the northern line of the reservation, desires very much to know the exact location of said line, as its establishment would settle some angry disputes now existing between them and some white settlers near the line in reference to a large tract of meadow-land, capable of producing annually some two or three hundred tons of hay, which the Indians claim to be within the reserve, and which the whites claim to be without. This year, however, the two parties have joined issue by cutting and putting up hay together, but, the exact location of the defining line remaining unsettled, the same trouble is likely to be of annual recurrence. I would accordingly submit the question for the action of the Department.

That portion of the Flathead Nation at present residing upon the reservations numbers about five families, including the chief Arlee. These Indians are cultivating the two farms heretofore tilled for the use of the agency, the chief possessing exclusively the lower farm, containing by estimate some 75 or 80 acres of land. The upper farm contains by estimate some 45 or 50 acres of land, and is worked by four parties of half-breeds. Their crops this year are light, owing to the inattention and insufficiency of labor employed upon them during the irrigating season.

I visited the Flatheads of the Bitter Root Valley, and am satisfied that their condition is neither propitious nor satisfactory. A small portion are on farms and appear to be advancing towards self-sustenance, but the greater majority are careless and idle. I am informed that they have been committing thefts upon the Crows and Blackfeet, in consequence of which they fear to go to the buffalo country this winter.

The two chiefs of the Flatheads, Charlos and Arlee, are so antagonistic, that there seems little hope of their reconciliation. In referring to their removal to the Jocko reservation the chief Arlee told me repeatedly that the whole Flathead Nation were willing and anxious to comply with the request of the Government by removing to the Jocko as soon as the appropriation for that purpose would be here and paid over to them. During my recent interview with Charlos, who appears to have the confidence of the whole Flathead tribe, (with but few exceptions,) I did not observe the least desire on his part to leave the Bitter Root Valley.

The educational and missionary interest of the Indians on the Jocko reservation are under the supervision of the Jesuit Fathers and Sisters of Charity at Saint Ignatius Mission, who have made very satisfactory progress in that regard, exerting themselves to their utmost in behalf of the civilization and christianization of these people, whose attention to their religious duties speaks volumes for the indomitable energy of their religious instructors, the missionary Fathers. The schools are principally under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity, who are zealous in their efforts toward the education of the children under their charge, and have now some thirty-odd girls at their boarding-schools, the average attendance of boys at the day-school being about fifty. The boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, and history, while the girls are taught, in addition, all the arts of housewifery, sewing, embroidery, &c. The amount paid by the Government for these schools has at no time been sufficient to meet the current expenses of said schools, the additional sums required, amounting some years to over $2,000, being furnished by the labors of the Sisters and the assistance of the Fathers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER WHALEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Belknap. Montana, September —.

SIR: I was placed in charge of this post as a special agency about November 1, 1873, it having been previously a distributing and trading post for a portion of th Indians attached to the Milk River agency. Indians under my supervision have been the Gros Ventres, num-

bering, actual count, at one time in camp, 960, and the Upper Assinaboines, numbering properly about 1,700; but much of the time, from bands of Lower Assinaboines camped with them, and bodies of Northern Crees from British America, actually counting some 2,700 Indians. All these Indians are from necessity dependent, in the main, for their living upon the chase, and game being sufficiently abundant there was during the past year no cause for complaint or fear of want. There being no provision for the necessary means of introducing the arts of civilization or educational undertakings, none have ever been attempted; still these Indians present a degree of intelligence that would seem to warrant steps in these directions.

There has been no missionary work performed among these Indians.

The Upper Assinaboines are now at peace with all the Indian tribes in this region; they, with the Gros Ventres, are friendly in all their associations with whites.

With some buildings devoted exclusively to governmental purposes, and proper aids, I think considerable advancement might be made with these tribes, at least in the direction of a pastoral people.

The uncertainty which seems to pervade as to the future precludes any suggestions on my part.

I have the honor to be, most respectfuliy, your obedient servant,

WM. H FANTON,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LEMHI SPECIAL AGENCY,
Lemhi Valley, Idaho, September 17, 1874.

SIR: In conforming with request issued by circular-letter from your Office, I have the honor to submit herewith my report.

The Indians under my charge are: The mixed band of Bannacks, Shoshones, and Sheepeaters, making a total of about one thousand of all ages and sexes, and divided, as near as can be ascertained, as follows, with Ten Doy for their chief: 200 Bannacks, 500 Shoshones, and 300 Sheepeaters.

Many of these Indians are of mixed blood, it being difficult to ascertain to which tribe they originally belonged. These Indians formed a confederacy many years ago, and have since been separated from other tribes, making their headquarters in this valley, (Lemhi,) subsisting mainly on salmon fish and mountain sheep, sometimes venturing on buffalo-hunting expeditions in the countries claimed by the Sioux and Crows. These Indians were in the minority, their neighbors strong, and generally hostile, sometimes taking all their stock, and subjecting them to great hardship.

About five years ago the attention of the Government was called to their isolated and destitute condition Their first acting or sub-agent found them in a most deplorable state, living without lodges or tents, and their persons nearly naked. There were a few exceptions. Ten Doy, their chief, with some of his men, would visit the settlements and mining-camps in Montana, and by his friendship and sagacity in trade, made themselves more comfortable than the majority of the tribe or confederacy.

On the establishment of an agency or farm at this place, the Indians all assembled and made protestations of friendship to the whites, (who had then discovered mines in this valley, and were coming in very rapidly,) and obedience to the instructions of the agent and laws of the land, which protestations and promises they have to this hour kept inviolate. Although Ten Doy, principal chief, has said in councils that the tribes with whom he associated in the buffalo-country have advised him to slaughter a few whites, &c., and the Great Father at Washington would think more of him, give him a greater appropriation, and grant him a reservation, Ten Doy has always replied: "I have not the blood of a white man in my camp, nor do I intend such, so long as properly treated by the whites."

The appropriation made by the Government was not sufficient to clothe them as other tribes, or to subsist them at their agency. The agents, therefore, have found it necessary to keep the able-bodied men out on hunting expeditions as much as possible.

I took charge of this agency in April, 1873 I found most of the Indians on the farm, or in the immediate vicinity, and but poorly clad and provided for, as the year's appropriation and products of the farm were exhausted. I sent them out on hunting expeditions whenever the weather would admit of their going into the mountains. They would often return without game, and very hungry. I provided for them as best I could. I reasoned with and explained to them the nature of appropriations, and told them that it was not the intention of the Government they should suffer. I observed at once their reasoning and intellectual capacity to be above the average of Indians. They often thanked me for the kind and comprehensive way in which I explained it to them, and for removing doubts that existed in their minds; for, said they, "We have often in our councils arrived at the conclusion that the Great Father at Washington did not look after our welfare, but gave us presents as a matter of policy."

I found no school or school-house at the agency. I called the Indians together, and in council explained to them the excellency and the great and enlightening influence and advantages of education; they gave noticeable attention to my sayings, and urged me to establish a school for the instruction of their children, young men, and women. I went to work and built a good school-house at small expense, doing nearly all the labor with employés, both white and Indian. I started the school on March 1, 1874. I insist upon all entering, regardless of age or size. The children learn rapidly; they show a susceptibility and desire for learning useful knowledge far beyond what I had expected. The generation now growing up, if looked after and guarded with careful and intelligent teachers who have their welfare at heart, can be made a useful class of people. Although the improvement in learning is not as great as I anticipated, on account of the order in April last to move these people to Fort Hall reservation, it seemed to demoralize them, and would not attend school as before, and now, with close of quarter ending September 30, 1874, unless further funds are provided, I must discontinue the school, having exhausted the civilization fund.

There is a noticeable improvement, since my arrival here, in the moral behavior of grown Indians, both male and female; also a growing desire to settle down on small farms and have homes or fixed habitations, and a craving desire to improve their condition. Their kind deportment and behavior to the white families is a subject of general remark. I have no annoying complaints to answer, or difficulties to settle, between whites or Indians.

In May last, an official letter was received by me, advising me of the decision of the Department to remove these Indians under my charge to Fort Hall reservation, and instructing me to take the necessary steps to effect the same. Immediately after receipt of letter I assembled the Indians present and sent for Ten Doy and other headmen, then absent, that I might read the letter to them, and explain to them fully the wish of the Department. The Indians were much disappointed and dissatisfied to learn that it is contemplated to take them away from this valley, and, in fact, positively refused to go. I have reasoned with and urged them to be obedient to the wishes of the Department, as their best interests were contemplated in any change that may be made. I acknowledge myself at a loss to know what suggestion to make. My position is, indeed, embarrassing; the refusal of the Indians to be removed on one hand, and a desire to obey instructions on the other. I assure you, however, that I have done, and will continue to do, all in my power to execute and carry out the wishes of the Indian Department. I have discharged all white employés, except two and teacher of school, and have employed nine Indians in their stead; six of these have been approved by the Department, and I trust the others will be soon, as they have worked faithfully in gathering the harvest, and are now employed in thrashing the pease, wheat, and oats with flail, and will assist this winter in cutting rails and making fence if, in the judgment of the Department, these people can remain at their home on the Lemhi.

The products of the farm have nearly been doubled this year. What we have raised is estimated as follows: Wheat, 310 bushels; oats, 540 bushels; potatoes, 1,500 bushels; turnips, 900 bushels; tons of hay, 3; pease, 152 bushels; parsnips, 5 bushels; dried salmon, 4,000 pounds; heads of cabbage, 1,000.

In conclusion I have to say the first part of my report may be considered superfluous. My object in giving it is, first, that there never has been a report, to my knowledge, of the former condition of these Indians; second, that their condition then may be compared with the present. By so doing, all must acknowledge that they have been greatly benefited and have made great advancement. They now pay great regard to their persons, showing a desire to be cleanly and to dress in the clothing of white people.

The general appropriation should be increased instead of decreased. By increasing it to $30,000 the Indians could be properly clothed and fed; with the present appropriation of $20,000 it is impossible to provide for all their actual and necessary wants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRISON FULLER,
Special Agent for Mixed Bannacks et al.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

MILK RIVER AGENCY,
Fort Peck, Montana, September 1, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report.

The Milk River agency is now located on the north bank of the Missouri River, about one hundred and fifty miles, by land, west of Fort Buford, a military post opposite the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and two hundred and seventy-five miles, by land, east of Fort Benton; about double these distances by water. Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri River, is the nearest white settlement to this agency.

The reservation for the Indians of this agency and other tribes west lies north of the Mis-

souri River, between Forts Buford and Benton, and extends north to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude.

Excepting a few localities, the soil and climate of this entire belt of country are very poorly adapted to the cultivation and maturity of crops. The soil generally being of an alkaline nature, is soft and spongy in the spring of the year, and during the summer either becomes dry and loose, possessing the characteristics of what are termed "bad lands," or bakes, so as to be unfit for cultivation.

The growing-season, owing to the late and early frosts, is very short, and also extremely liable to drought, hail-storms, and grasshopper visitations. However, as an Indian reservation it undoubtedly possesses this advantage, that during the present generation it is not liable to be overrun or encroached upon by white communities seeking good agricultural localities. If in the future the Indians demonstrate that they can sustain themselves here by agriculture or other civilized pursuits, they will do it in a region where, it is now thought, white industry cannot thrive.

The number of Indians really subsisting at this agency I have not as yet been able, by actual count, to ascertain; such a reliable census has never been taken. A portion of the Indians have strongly opposed the ticket-system, or any attempt on my part to obtain a correct census. During last fall and winter an extraordinary number of Indians was subsisted here. Many of our own Indians were then coming and going; others from Grand River, Totten, Berthold, and other agencies were temporarily here on a visit or hunt, and considering all the circumstances I deemed it impracticable to insist on making an exact enrollment at that time. In many instances I have been under the necessity of taking their own count, even when I questioned its correctness. The following list, the lowest and most reliable one yet obtained, exhibits the number of Indians receiving supplies at this agency, viz:

	Persons.
Assinaboines	1,998
Santee and Sisseton Sioux	1,065
Yanctonnai Sioux	2,266
Uncpapa Sioux	1,420
Uncpatina Sioux	460
Mixed-bloods	98
Total number	7,307

The above estimate will not vary much from an actual enrollment. I am unable to state as to the number of males and females.

Belonging to this agency are no less than three distinct classes or grades of Indians as respects their progress toward civilization. In the first class may be embraced the Assinaboine and Santee Sioux. These Indians, owing, perhaps, to their weakness as compared to other branches of the great Sioux Nation, and their long acquaintance and association with the whites, are docile, friendly, and peaceable. They appear to comprehend their situation and inevitable destiny to a much greater degree than any other uncivilized Indians living on or near the Upper Missouri; and were it not for buffalo and other game, an irresistible attraction to the Indian, still found in the north and west, the Assinaboine and Santee Sioux would be ready at once to adopt habits of industry and conform to the modes of civilized life.

In frequent councils with these Indians, their chiefs and headmen, prominent among whom is Red Stone, the Assinaboine chief, have often expressed to me a willingness to engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, provided I could give them such assistance and encouragement as they needed in their present impoverished condition. Therefore, in accordance with my advice and their request, I made a requisition in February last for twenty yoke of work-oxen, some plows, harrows, seeds, &c., which was referred to Hon. Secretary of the Interior, approved, and authority given me to advertise for proposals and enter into contract for the same. This consumed much time, and caused such delay that the articles could not be purchased, delivered, and made available for the present season. However, they are now being delivered at this agency, and will be ready for use early next spring.

I am fully aware that the expenditure of money for farming-purposes in this locality may be regarded as a very uncertain experiment, for many similar ones have been made with other Indians and failed. I also know that there are many obstacles and discouragements to encounter—such as the extreme aversion of Indian men to labor, their inborn restlessness and nomadic habits, their great impatience and want of persevering effort, their utter lack of fortitude in disappointment—and I realize that they are wholly unaccustomed to wait for the remuneration of labor, which agriculture necessitates, and the great uncertainty of success consequent upon the extreme liability of this latitude to untimely frosts, excessive droughts, destructive hail-storms, and grasshopper-visitations. Yet, notwithstanding all these apparent hinderances, I am still of the opinion the experiment is worth making; for if successful it will not only greatly assist and encourage these Indians, but it will also be a very important step toward their ultimate civilization; and if unsuccessful, it may evince to Congress and the American people that the "Star of Empire" has pushed these unfortunate beings from every fertile spot of their former heritage, and driven them out upon a tract of country valueless alike both to whites and Indians, and left them where, without assistance from the Government, they must perish by starvation or steal.

The second class will include the different bands of Yanctonnai and Uncpatina Sioux. These Indians, until very recently, have entertained a haughty disdain for the power and authority of the Government. They are now beginning to realize and acknowledge their dependence upon the Government, and apparently are endeavoring to conform to its requirements of peace and good behavior. The marked change in the general deportment for the better in the past ten months, or since I took charge of this agency, is plainly visible. It gives me great pleasure to assure you that I have gained the confidence and respect of these Indians to such a degree that they are solicitous of my advice in all matters of importance to them, and appear anxious and willing to do everything in their power to please me. Many of the headmen of these bands have expressed a strong desire to engage in agricultural pursuits as soon as practicable. Prominent among these are several Teton chiefs who visited Washington during September, 1872. The Yanctonai and Uncpatina Sioux are powerful bands. Many of them possess noble traits of character, and, if properly directed, will undoubtedly, not far remote in the future, justify the hopes, and recompense the labor and expenditures, now being bestowed upon them.

The Uncpapa Sioux constitute the third class. They are extremely difficult to manage, perhaps as much so as any Indians in the country. They are wild, demonstrative, and ungrateful for favors. There is still a formidable force of hostile Indians occupying the Yellowstone and Powder River country. Among them are many relatives, former friends, and associates of these Uncpapa Sioux. On this account I find it almost impossible to keep them under proper subjection, or retain them within the reservation limits. They claim some right and interest in the country through which the North Pacific Railroad is projected, and do not propose to relinquish their claim without remuneration; consequently many of them come and go when they please. I have no doubt that some of the best disposed of these Uncpapa Indians go there with no worse intentions than to visit and hunt; but once there, they are restrained and overawed by Sitting Bull, his associate chiefs, and his formidable soldier lodge, so that they cannot return to the agency when they wish. About 250 lodges of these Uncpapa Sioux received annuity-goods last fall, and were fed and cared for at this agency until last January, when they left for their winter's hunt, generally manifesting friendship and good feeling, but fully one-half of the number have not since returned to the agency; however, I have reason to expect most of them here this month, and shall state to them emphatically that hereafter the conditions of our giving them annuities and provisions, shall be, that they maintain good behavior and constantly remain on the reservation.

The agricultural operations have been very limited. The Indians have attempted nothing, for reasons already stated. About four acres of ground adjacent to the agency have been fenced and cultivated by the employés. Such vegetables as we most need for kitchen and hospital uses were planted, grew, and bid fair to make an excellent crop until about the middle of June, when the grasshoppers visited the garden and ate every green thing close to the ground. However, since they left, the vegetables, especially the potatoes, have so far recovered from this visitation as to promise a moderate yield. Many have confidently asserted that neither grain nor vegetables can be raised here without resorting to irrigation; but this initial experiment, on a small scale, satisfies me that during seasons like the present, irrigation is not indispensable to the growth and maturity of crops in this locality.

No schools have yet been established for the benefit of these Indians. It has been a question in my own mind whether they were prepared for schools or not, for I have often counseled with them in reference to this subject, and stated the numerous advantages and blessings which would accrue to them and their children from educational institutions, and until recently I have failed to receive such responses as would justify me in any expenditure for that purpose. I may have been too deliberate in this matter. If so, it is attributable to the fact of my coming among these Indians but ten months ago, to them an entire stranger, knowing little of their habits, peculiarities, and prejudices, and deemed it necessary to study their character, and become somewhat familiar with their dispositions before attempting to introduce innovations which might be premature and prove a failure, and thereby not only prejudice their minds, but also provoke their hostility to such enterprises in the future.

No missionary-labor has been performed among these Indians. This is greatly to be regretted, for no other means is so potent in producing permanent results for good as the quickening power of the gospel. The missionary-labor of all the Indian agencies in Montana, except one, has been assigned to the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a denomination whose energy and liberality are unbounded, but to the best of my knowledge they have as yet expended no money, and provided no missionaries for their Montana Indian work. Certainly it cannot reasonably be expected that the Indian agent, in addition to his many arduous official duties, shall be able to "buckle on the harness" and perform efficient missionary-labor among the Indians.

During July last we received a brief visit from J. M. Reid, D. D., one of the secretaries of the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, who came to Montana, in the interests of this society, to determine the actual needs of their Montana missions. As a result of Dr. Reid's visit we have reason to hope that, as soon as possible, suitable persons will be furnished to perform missionary-labor among these Indians. Such efforts will receive my hearty co-operation and warmest support.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been very much improved under the successful treatment of the agency physician. Dr. Stone, by his judicious management, uniform patience, unremitting attention, and almost unerring treatment of diseases, has not only gained the confidence and respect of a majority of the Indians of this agency, but he has also measurably destroyed their faith in their own "medicine-men." For further particulars under this head see the physician's report.

Valuable improvements have been made, during the year, for agency purposes, in the construction of the following log-buildings, mostly hewn inside and out, viz: 1 large warehouse, 20 by 80; 1 bastion, attached, 20 by 20; 1 blacksmith-shop, 15 by 20; 1 stable, 20 by 28; 1 coal-house, 12 by 15; 1 slaughter-house, 15 by 24; and 1 cattle-corral, 70 by 100. These have been built by the agency employés, and at no other cost to the Government than what has been expended for materials for doors, windows, gates, &c. We have completed several buildings erected by my predecessor, putting in the doors, floors, and windows, and have also made extensive repairs on other agency buildings. In the construction of these buildings I have been necessitated to use dirt-roofs. This I regret, for it is impossible to make them water-proof, but I could do no better, as we have neither saw-mill nor shingle-machine, and lumber and shingles could not be obtained without much expense and great delay. With this exception the buildings are all good, substantial, and sufficient to meet the agency requirements at present.

This agency appears to be very unfavorably located in many respects. It is situated at the base of a high barren bluff, very close to the Missouri River, and furnishes no opportunity for farming operations in its immediate vicinity, and no inducements for permanent improvements. I do not question the wisdom or reasons which led to its present location, yet, whatever those reasons may have been, I am decidedly of the opinion they do not now exist. The only thing that can be stated in favor of this location for an Indian agency is a convenient and superior boat-landing, but this may be found in other localities more desirable. I would urgently recommend the removal of this agency were it not for the following reasons, viz: first, it has been built but recently at considerable cost to the Government; second, we have neither saw-mill or shingle-machine with which to prepare suitable material for building a permanent agency; third, the appropriation for the Indians of this agency for the present fiscal year is entirely insufficient to supply these Indians with the actual necessities of life after paying such expenses as are indispensable to the existence of an agency; consequently we could not reasonably expect to expend a part of that amount, for the construction of agency-buildings, which is needed for other and more necessary purposes.

The arms and ammunition question has been one of great annoyance and perplexity to us, and very vexatious to the Indians of this agency. The Department, no doubt, has received reports and information from various sources in regard to amounts sold and traded to these Indians. I am convinced these reports and information in great part are incorrect, for, upon the closest investigation, I find that, although an inconsiderable amount of ammunition has been traded by half-breed traders from British America, and a limited quantity by parties from other localities outside the reservation-limits, and a small quantity by friendly Indians from posts east of this agency, yet the aggregate amount obtained from all these sources would not, in my opinion, seriously embarrass the Department in the management and control of these Indians. I have taken special pains at different times to ascertain definitely to what extent the Indians belonging to this agency were provided with arms and ammunition, and have invariably found them poorly supplied with arms, and these a very inferior class, and usually almost entirely destitute of ammunition. Very few breech-loading guns are to be found in theisr possesion, yet those owning such contrive to obtain cartridges for them by some means.

The rules and regulations of the Department in regard to the sale and traffic of arms and ammunition to Indians have been strictly observed by the licensed traders on the reservation, yet no other subject has given me so much care and anxious solicitude. This law, as applied to the Indians of this agency, is truly a great hardship, for, while a majority of them are as peaceably disposed and as friendly to the whites as those tribes who are allowed to trade without restriction, these are prohibited not only from trading for improved guns and fixed ammunition, but also for loose ammunition in sufficient quantities to meet their actual necessities. The Assinaboines and Santees feel this restriction very oppressively, and say "they think the Great Father is not treating them as well as he is treating other Indians, nor as well as they deserve. He sends them word that he wants them to live, but won't let them have enough ammunition to kill game with." One of two things is apparent: either these Indians must be allowed to trade for ammunition in sufficient quantities to kill game, or their appropriations must be increased, for these alone are now wholly inadequate to subsist them continuously.

The utmost vigilance has been exercised in preventing illicit traffic in intoxicating liquors with these Indians, and I am happy to state that our efforts in this regard have been very successful. Only one Indian has been known to be under the influence of this dangerous "poison," and the party trading it was soon apprehended and arrested, and turned over to the military authorities at Carroll.

Early in May last, I received information that several parties were near Medicine Lodge, on the north side of Milk River, trading liquors, ammunition, and merchandise to Indians,

contrary to the intercourse laws; whereupon, I consulted Charles D. Hard, detective and deputy United States marshal, and furnished this officer with a sufficient force of agency employés. He proceeded without delay, made a seizure of all the peltries, merchandise, and ammunition belonging to these illicit traders, and took the matter into the courts for adjudication. This officer, however, failed to make any arrests, as the fugitive traders made their escape into British territory. But this seizure was such a startling surprise and complete success, that I have no apprehension of any annoyance from that quarter for some time to come.

Licenses have heretofore been granted by Indian agents to parties whose trading-posts are at great distances from the agency, and also beyond the official jurisdiction of the agent. This the Department can remedy, and no doubt will, in the future: but there seems to be no law to prevent persons from trading with any Indians, with or without license, no matter how unfriendly or hostile the Indians, provided such traders are not located on any reservation, and can by any possible means induce the Indians to visit their trading-posts. On this, and other subjects of general interest, I offer the following suggestions: that trade and traffic with uncivilized Indians should be wholly prohibited outside of their respective reservations. It will be sufficient for me simply to direct attention to this matter, in order to show the absolute necessity of additional legislation in reference to it.

Indian depredations may be suppressed and prevented by a more rigid enforcement of existing laws, and, if necessary, the adoption of more stringent ones, compelling all uncivilized Indians to remain constantly on their reservations. Such laws may be made most effectual by the vigilant efforts and co-operation of the civil and military authorities in the immediate vicinity of Indian reservations.

If possible, marauding parties should be arrested, taken before a proper tribunal, and punished Individual offenders, and not the bands or tribes to which they belong, should be apprehended and held personally responsible for their own misdeeds. I regard this manner of procedure so manifestly just, and so vitally important to every interest involved, that in my opinion it would justify the use of every means in the power of the Government to bring it about. Indians themselves have such a wholesome fear of arrests and punishments by civil authorities, that a few exemplary cases would have a more potent and salutary effect upon them than any other mode of chastisement.

Indians should also be protected on their reservations in all their rights and privileges, especially against the unrestrained lawlessness of white men in killing their game, destroying and appropriating their timber, and permanently residing on their reservations without their consent. These are sources of almost endless annoyances and provocations, which not unfrequently generate into open hostilities. Thus a due regard and appreciation of the rights and privileges of the North American Indian would assist materially in the solution of the vexing problem, "What shall be done with the Indian race?"

SUMMARY REMARKS.

Considering all the circumstances, I have the honor of reporting a satisfactory and promising condition of affairs here. Not a single depredation has been committed within the limits of my official jurisdiction since I took charge in last October, excepting two in July last, namely, eight head of horses were stolen from Durfee & Peck's trading-post at Frenchman's Creek, and one of our employés, when about a mile from the agency, was shot in the hip. Both these depredations, no doubt, were committed by marauding hostile parties from Sitting Bull's camp.

We have by no means made that progress we desire. But when it is remembered that this agency has been established but a short time, and that the majority of the Indians we have had to manage were, less than two years ago, wholly unacquainted with the purposes of the Government concerning themselves, that they belonged to one of the most powerful, insolent, and hostile tribes on the continent, then constantly on the war-path, a terror to the whole country, and a perplexing problem to the Government, we do feel that something has been accomplished for good, and that the peace-policy is not a failure, even among hostile Sioux.

In elevating barbarous nations to a state of civilized life, necessarily the work must proceed upon the principle of "making haste slowly." I do not expect, and certainly the Department does not, nor should the people presume, that these wild, barbarous Indians can possibly be so far transformed as to be prepared for enlightened citizenship in one, or even in ten years. As Blackfoot, a Crow chief, stated to Hon. Felix R. Brunot, in a conversation pending negotiations last summer, that "he (Brunot) was in too much of a hurry." So we might appropriately say to the people of the United States in regard to the civilization of the Indian. The impatient and impetuous haste, which ordinarily is an excusable fault, becomes a dangerous and hurtful influence when applied to the civilization of the Indian race.

That unrestrained enthusiasm and coercive determination, so often employed in elevating other races, must measurably fail when applied to civilizing the Indian tribes; for it is their intuitive characteristic to view with great suspicion any effort designed to supplant or destroy their tribal peculiarities or national identity. They are best directed and advanced by alluring rather than compulsory processes.

Hasty and demanding efforts call forth their suspicion and hatred, invariably repelling

them: while a calmer and more considerate course leads them, imperceptibly to themselves, to adopt the customs of civilized life. Hence the civilization and christianization of the Indian tribes is a tardy and critical work, one which necessarily demands much patience on the part of the American people, and must extend over no inconsiderable length of time. We have no reason to expect that the work of centuries will be accomplished in less than a single decade. But we may reasonably hope that well-directed, persevering efforts, accompanied by that Christian charity "which suffereth long and is kind," will ultimately be the means of elevating the Indian to a nobler manhood and restoring him to the image of God.

In conclusion I will say, that whatever good has been accomplished here is due, in great part, to the prompt action of the Department in granting every necessary requisition of the service.

I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the uniform courtesy and forbearance which have been shown me by the Department during the brief period of my arduous official duties. More especially do I desire to record my debt of gratitude to the All-Father for that kind and ever-vigilant providence that has watched over and preserved us through the dangers and vicissitudes incident to ten months' incessant toil among hostile Sioux.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. ALDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SHOSHONE AND BANNACK AGENCY,
Wyoming Territory, September 23, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending September 30, 1874:

The Shoshones, with few exceptions, staid on the reservation the past year, and during the summer season at the agency, and more were willing to work than we were able to supply with implements. There is no longer a doubt of their willingness to work as a tribe, from the chief down; but it will require time and patient teaching before their labor can be made as profitable as desired. Several lodges of immediate relatives will join labor on a piece of land, but are entirely opposed to working together in one common community. They are, without a single exception, peaceable and satisfied, and have full confidence in the Government. Lying and stealing is strongly discountenanced by the chief men, and their general conduct is decidedly good. I have never received an unkind word, even from those I have had occasion to rebuke. I mingle freely with them and often engage in their sports, listen to their complaints, and counsel them in trouble, and always receive obedience and respect. The influence and example set them by numerous white people, who force themselves upon the reservation, is not always civilizing in its effects. I cannot prevent those lawless aggressions, and have so notified the United States district marshal and attorney, who have as yet paid no attention to the matter.

An atrocious murder was committed about the 17th instant, a robbery about the 20th, and liquor supplies to the Indians without difficulty. There is plenty of law, but how is it to be enforced when the sympathy of so many people is on the wrong side? It is hoped the example of my Indians may benefit them.

The hostile attitude of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes caused alarm in the early part of the season as usual, but the timely action of the military command, under Captain Bates, has restored quiet for the present.

The Shoshones numbered at the agency during the past year about 1,041 souls, viz, 369 men, 422 women, and 250 children. Their health is good, and personal as well as general habits much improved. They are as notable to-day for neatness and order as they formerly were for indolence, dirt, and rags; and, I may add, there is still room for improvement.

Fully one-half of the Indians engaged in farming and cultivation, in wheat, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables, about three hundred acres. Unfortunately grasshoppers destroyed nearly the whole crop. There are about 500 acres of land under good fence. The first plowing is done by white men with stout ox-teams, after which the Indians plow with their ponies, being provided with harness and small plows. The cows purchased for them this season arrived too late to be valuable for milking purposes, but the Indians are very proud of them, and no doubt the larger portion will be milked next summer. The sale of the southern part of their reservation for cows will give them a handsome start in stock.

Agreeable to instructions from the Department, thirteen houses were erected and two old ones repaired this summer. They are 16 by 18 feet, made of sawed logs, one and one-half stories high, good floors, and shingle roofs, and are occupied by the chief and head-men. The old style nine-plate southern plantation stove is used for cooking and heating. I would respectfully invite attention to this stove, as it is no doubt the very best for Indian purposes.

Considerable effort has been made to induce parents to send their children to school, but the result the last year has not been flattering. The children tire of the restraint, and parental

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report the entire Indian farm, embracing nearly 400 acres, has been inclosed, much of it, as has been stated, by the labor of the Indians themselves. Our mill-house is completed, inclosing grist, saw, and shingle mills all in complete order, having been tested in the manufacture of lumber, shingles, and flour, and have greatly pleased and encouraged our Indians. We have manufactured forty or fifty thousand feet of lumber and about as many thousand shingles, put up an addition to our farm-kitchen and dining-room, rendering it suitable for two families, built another for meat and ice house, besides repairing much of the old fence and building considerable post and board fence on the agency farm.

Should the honorable Commissioner and others, while looking over the results of our labors and expenditures for the last year, think little had been acomplished, we will not dispute that point, but we beg that they will bear in mind the disadvantages under which we labor, our isolated and, for the greater part of the year, inaccessible position, and that we procure from the forest and manufacture all our own lumber, erect our buildings, and make improvements and do farm-work with our ordinary employés, which is not usually the case.

SCHOOLS.

Many of our Indians have expressed a desire for the establishment of a school, but up to this time we have not been able to put it in operation, both from the want of the necessary funds to erect and furnish the school-house and pay a teacher, and our inability to procure a suitable person to take charge. Through the liberality of the Department the necessary funds have been secured and a teacher engaged, so that we hope to have our house, which is under way, completed and our school in operation this fall. I cannot but feel solicitous for the complete success of this undertaking. I have reflected much upon the subject; still am not clear as to the kind of school best suited to the condition of our Indians and our resources. My judgment is in favor of a boarding manual-labor school, but I fear our resources will not bear the expense.

No missionary enterprise has been attempted, but we purpose, in all our school instruction and exercises, to inculcate moral and religious truth so far as practicable.

It is unpleasant to be compelled to lodge complaints against any persons with whom you are compelled, in the discharge of your duties, to come in contact; but the repeated corroborative reports, and the cumulative evidence presented to my mind, perfectly satisfies me that there is a persistent effort on the part of some of the Mormon leaders to thwart the benevolent designs of the Government toward the Indians, by discouraging them from going to, and holding out inducements to them to remain off, the reservation. The only, or at least the most efficient, remedy for this evil is the absolute prohibition of the expenditure of a single dollar in the way of presents or subsistence off the reservation, and liberal support and encouragement to those who go to and remain on it, and engage in agriculture.

In conclusion I beg to present some of the wants of my Indians and the agency under my charge, in order that they and it may become self-supporting, or as nearly so as the nature of the case will admit, at the earliest possible time. In my opinion, that legislation and that management which do not tend toward this result are radically defective. I have endeavored, in all my intercourse with and control over my Indians, and in all the labor and expenditures on this agency, to keep that end constantly in view. We think some considerable progress has been made, but must confess that it is far below what we had fondly hoped. Various causes have contributed to prevent more satisfactory results.

Our isolated position, being almost inaccessible for teams for about seven months of the year, and the almost impracticable road for the other five months, renders the management of our agency both difficult and expensive. A good road is absolutely demanded by efficiency and economy.

Our greatest items of expense are flour and beef. With judicious encouragement we can in a very few years raise all the flour and other farm-products necessary for subsistence. On the Indian farm, and mainly by Indian labor, we should not only raise all the beef we need, but could and should be able to draw a revenue from the stock raised on the reservation sufficient to purchase all the other needed supplies. Could we have the amount of funds it has cost us for beef for the last two years, viz, about $16,000, to invest at once, I feel confident that with judicious management we could not only supply ourselves with beef for all time to come, but be able to encourage deserving Indians by presenting a cow and calf or a yoke of oxen, besides securing the results above indicated.

I have had the honor to present to honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs the views above indicated, and am encouraged by knowing that you, in the main, agree with me; but I am aware you are powerless unless the means are placed at your disposal by provision of law. I therefore, through you, appeal to the honorable the Congress of the United States to place at your disposal, for the benefit of this agency, the means not only for its mere existence, but for its highest development and the best interests of the Indians thereon, physically, financially, intellectually, and morally.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D. C.

Frequent applications are made to me for the treatment of such complaints as rheumatism, pneumonia, dysentery, and, occasionally, syphilis. The first two are common among the Utes, and pneumonia especially, without prompt and persistent treatment, proves almost invariably fatal. Wherever I have noticed a case of the last-named loathsome disease among them, it has been of such a nature as to baffle completely the treatment of their own medicine-men, and nothing but the attention of a skilled physician has afforded relief. The expense attending the employment of such a physician at this post is so slight, and the amount of suffering he could allay so great, that it seems to me the Department should not hesitate to make this provision.

The subjects of agriculture, education, missionary work, Indian industry, &c., upon which information is asked through office circular dated August 7, 1874, cannot be statistically considered in this report, for the reason that no effort is, or ever has been, made at this agency by the Bureau to educate, christianize, or stimulate to industry the band of Indians of which I have the honor to be in charge.

The disposition of the Utes remains, so far as I can learn, perfectly peaceable; and while they do not manifest the least desire to adapt themselves to the pursuit of any of those peaceful industries by which a majority of our white population obtain a livelihood, they are fortunately lacking in those fierce and predatory instincts which characterize so many of the western tribes. They are generally quiet in demeanor, decent in dress, remarkably free from the vice of drunkenness, considering the opportunities they have to obtain liquor; and they seem contented to share with their white neighbors the occupancy of what was, a few years ago, their exclusive hunting-ground, provided the superior race allows them to travel back and forth between mountain and plain, and take their just proportion of the game with which our forests and prairies abound. During my experience of five years among these Indians I have never heard of such a thing as one of them making an unprovoked assault upon a white man, nor has there been, to my knowledge, during that time, a well-authenticated instance where any individual of the band under my charge attempted to appropriate to his own use the property of another without the consent of the rightful owner. On the other hand, I have known the Indians to be robbed in the streets of Denver of many articles of value to them, such as buckskins, buffalo-robes, lariats, and revolvers; and during the past summer one instance of assault upon an Indian by a white, with intent to commit murder, has come to my knowledge, the circumstances of which have been made known to you through my telegram of July 31, and my official letters dated August 13 and 26. This attack was entirely unprovoked, and if the ruffian who did the shooting had not, to his other numerous failings, added that of being a miserable marksman, the telegraph lines would next day have been burdened, and the newspapers would have teemed with details of "the latest Indian outrage on our borders," as the Utes, like any other plucky people, would no doubt have taken summary vengeance upon the slayer of one of their number. (Cu-ra-can-ti, war-chief of the Muaches, was the Indian shot at.) In this connection I desire to publicly commend the action of Mr. W. D. Burns, of the Kenosha House, in disarming and chastising the miscreant, Taylor, before he had time to fire the third shot. If the latter had been allowed to continue his miscellaneous pistol-practice, he might accidentally have hit somebody.

The dangerous practice of giving whisky to Indians has been carried on to a limited extent here during the past spring and summer. I have the honor to inform you that I have succeeded in apprehending an individual who was engaged in this nefarious business, and I hope to secure his conviction. It is extremely difficult to procure the arrest of these persons, and almost impossible to convict them after indictment. They are extremely cautious in their management of the traffic, and the average Indian is loth to testify against the friend who furnishes him with the devil's dose. In order to induce information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of persons giving, selling, bartering, or exchanging spirituous liquor or wine to Indians, I would suggest that the agent be authorized to offer a reasonable reward, to employ detectives, if necessary, and to be instructed to send for and compel attendance of Indian witnesses.

In July last a portion of Pi-ah's band, who were hunting buffalo on the Republican, surprised and killed three Sioux warriors near the Sand Hills, east of Fremont's Butte. They brought the scalps of the slain to Denver in great triumph, and desired to be allowed to make a public display and indulge in a parade on the streets. This, of course, I could not sanction, yet I could not prevent their celebrating their victory in their own way at their camp. They, consequently, held nightly dances near Denver during an entire week, and until reports reached me that many white persons were in the habit of visiting the powwows, and clandestinely giving the Utes whisky, to make them "sing louder." I at once summoned Pi-ah to my office, and informing him that I thought his followers had sufficiently recuperated after the hardships and dangers of their campaign against the Sioux, I ordered him to break camp forthwith and start for the mountains. The next morning, at 9 o'clock, I found that he had obeyed my order. In view of the fact that repeated acts of murder by the Utes upon their plains enemies, the Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Kiowas, have occurred during the past four years, and have invariably been followed by reprisals on the part of the latter, in some of which white citizens have suffered, I would suggest that, hereafter, whenever the Utes are permitted to visit the buffalo-range, a competent and trustworthy

person be ordered by the agent to accompany them, whose duty it shall be to see that they do not come in collision with any of the other tribes.

I desire to congratulate the Department upon the success of its management of this service in Colorado, and I have the pleasure of acknowledging the uniform courtesy and promptness of its officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. THOMPSON,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, *September* 10, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report. The report must necessarily be confined to information obtained during the single month of my administration here, and to suggestions diffidently made on account of my brevity of acquaintance with these Indians and the affairs of the agency.

I found the buildings, for the most part, in good condition. The house for the agent can hardly be surpassed for comfort, convenience, and neatness on any other agency.

On account of my predecessor's long expectation of my arrival, which was unavoidably delayed, the Indians had been for several weeks scantily supplied with provisions. At about the time of my arrival, however, 51 sacks of flour came, which were quickly issued. A little larger amount of supplies than usual in the two or three first issues seemed to satisfy them. Evidently some of them did not like a change of agent, and they are dissatisfied with the treaties; but there is no complaint whatever to be made of their behavior. Ouray and several of his chiefs plainly say that it is neither right nor for their interests to have any trouble with the Government. While the Government is obliged to use force against other tribes, the almost universal opinion of the Colorado people that they never will have to do so against the Utes is certainly worth something. The dissatisfaction with the treaties is nothing new. While many of the chiefs understand, and did understand while making the last two treaties, the boundaries by straight lines, and that some of the farming-lands might be included in the portion ceded to the Government, others probably did not so understand it; and these make trouble which it may be difficult to allay, though there can hardly be any danger of an outbreak from it. But precisely because the Indians of this tribe are peaceably inclined, it seems just and proper that the Government should be solicitous to grant them promptly all the treaties call for, if not more. When the Utes receive the horses and guns they have expected under the last treaty, they will doubtless feel more contented.

I would most earnestly recommend establishing by survey, at a very early period, the boundaries of the portion lately ceded to the Government, and the erection of conspicuous and lasting monuments which people inexperienced in surveying, and even the Indians, can readily find. Accustomed to look upon these grand mountains as their land-marks, they need something more than small stones, inscribed however legibly—mounds, perhaps, and not less than three or four feet high. The Utes being suspicious that Gunnison Town, a new settlement about five miles from the agency cattle-camp, was on the reservation, I, with one of the settlers and another man, spent the greater part of a day in searching the monuments of Darling's survey of the eastern boundary of the reservation, of which I have received from Washington a copy of the field-notes. The lay of the country so corresponded with the description in the surveyors' notes, and the assertion by Mr. Wilson, of Mr. Wheeler's surveying expedition, that the line was three or four miles west of our herding-camp, satisfied us that we were in about the right place; but we could see none of the monuments, although they and their location were minutely described.

I found on my arrival at the agency a hot-bed, with very little in it, and a small patch of oats, making it evident that there was very little courage here about agriculture. The oats, however, looked very promising, and I was encouraged to plan in my mind the cultivation of several acres next summer; but on the 3d of this month there came a heavy frost, so that we found ice a quarter of an inch thick. The oats, which were just filling, were destroyed. Meanwhile there were brought to me from the new settlement on the Gunnison, near the proposed sight for the agency, some very good potatoes, turnips, and beets—very complete evidence that some years, if not all, some of the most important articles of food could be raised there.

And now in regard to changing the location of the agency. I have already written to the Commissioner that the proposed location is not the proper one.

The raising of the crops above mentioned, however, convinces me that it is not so unfavorable as I had supposed, and a conference with Ouray, the head-chief, satisfies me that it is the best to which the Indians will at present consent. It may, therefore, be well to erect good but inexpensive adobe buildings, with the hope that before a great many years no serious objection will be made to removing to a warmer situation in the heart of the reservation.

No very great steps toward the establishment of the Utes in agricultural pursuits can be made till the agency can be placed where they will remain the year round; nor till then can there be the greatest success in teaching them the trades and the common branches of schooling. The removal to Gunnison River, however, will be some advance in that direction. I have been instructed to employ the Indians, and issue rations in proportion to their work. By the treaties, they consider that they have already paid for the provisions and clothing which are issued, in lands which have been ceded. Still, at the Gunnison River, we might begin by putting in a crop, dividing the land into little patches, and urging the Indians to take care of them, accepting produce for their compensation; and it is possible we might get them to sow their gardens also. They might do so the second year if not the first. It is hardly a kindness to the race to feed them for a series of years and then discontinue, if they are not in the mean time taught how to take care of themselves.

The cattle number 811, including six working-cattle, 175 calves, and 232 yearlings. I have already recommended the purchase of some sheep to supply the place of a flock which unfortunately consisted mostly of wethers, and which were killed for the Indians about a year since. It is probable that many Indians would herd sheep who are not inclined to herd cattle, and it would be well to raise these against the time of their demand for them. I am running the saw-mill for a few days to cut a little lumber for our own use.

Up to the 31st of August there was no school, the Indian camp being about six miles from the agency. Two or three children only came under the influence of the teacher from time to time. Since that time, however, several lodges have been moved near to us, and eight or ten have come with considerable regularity, and there is good hope of a small boarding-school during the winter. The school of last winter is evidently looked upon as a failure, and we have therefore much prejudice to overcome. Even the more intelligent chiefs say, "School good for white man, no good for Indian."

The mode of issuing beef now practiced is barbarous. The poor steers are let out of the corral for the Indians on horseback to hunt them down, and they often chase them, frightened and wounded, for miles, and are in no haste to put them out of misery. It is not certain that the Indians would readily give up the sport; but it would teach them humanity, and be a mercy to the beasts, if the Government would provide butchers.

During the month of August the agency was visited by four surveying parties, three belonging to Professor Hayden's expedition and one to Lieutenant Wheeler's.

Last year, when there was a special opportunity of a count, during the council for making a treaty, the whole number of Indians belonging to this agency was reported 2,663. It is said that they have increased about 100.

Many of the Utes have been granted permission to go to the plains to hunt buffaloes. They will return here in the spring. One Ute, with four sons, cultivated about one acre with spades and hoes, in Uncompagre Valley, very successfully this season, raising corn and melons and bringing samples to the agency. Nine or ten Wemimuches are reported to have met with like success on the Los Animas. Their example will probably be followed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. BOND,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WHITE RIVER, COLO., *September* 10, 1874.

SIR: Agreeable to the instructions of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the White River agency, for the year ending August 31, 1874:

Upon receiving my instructions at Washington, I proceeded at once to White River and took charge of the agency July 1. I can report that since that time, and during the previous portion of the year, the Indians have been very orderly and well behaved, preserving the most friendly disposition, so far as I can learn, toward the whites. Nothing unpleasant grew out of the affair at Pine Grove Meadows, reported by Agent J. S. Littlefield in his last annual report. There have been no serious disturbances of any kind within the limi s of the reservation, and no acts of violence committed either by the Indians or by the whites upon each other within this portion of the reservation or near its boundary. About the middle of June last, however, Chief Jack, during a friendly visit to Rawlins, was assaulted by two desperate and cowardly characters, and badly cut and bruised. While Jack will probably embrace the first opportunity to avenge this assault upon the individuals who committed it, I do not think that he or any of the Indians harbor any ill-will against the whites on account of it.

Soon after my arrival here, in July, the Indians requested to have a "talk" with me about a proposed wagon-road which is to pass down the Bear River Valley, which valley they claim as their country. I listened to their remonstrance against the opening of such a road, and at their request wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the

matter. Upon my return to the agency in August, I read to them "in council" the reply of the Commissioner, which was, in substance, that the Bear River country was not theirs, and that they had no rights in it whatever. The Indians listened to me respectfully, and dispersed quietly, and I have heard nothing from them in regard to the matter since. It is much to be desired that the northern boundary of the reservation be accurately defined and made plain to the Indians by natural landmarks. I have heard some reports of their threatening to drive off persons who have and are making efforts to settle the Bear River Valley, but have not learned that they have resorted to any open violence.

From actual count of the Indians who have come into the agency during my charge, and from the best estimate I can make of those who belong at this agency whom I have not yet seen, and of some number who propose to make their home at White River in future, I report one thousand Indians at this agency, about equally divided between men and women. Nearly one-half of this number have been present at the agency for some weeks past. At this writing most of them are about going away for the "fall hunt."

From what I can learn of the previous condition of the Indians, I should say that their general healthfulness has been greater the last year than the year before. There have been but few deaths during the year. When unwell the Indians depend very much upon the knowledge and skill of the whites at the agency, and it is to be regretted that the means has not been appropriated for the employment of a competent physician to serve them.

In educational matters I would report that I am in hopes to awaken considerable interest, though for that portion of the year previous to the 1st of July I can report nothing, as I believe nothing was attempted in that direction by the last agent. The lady who will take charge of this work has had much experience in teaching and in managing difficult schools; she comes with a thoroughly devoted spirit and a special aptitude for the work, and is provided with a partial outfit for an industrial school and for object-teaching. Up to this date twenty-one scholars have been secured, sixteen girls and women and five boys. The girls have already made for themselves sixteen garments after the pattern of female attire in civilized life, and are anxious to learn to sew and cut garments for themselves. While working they are learning to count and to talk the English, and are learning the alphabet. The teacher has secured one very bright boy about sixteen years old to remain through the winter as a boarding-scholar, and she thinks if the agent can arrange to take care of them, she can secure many more to remain with her. This work is the real work to do; and so soon as possible a suitable building should be erected for the accommodation of such scholars, that, by their constant intercourse with their teachers, they may acquire the language and manners and ideas of civilized life. If this work should prove to be practicable, from the efforts of the teacher and agent this fall and winter, I trust a sufficient sum of money may be appropriated to pay an assistant to attend to the bodily wants of such children.

The chief of the Utes at this agency, Douglan, has expressed a desire to have a house built for him and has asked for a cow for his use. Another of the Indians has already occupied the house built for a "council-house," and is keeping it neat and clean. None of the Indians of this agency have yet engaged in agriculture; but several have small herds of cattle and goats. I have reason to think that if they were supplied with citizens' clothing, or could procure it cheaply by purchase, the Indians would very generally wear it in preference to their own peculiar clothing. They are particularly desirous to have their children dressed as white children. They have urged the trader to bring in "boys' suits," and they ask daily the teacher if she can and will cut boys' garments, and they wish her to make caps and bonnets. I am fully convinced that the presence of white women at the agency (of which there are two) has already exerted and will continue to exert a good influence upon the Indians, tending to subdue their rudeness and refine their manners.

The past season has been very favorable for agricultural pursuits, (whether it has been an exceptionally good season or not I cannot say,) and had there been many acres under cultivation and sufficient hands to gather them, very good crops might have been secured. As it was, I found upon arriving at the agency but between 8 and 9 acres sown and planted. We have harvested about 5 acres of good wheat, yielding at the rate of 25 bushels to the acre. I estimate that we may gather 75 bushels of potatoes, provided the Indians do not disturb them, and, from the product of a small patch which has already been dug, I judge it would be easy to raise 250 bushels from an acre. A small amount of garden products have also been raised, including turnips, onions, carrots, &c. Eighty tons of hay have been cut for winter use. The agency herd now numbers, as last counted, 773 head, and most of the cattle are in very fine condition, though somewhat wild.

From the experience of the year I would report that I believe a limited number of acres of land in the "river-bottom" can be successfully cultivated and made to produce good crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, and should the Department see fit to erect a flouring-mill at the agency, the flour for the Indians might be produced, without great expense, on their own ground.

The building of the agency and the stockade are in a very poor condition. New buildings should be erected, or the old ones very thoroughly repaired. At present the agent is unwilling to put any great amount of expense or labor upon the old ones, owing to the fact of the several recommendations of the last agent and of the Indian inspector that new buildings

be erected some three miles down the river, near the tillable land of the "bottom." The warehouse has been rendered serviceable for the reception of the Indian goods this fall. The dwelling-houses have yet to be repaired to render them fit for winter. The stockade is past repair, and must be entirely rebuilt. The matter of the removal of the agency should be decided at once, and the agent should be informed whether an appropriation of money will be made for putting up new buildings, for it will be necessary to make very thorough repairs upon the present ones if they are to be occupied another season.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. H. DANFORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
September 22, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in Department circular of August 17, I submit the following as my fourth annual report of the agency under my charge:

I am pleased to be able to state that the quiet and general prosperity indicated in my last report still continues, and that what was then true relative to the progress of my Indians in agricultural industry is eminently so now. What was stated relative to their progress in civilization, with distrust and diffidence, can now be affirmed with a good degree of assurance. The same salutary influences that were at work then have continued to produce results in a more noticeable degree.

INDIANS—THEIR NUMBER, INDUSTRY, CIVILIZATION, HEALTH, ETC.

It will be noticed by my statistical report that the number of our Indians is less than that given last year, being made to conform to the enumeration made by Richard Komas last fall and received after my report was written. His enumeration, as given in Messrs. Ingalls and Powell's report, was 556, which, with the estimated increase, makes our present number 575. It is my opinion, as well as that of my late interpreter and others, that, although the report of Mr. Komas embraces as many Indians as are at our agency at any one time, yet it does not embrace as many as make our agency their rallying point and headquarters during the year, hence I am still inclined to think that my estimate, viz, 800, as given in my last report, was not too high.

Our Indians have shown a marked improvement in their industrial habits. More of them than at any former period have engaged in farming. The results to those who engaged in cultivating the soil last year was so satisfactory and so manifest, that many of those whom we were accustomed to regard as the most hopeless cases have engaged in agriculture with very encouraging results. There is not only an increase in the amount of labor performed, but also an improvement in the skill and efficiency of those who labor, as well as a very considerable increase in the products of their labor. For an estimate of the products of the Indian and agency farms I refer to my statistical report herewith.

But our Indians have not confined their labors to the cultivation of the soil; they have made more than 600 rods of fence, cutting, hauling, and laying up the poles themselves. Such labor was never performed by them before on this agency, and as it was done perfectly voluntarily, we regard it as an evidence of decided progress, and as affording good ground for hope in the future.

The progress of our Indians in or toward civilization, it must still be admitted, is slow, but we think steady and marked. The better element among them seems to be gaining strength, and their wild habits and usages generally falling into disuse; they are more and more disposed to adopt civilized habits and dress—to submit to authority and be guided by the advice of the Government and its agents.

There is a general kindness of manner and expression indicative of the breaking up of the stoical and savage nature, showing a gradual preparation for the more active and efficient elements of civilization and Christianity. Polygamy, however, and other evidences of barbarism still exist and show themselves, but we think not quite so boldly as formerly. They have still very inadequate ideas in regard to chastity or the obligations of the marriage relation. Their health has generally been good, better we think than last year, though there have been more deaths, those that have occurred being mostly from chronic diseases. We think the improvement in general health results from their improved industrial habits and regular means of subsistence. Most of our Indians have remained on the reservation, attending more diligently to their crops than usual. Some small bands have gone on hunting and visiting expeditions, but have usually made arrangements with some of their friends to attend to their crops in their absence.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report the entire Indian farm, embracing nearly 400 acres, has been inclosed, much of it, as has been stated, by the labor of the Indians themselves. Our mill-house is completed, inclosing grist, saw, and shingle mills all in complete order, having been tested in the manufacture of lumber, shingles, and flour, and have greatly pleased and encouraged our Indians. We have manufactured forty or fifty thousand feet of lumber and about as many thousand shingles, put up an addition to our farm-kitchen and dining-room, rendering it suitable for two families, built another for meat and ice house, besides repairing much of the old fence and building considerable post and board fence on the agency farm.

Should the honorable Commissioner and others, while looking over the results of our labors and expenditures for the last year, think little had been acomplished, we will not dispute that point, but we beg that they will bear in mind the disadvantages under which we labor, our isolated and, for the greater part of the year, inaccessible position, and that we procure from the forest and manufacture all our own lumber, erect our buildings, and make improvements and do farm-work with our ordinary employés, which is not usually the case.

SCHOOLS.

Many of our Indians have expressed a desire for the establishment of a school, but up to this time we have not been able to put it in operation, both from the want of the necessary funds to erect and furnish the school-house and pay a teacher, and our inability to procure a suitable person to take charge. Through the liberality of the Department the necessary funds have been secured and a teacher engaged, so that we hope to have our house, which is under way, completed and our school in operation this fall. I cannot but feel solicitous for the complete success of this undertaking. I have reflected much upon the subject; still am not clear as to the kind of school best suited to the condition of our Indians and our resources. My judgment is in favor of a boarding manual-labor school, but I fear our resources will not bear the expense.

No missionary enterprise has been attempted, but we purpose, in all our school instruction and exercises, to inculcate moral and religious truth so far as practicable.

It is unpleasant to be compelled to lodge complaints against any persons with whom you are compelled, in the discharge of your duties, to come in contact; but the repeated corroborative reports, and the cumulative evidence presented to my mind, perfectly satisfies me that there is a persistent effort on the part of some of the Mormon leaders to thwart the benevolent designs of the Government toward the Indians, by discouraging them from going to, and holding out inducements to them to remain off, the reservation. The only, or at least the most efficient, remedy for this evil is the absolute prohibition of the expenditure of a single dollar in the way of presents or subsistence off the reservation, and liberal support and encouragement to those who go to and remain on it, and engage in agriculture.

In conclusion I beg to present some of the wants of my Indians and the agency under my charge, in order that they and it may become self-supporting, or as nearly so as the nature of the case will admit, at the earliest possible time. In my opinion, that legislation and that management which do not tend toward this result are radically defective. I have endeavored, in all my intercourse with and control over my Indians, and in all the labor and expenditures on this agency, to keep that end constantly in view. We think some considerable progress has been made, but must confess that it is far below what we had fondly hoped. Various causes have contributed to prevent more satisfactory results.

Our isolated position, being almost inaccessible for teams for about seven months of the year, and the almost impracticable road for the other five months, renders the management of our agency both difficult and expensive. A good road is absolutely demanded by efficiency and economy.

Our greatest items of expense are flour and beef. With judicious encouragement we can in a very few years raise all the flour and other farm-products necessary for subsistence. On the Indian farm, and mainly by Indian labor, we should not only raise all the beef we need, but could and should be able to draw a revenue from the stock raised on the reservation sufficient to purchase all the other needed supplies. Could we have the amount of funds it has cost us for beef for the last two years, viz, about $16,000, to invest at once, I feel confident that with judicious management we could not only supply ourselves with beef for all time to come, but be able to encourage deserving Indians by presenting a cow and calf or a yoke of oxen, besides securing the results above indicated.

I have had the honor to present to honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs the views above indicated, and am encouraged by knowing that you, in the main, agree with me; but I am aware you are powerless unless the means are placed at your disposal by provision of law. I therefore, through you, appeal to the honorable the Congress of the United States to place at your disposal, for the benefit of this agency, the means not only for its mere existence, but for its highest development and the best interests of the Indians thereon, physically, financially, intellectually, and morally.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D. C.

OFFICE OF NEVADA INDIAN AGENCY,
Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., August 31, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of the progress made and present condition of the Indian service under my charge:

As I have in my monthly reports and repeated communications kept the Department pretty fully advised of all the proceedings of the agency at the time of their transaction, I shall be justified in a simple review, together with the presentation of such plans, changes, and recommendations as seem to me pertinent upon the occasion of an annual report.

My agency embraces two reservations, the Pyramid Lake and Walker River, each occupied by branches of one and the same tribe of Indians, viz, Pah-Utes. These reservations are separated from each other a distance, from agency to agency, of about eighty miles.

Nearly two years ago, with the approval of the Department, I transferred this office from Wadsworth to the Pyramid Lake reservation, and though the agency is thereby removed some sixteen miles from the Central Pacific Railroad, and deprived of the daily mails, yet there are more reasons than one why the agency should be retained at this place. There is upon this reserve an abundance of timber growing, and, therefore, no expense for fuel; good buildings have been completed, therefore no rents; but, most important of all, the agency is brought in direct contact with the Indians; and when the improvements are perfected, and the Indians fully located in permanent abodes, as contemplated in the programme already entered upon, leaving aside the isolation, there will not be a more desirable place in the State, and one where a mission-enterprise could be established more attractive.

At one time this reservation embraced all the territory in this valley south to the big bend of the Truckee River, as per diagram of survey by Eugene Monroe, 1865, but subsequently a reduction of some ten miles from the south was made. By this reduction the tillable land of the reservation was materially diminished; an error that, in our opinion, should not have been permitted, for it left the area of farming lands quite small. There was, however, one good accomplished by the reduction, and that was the short distance intervening between the present reservation-line and the railroad.

There are, however, sufficient reasons to continue this as a permanent abode of the Indians. Much land is being reclaimed and brought under cultivation, and under the proper influences the work of reclamation will go on for years to come. The flattering results accomplished from the work of the past year is sufficient to inspire all parties interested to make still greater efforts toward securing the end contemplated in the just and humane policy now governing the Indian service. That Executive order of March 23 last, making this reservation a permanent abode for the Indians, was an act consistent with the policy, and long will the President be held in grateful remembrance as a true friend of the Indians, for by this act he put an end to the continued fear that they would be removed and the selfishness of their enemies gratified. This was truly a grand act, for if the record be correct, even before the present policy toward the Indians was inaugurated, there were certain persons who seemed determined to have and hold the lands and fishery of this reservation.

By reference to the annual report of Lieut. J. M. Lee, 1870, page 108, Commissioner's Report, who was special Indian agent at the time, Mr. Lee says: "And I will here remark that, until the metes and bounds of the reserve are authoritatively established, it will not be free from the encroachments of a bad class of white men, who seldom believe in according any rights to Indians." This difficulty, to a certain degree, still exists, though modified somewhat since the transmission to this office of the diagram of the original survey; and in fact no further safeguard would be required if the points marked on the map had been definitely established by stakes or monuments distinctly marked. But this was not done, especially in the Lake district, and for this reason we are subjected to annoyances. Regarding a more definite survey I shall have more to say hereafter, and will now consider the improvements made and results gained, and I am happy to say that the work has gone forward nobly. The Indians have, by all that has been done for them and their prospects of farming, gained courage to increase their efforts to secure the means needful to self-support; and, as a result, almost every acre of land that can be made available for farming purposes of any kind has been fenced in, and cross-fenced into fields, and claimed by individuals or families for permanent homes. Much more land has been put under cultivation than at any previous year, and it is not extravagant language when I say that some of the finest ranches in Nevada are upon this reservation, claimed and cultivated by Indians.

The plan adopted by me ever since coming to Nevada has been to impress upon the minds of the Indians the fact that the Government extended aid for the express purpose of benefiting them, in the way of their becoming self-supporting at the earliest possible time; and that a reasonable time only would be given to the trial, and, if not improved by them, they would be left to their indolence as unworthy of further aid. Meantime we have exerted our utmost endeavors, with the appropriation granted, to provide with supplies of food, teams, tools, seed, and supervision, such Indians as desired to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, giving to said Indians the exclusive right and control of all that they should raise, the agency not withholding a pound for any purpose whatever. And in this connection I will state, that, from the first, we have tried to secure some work corresponding in value to the issues made; and this rule holds good in all cases except the aged, infirm,

and sick. This plan has worked admirably, and it has required no compulsion to induce the parties to save a portion of what they have raised for coming seedings. Also, I have from the commencement of service been impressed with the idea of separating the Indians as much as practicable, giving each family portions of land to cultivate distinct from the others; and it was for this reason that I recommended, in my last annual report, such legislation as was needful to make the title of lands secure to the faithful occupant. I have seen nothing to change my mind on this subject, but much to strengthen, and I respectfully repeat, with emphasis, that I consider it of paramount importance that the reservation be surveyed, and in such form that each family may be given at least twenty acres of land susceptible of cultivation, being always careful that the same be [so] located that irrigation can be effected with the present means, or by additional improvements.

I know that my views relative to the management of Indians and their becoming self-supporting farmers come in collision with some of my predecessors. In the report of Mr. H. G. Parker, of September 20, 1869, page 202, Commissioner's Report, Mr. Parker says: "The reservations they have in the superintendency are of no value to them whatever. It would benefit them vastly more if they were abandoned and allowed to be settled by the whites, for there would be so many more farms to work on. I have demonstrated the fact that these Indians will not farm for themselves; at the same time they are good hands to work for white men." Now I have to say, that I have demonstrated the fact that the Indians will work for themselves more readily even than for others; and, with the incentives that have been given by the Government, I am ready to challenge the better showing anywhere, in the same length of time, with the small appropriations made, that can be seen on the score or more ranches made and improved upon these very reservations mentioned in the above extract. Our only difficulty has been to provide, from the small appropriation allowed this service, the needful supplies of food, teams, and farming utensils absolutely requisite to meet the demand made by the continually-increasing numbers ready and anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to work. More than this: it is not unfrequent to find the Indians waiting with impatience for others to be through with teams, wagons, or tools, that they may use them; and, at the present writing, there are Indians who have heretofore gone abroad to labor for wages among the whites, engaged in harvesting or thrashing, receiving, this time, wages from the Indians upon the reserves for their labor. I will cite one case where an Indian went abroad last year and worked for wages, who this year, under Government auspices, planted a crop of his own, and has already hired help to harvest and thrash the same, paying for said labor from his sales, in excess of what he needs for support and seed, about $75 in coin. In striking contrast is this Indian to his own brother, who is none other than the troublesome one lately arrested by the military, and now under promise of good behavior; one a steady and contented farmer, and rapidly progressing toward comfort and competency; the other notoriously bad, refusing to abide upon a reservation, but ever roving about, a gambler by profession, and always ready to concert with unscrupulous and designing colleagues in promoting discord, embarrassing to the reservation Indians as well as the Government employés.

The Pyramid Lake reservation is under the tuition of E. M. Gregory, esq., as farmer, to whom much is due for the degree of prosperity attained. (I respectfully refer the Department to his report.)

There is also a bonded trader, under approved license from the Department, who has exclusive right to trade within the limits of the reserve. The revenue to the trader is not as extensive here as at some of the larger reservations, yet it is of importance, as it relieves the Indians from an excuse to go abroad for traffic. The principal trade is carried on during the months of November, December, January, February, and March. These are the fishing months, and during the time many Indians from abroad come to unite with those here in catching trout, which, under the present arrangement, finds a ready market and good prices. For two years past James O. Gregory, esq., has occupied this position, and with credit to himself and the Indian service. He has fully sustained the confidence of the Indians, and among the citizens of the country an unimpeachable reputation.

The Walker River reservation is some sixty miles southeast of Wadsworth, from which point all supplies are transported. This reservation was surveyed in December, 1864, by Eugene Monroe, and embraces an area of 320,000 acres, including the Walker Lake; but, according to the most accurate estimate that can be had, there are not more than 3,900 acres of any value whatever to the Indian service, and not exceeding 1,500 acres that are susceptible of cultivation, and even that has proved to be inferior land; and yet there are many good reasons for the retention of this reserve.

Much has been accomplished in the way of improvements. Quite a number of Indians have made themselves ranches, with the end in view of permanent residence, and, from what I know of their desires and expectations, I would as tenaciously contend for its perpetuity (with perhaps a modified area) as the Indians' abode as for the Pyramid Lake reservation.

The great and memorable speech of Hon. I. C. Parker, of Missouri, in Congress last winter, finds its echo here. This is the home of at least six hundred Pah-Utes, who, if absent at all, are only so temporarily. Here the Government has promised them an abiding-place, and justice and honor demand that the compact remain inviolate. I am glad that the executive order, of March 20 last, re-affirms the obligation and sets at rest the question of its perpetuity.

What has been said for the Indians and work upon Pyramid Lake reserve repeats itself here. Most of the lands susceptible of cultivation have been fenced and cross-fenced into separate inclosures, claimed and occupied, and though the crops are not as good as we could have hoped, the fault is not chargeable to the want of interest or care, but alone to the poverty of the lands. Many, it is true, go abroad and work for wages, and then return again to this place, most sacred to them of all others, because it is the place of their birth. This going abroad is inevitable, and must necessarily continue unless the Government exercises more generosity toward these Indians, for I freely confess that I am unable to provide for six hundred Indians with an appropriation sufficient to meet the necessities of one hundred. Then, again, observation has taught me that those that go from the reservation to work for wages are in a measure benefited, as they come in direct contact with civilization; also, by their labor, aid materially in supplying the demand for help that otherwise would be difficult to procure. Many of the people of Mason's Valley have said to me, "Enforce the order for the Indians to not leave their reservations, and it would be a calamity to us in more ways than one." But the want of lands upon the reserve sufficient to make every Indian a farm, or the inducements held out to them in wages for labor, or any other influence, except the strong arm of the military, will not preclude these Indians from returning to their home upon the reservation when they desire to. There is no race or tribe more tenacious of this right than the Pah-Utes. In fact they are really clannish, and it would be a difficult matter to transfer Indians from one of my reservations to the other, though they belong to the same tribe and speak the same language. I repeat, that there never was a people more devotedly allied to their place of nativity. This was the great reason why the invitation embraced in the order from the Department of October 21 last, though supplemented with the stern declaration, "Indians who fail or refuse to come in and locate in permanent abodes upon the reservations will be subject wholly to the control and supervision of the military authorities, who, as circumstances may justify, will, at their discretion, treat them as friendly or hostile," was disregarded. The moment the invitation was announced the Indians at Humboldt manifested disfavor or revolt. At sink of Carson they plead unwillingness for fear of creating jealousy among the reservation Indians, who would argue that "there is not enough for us and you," while those in Fish Lake Valley sent up their wail of remonstrance that for them to submit to the removal from their old homes would result in their becoming sick and dying off, and still other bands rendered excuses similar to the above.

My idea of the best way to regulate these difficulties is for the Government to first provide a sufficient amount to put every Indian now upon the reservation who desires it in possession of a small farm, with such improvements and farming-utensils as are needful to make a fair beginning, and, in place of attempting to force a greater number upon any reservation than can thus be provided for, to the discouragement of all, let further provision be made, adequate to the demand, and time will eventually prove that the larger portion of the Pah-Ute Indians will be a benefit to themselves and the State at large. At the present time the success of our Indian farmers is a greater incentive to others than all the councils that we may hold; and let this encouragement go on, and but little time will elapse before stringent orders or military force will not be needed.

The Walker River reservation is under the superintendency of George Frazier, esq, who has been so long with us in this work that it needs no words from me to prove his peculiar fitness for the service in which he is engaged. His report will show the result of labor the past year. Mr. H. E. Sargeant is the bonded trader upon this reservation, and I am quite certain that he has done much more for the interest of the Indians than he has been pecuniarily benefited. The trade is comparatively of but little importance to the trader, for though the fishery upon the reservation is nearly or quite as good as upon the other, yet the market is too remote to make it practicable. The sanitary condition of the Indians upon both of these reservations has been remarkably good the past year, and, according to the Indians' register, the ratio of births in excess of deaths has been seven to one.

The Pyramid Lake reservation has sustained a severe loss in the death of Chief George Curry, who died on the 23d instant. He was kind to all, and a devoted friend to the Government. At each of the reservations a good supply of medicines is continually kept, and the employés are always ready to dispense the same, but, strange as it may appear, the most intelligent among them adhere to their own medicine-men, and sometimes the scenes enacted over their sick are quite revolting. Time and civilized influences will eventually correct these heathenish practices.

The number of Indians in Nevada is a subject that has produced much comment of late, and perhaps no subject presents so diversified opinions as the census of the Indians. The current belief is, that their numbers in this State have been greatly overestimated, which is very likely the fact. I am frank to acknowledge that I am unable to decide intelligently. I have, from time to time, put the estimate of the Pah-Utes at 6,000, but I only attempted to approximate the numbers, as I have never received instructions or authority to make a general exploration of the field to ascertain the facts, and consider it would have been a needless expenditure of money, as there were always more Indians upon the reservations than could well be provided for with the appropriation, "Indian service, Nevada." But for the satisfaction of whom it may concern, I will cite the data given by predecessors: Report of Nevada superintendency, 1869, H. G. Parker incumbent, page 460 Commissioner's Report, the num-

bers were given as follows: "Walker River agency, Pah-Utes, 8,000; Pyramid Lake agency, Bannacks, Shoshones and others, 5,500; Washoes, 500. Total, 14,000." Again, in report of Major H. Douglas, 1870, Commissioner's Report, pages 94 to 96: "Pah-Utes, 6,000; Shoshones, 5,325; Washoes, 500; Goshutes, 895. Total, 12,720" The above was founded upon a thorough canvass. Now, whether the Indians of the State approximate the numbers given is not for me to decide; the above is the record.

Captain Wagner, U. S. A., commanding at Camp McDermit, has estimated the number of Pah-Utes at 15,000, embracing those in Idaho, Nevada, Southeastern California, and Arizona. In the month of February, 1872, some fear was entertained by citizens of Churchill and Esmeralda Counties in this State that an Indian outbreak was contempleted, and Maj. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., with a detachment of soldiers, was sent here. We visited together the Walker River reservation and found in actual numbers 1,500 Pah-Utes; also, on Pyramid Lake reservation, 500. The scarcity of native supplies had driven many to the reserves, but from letters received from other parts of the State, appealing for assistance, larger numbers of Pah-Utes were still off the reservations, and I was led to believe that the estimates of late Superintendent Douglas were about correct. Be that as it may, I believe it is generally conceded by citizens of Nevada that the Pah-Utes are increasing in numbers.

How to prevent the Indians of Nevada from roving about has been a question somewhat mooted. I give the matter notice as circumstances preclude the power of an agent to regulate the case. The facts given above relative to their consolidation upon the present reservations, the express desires of the citizens for their help in the houses, mines, and upon ranches, and yet, greatest obstacle of all, the unrestrained permission of the companies for the Indians to ride at their pleasure upon the railroads in the State, without regard to the orders from the Government "that Indians shall not leave their reservations without written permits from the agent." Now, until the railroad companies recognize the necessity of the above requirements, we shall not be relieved from annoyance. I do not wish by this to be understood as reflecting upon the generosity of the companies. I commend them for keeping their pledges with Indians; but if arrangements could be made, whereby those riding upon the cars should present permits from their agents, we should be relieved from unjust censure, and the Indians would not be absent from their work, ofttimes to the detriment of their own interests.

One of the important measures now demanding the attention of the Department, is the means for providing the permanently located Indians upon the reservation with small dwelling-houses. At the present time some are cutting timber to build, and there should be a good carpenter appointed at once, and the agency should have the authority to at least provide the lumber for roof and floor, nails, doors, and windows for all houses the Indians will build. The carpenter, if appointed, would be able to instruct some of the young men in the trade, which would be of lasting good. Also it is absolutely needful that there be a mill erected upon each of the reservations. A small portable engine or horse-power with one run of burr-stone, suitable for grinding their wheat and barley, and a circular saw for cutting lumber, would be of incalculable benefit, and tend to hasten the time when they would be self-supporting. There is, as I have before stated, an abundance of timber for all practicable purposes if it could be utilized; and the cost of the machinery would be comparatively insignificant.

The necessity for adopting some system for educating the Indian children of Nevada is a question that solves itself; but how to accomplish the desired object I am not able to tell. I have written so much upon this subject, and so frequently urged the establishment of schools, that it seems needless for me to write more. Nearly two years ago I recommended the appointment, as teacher, of a gentleman peculiarly fitted for the work; but neither the appointment was made nor appropriations secured to inaugurate this most desirable branch of service. In response to appeals made to the religious society to whom was given this State, we were informed "that it was their feeling that the Government should educate her wards," a response that I hoped would have been reversed under the administration of the late secretary, but that hope is suddenly destroyed, as in the death of Dr. Taylor the society and nation have lost a man who heartily sympathized with every effort for the good of the Indians. In my last annual report I recommended the reduction of the territory embraced in these reservations, and I still think it desirable to make the change. I do so in justice to the Indians and to remove the many difficulties growing out of this burdensome area, much of which is of no practicable benefit whatever to the service. I would respectfully recommend that there be an immediate survey, embracing all the bottom-land upon the reservations, including every acre of farming and wooded land, and extending so far upon each of the lakes as to wholly control the fisheries, with, perhaps, a margin on either side of the bottom-land precluding the near approximation of intruders, and so designate the boundary-lines by permanent marks that it will be impossible for encroachments to be accidental. Then let the land be subdivided, as per recommendations elsewhere in this report. There is, perhaps, no service that demands more patience and experience than the Indian. Their government is a vexed question, and even among the people on the very borders of the Indian countries the opinions are as adverse relative to their management as among the politicians at Washington. An agent is continually beset with advisers, yet it would be remarkable if any two persons exactly agreed, though, of course, each always presents the best method. I am fully

convinced that the service deserves the best efforts, and could the plan be effected, that an annual or biennial convention of all the Indian agents [should] be held, presided over by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Let there be a thorough canvass of the subject and work. Each agent, from his personal stand-point, would be able to benefit and gain benefit from the other, and thus an intelligent and systematic plan be devised that would result in great good as well as perfect harmony.

My experience of years' contact with different tribes of Indians justifies the declaration that Indian character in general is alike; and things equal, according to advancement in civilization acquired is one tribe or individual Indian superior to his fellow.

I sincerely think that some way, if possible, should be devised to protect the agents in the Indian service from unjust and false attacks. The year past has witnessed these in the most aggravated form. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there has seemed to be a concerted effort to misrepresent and malign the agents. Is this to be continued? If so, but little time will elapse ere men of unblemished reputation will refuse to engage in this service. They will not sacrifice so much, though the cause be important. But few good and true men are to be found who are willing to place themselves where vindication will be needful, especially as it has been satisfactorily proven that the attacking party never correct their statements by publishing the vindication. I am of the opinion that an easy and sure preventive to this abuse could be secured by adopting the paymaster system—that, in place of the superintendents and agents being, as they now are, disbursing officers, let payments be made by inspectors, who shall visit each agency once in three months, examine accounts, and pay the same. This plan would add but little expense to the service, and in my humble opinion would exempt the agents from unjust accusations.

I should be unwilling to conclude this report without recording my attachment to the Indians of the reservations under my care. If I have labored for their good, it has been amply reciprocated by their fidelity; if I have urged them to diligence, the work accomplished and results gained have rewarded their obedience. If all has not been accomplished that we hoped, we are thankful that we have done what we could, and our confidence in each other has increased with association. I can but regret that the schools have not been established that would, in some degree, perpetuate and repeat our efforts for all time to come. In this I have been disappointed, from reasons given else where, butI shall hope that some instrumentality will effect the desired object, and the "sower and reaper will rejoice together."

When I entered this service I found in the office but little data that was of value to the incoming agent. This was unwelcome to a stranger just entering upon duties so vexed. I found, however, in the person of Franklin Campbell, esq., (the appointee as farmer upon Walker River reservation,) a man of intelligence and fully conversant with the Indians. Through him I learned much that was of great benefit. I wish that my successor may have the advantage of what I may have learned, and would respectfully recommend that he be appointed sufficiently early that he may reach here some time before the expiration of my term, and I will most cheerfully render him any aid in my power by way of his inauguration. I will introduce him to the Indians, and show him all that I can in the way of office and reservation work. Let him be a man of large heart, one that will take interest in the advancement of the Indians, of kindness and yet firmness, a man that can say no emphatically to solicitors, and one not easily discouraged by rebuffs, and I will assure him that no better tribe of Indians can be found, and none that will adhere more tenaciously to him as a friend.

I desire to return my gratitude to the Department for the indulgence and confidence extended during the years that I have had this office; also to my employés for efficient aid in the administration of this service, and last, but not least, to the newspapers of Esmeralda and Washoe Counties, where my reservations are located, and the many citizens of Nevada who have encouraged me in my efforts to sustain the policy of good-will toward Indians.

I beg the indulgence of the honorable Commissioner for this lengthy report. It being the last under my commission, I have been more elaborate than I otherwise should.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. BATEMAN,
United States Indian Agent, Nevada.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PAI-UTE AGENCY, NEVADA, *October* 1, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this agency.

Agreeable to instructions from the Department, I have been absent from my agency a part of the year in visiting other Indians, and otherwise engaged as special commissioner. During this absence, the agency has been respectively in charge of Dr. H. P. Geib, the physician, and H. C. Cullom, the superintending farmer, to whom great credit is due for the success which has attended its management the past year.

The Indians gathered on the reservation a year ago have all remained, and their number largely increased at different times, especially during the winter and the season of harvest. Fully five hundred Indians, in addition to those now on the reservation, would have been permanently located there ere this, if they had been encouraged to come, or to have remained after coming; but the lack of supplies, with the presence of settlers who still occupy different portions of the Moapa Valley, were too serious hinderances.

In the visit of Special Commissioners Powell and Ingalls to the different bands of Pai-Utes, one year since, they were informed that a crop would be put in on the reservation sufficient for those then there, and for all those Indians who would go there the following spring and remain, the Indians on the reservation meanwhile to care for the growing crop, irrigating the same, and protecting it from the cattle of the settlers. The failure of the agent to secure the necessary funds and supplies to carry out the recommendations and instructions of the Department, permitted him to do but little for those Indians off of the reservation.

It was intended to have had the various tribes or bands scattered throughout Southern Utah and Southeast Nevada cultivate as much land as possible where they lived, and for this purpose they were furnished shovels, hoes, and axes, and promised seeds and supplies of food in the spring following, which promise could not be fulfilled. It is very desirable these Indians should receive this assistance next spring, as it will do much in securing their support, and they will need less aid from the Government, and be better prepared to farm on the reservation when they go there.

The Indians properly belonging to this agency do not have the opportunity to labor for white settlers in farming and mining as the Shoshones and Utes, as there are no mines requiring their services; and but little farming-land, save in Utah, and there the people are too poor, or too numerous, to need their labor. If proper aid is rendered these Indians, and the Pai-Ute reservation secured to them without the presence of the settlers, they can all be made self-sustaining in three years, at the furthest.

The school started one year ago was continued until late in the spring, but was then discontinued for want of funds. Nearly all the children who attended the school learned to read in a primer or first reader, and to understand what they read. This success is remarkable, considering the limited supply of books and other aids they possessed, and is evidence of the faithful services of their teacher, Mr. J. Macgarigle.

No serious trouble has occurred during the past year between the Indians and whites, nor between the different bands of Indians.

There has been much less sickness and but few deaths; and very much has been done in removing their superstitious views regarding their medicine-men and care of their sick.

The supplies furnished the Indians on the reservation have been distributed to them only as a reward for labor. Those who have been engaged in plowing or ditching, or other extra hard labor, were paid 50 cents a day in money, besides daily rations. The effect of this has been to stimulate the Indians to work more steadily, and has enabled many of them to purchase better clothing and horses, which they are very desirous to possess. Many of the Indians have asked to have housees to live in, and for purpose of storage of their grain. These houses can be built of adobe, and, by utilizing the Indian labor, at very small expense, and would do much in civilizing them. I believe the chiefs or captains should all receive a small salary and be requested to give special attention in seeing that all their people work, as directed by the agent and farmer.

There is a large amount of grazing-land upon the reservation well adapted for sheep and cattle, and I would recommend the Department to authorize the agent to give as a reward, to those Indians who worked steadily, sheep or cattle. In a short time the Indians would have all the beef needed for their own use, and could raise wool enough to furnish themselves with clothing and blankets, as the wool could be exchanged at the Mormon mills in Utah for cloth and blankets, on reasonable terms.

The entire amount of land under cultivation the past year has been 370 acres. A good portion of this land was plowed and prepared by the Indians, who afterward attended to the irrigation of the crops. The settlers were employed to plow and prepare the remainder of the land for the Indians, because there was not teams or plows enough belonging to the agency to do this work. Of the 370 acres cultivated, 270 acres were planted in wheat, 5 acres in barley, 40 acres in corn, 18 acres in grass, 10 acres in melons, 12 acres in squashes, 15 acres in beans. The crop of wheat would have been fully one-third larger if more white employés had been secured in working with the Indians, showing them how to repair and keep open the irrigating-ditches. As it was, this crop averaged fully 20 bushels to the acre, and, valued at fair ruling prices in this section, it amounts to over $16,000, and the value of all the crops to over $25,000.

The success attending the farming operations is remarkable, in view of the fact that two years since most of these Indians were living almost entirely upon the seeds of wild grass, rabbits, mice, lizards, and begging from whites when visiting their settlements.

By many who have traveled among them, these Indians have been considered as low in the scale of civilization as the Diggers of California, and yet they have demonstrated their desire and ability to rise above their condition and to take their place alongside of others of their race who have adopted the white man's better mode of life and have become indes

pendent of the Government charities; and the question rests with the Government to decide if these Indians shall be encouraged to realize their purpose. I cannot but hope they may, and more heartily in future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. INGALLS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO, *September* 9, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1874.

We have reason to be grateful that this year has been in almost every respect a pleasant and prosperous one. The Indians of this agency have enjoyed generally very good health. one only of our prominent men, Otter Beard, a Bannock chief, having, after a lingering sickness last winter, passed away. There may have been some two or three Indians killed among themselves, on account of personal difficulty or family feuds; otherwise there have been none killed during the year that we know of. The general health has been quite as good as could be expected with the same number of persons in any part of the country, and much better than would be expected considering their exposures.

Our farming interests have succeeded probably better than any previous year. The crickets, which troubled us greatly last year, have not made their appearance this. We have, as stated in the statistics, raised a very fair crop of wheat, say, about two thousand bushels, as estimated. Our oats and barley were good, though not extensive; our potatoes promise to yield at least a couple thousand bushels, and turnips are also promising fair.

The supervision of the labor of the farm, including hauling of wood and a variety of other matters, devolving on only a couple of white men, who have from twenty to thirty Indians at all kinds of farm-work, as well as herding cattle and other labor to be done by them, is more than they can supervise to the best advantage. I doubt if any agency ever had more efficient white employés than this agency has, yet with an additional force of some two or three I am sure the Indians at work would learn faster and the work be done better than now.

The mechanics have been very busy, and the accompanying report of buildings and improvements will indicate what is being done.

Our school is now in a fair way to be commenced. We have on hand now several essentials of a good school. We have first a very nice, comfortable school-room some 20 by 22 feet in size; then we have, we think, a very competent teacher in the person of Peter O. Mathews, an educated Indian; we have also any number of children who ought to be taught, yet after all it will be but an experiment till such time as we are prepared to take a number of children and keep steadily in a suitable family. We expect to commence next week, the 15th instant, and see what, by earnest effort, can be done.

As to farming here, I am still of the opinion that raising grain extensively will hardly pay, while a suitable herd of cattle and sheep could be kept with but little expense, and soon be a source of revenue sufficient to subsist these Indians. With proper herds, and the land cultivated by Indians themselves, for themselves, under proper instructions, and suitable mechanics to teach them to manufacture their own apparel, especially cloth and shoes, I am sure with their industry and natural tact, they could, in a few years, be fully competent to take care of themselves.

As to laws and regulations, we don't know of any to speak of that affect us for any good purpose, except the few regulations of the Indian Department. The Indians here don't seem to have any laws, rules, or regulations, or public opinion, or even chiefs of any influence to restrain them from wrong, and yet it is surprising how little wrong-doing is manifest among them.

I am sorry Congress could not get time, or see fit, to ratify the change in the treaty prepared by the commissioners a year ago and signed by the Indians here, as they seem to think that such treaties amount to nothing, and they now hardly know what obligations they are under, what privileges they have, or duties they owe.

We are pleased to say that some four or five principal men have taken an interest in farming for themselves. It is true it has cost a good deal of time to teach and help them, but it can be seen that they think more of themselves for the effort and results.

Though we have no appropriation for the purpose, yet we are putting up a couple of small, comfortable houses for two of the head-men, with the understanding that they are to occupy them and attend to farming. I have no doubt but twenty men would another season commence farming and occupy houses cheerfully were we prepared to accommodate them.

As to the Indians ordered to come here from Lemhi and Weiser, while I made all necessary preparations to receive them, and while I have no doubt, had they come but for a short time, long enough to see the advantage of a home here, they could hardly be induced to

leave, yet as they seem to know nothing only what evil-minded or interested men tell them, and as they can always get men, even men of standing sometimes, to sympathize with them in their fears, they are easily and successfully persuaded to stay where they are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. REED,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,
Lapwai, Idaho Territory, September 7, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I would respectfully submit the following as my annual report of affairs connected with this agency for the year ending August 31, 1874.

THE TRIBE.

During the year many of the wilder portion of the tribe have tried to induce some of the young men who have commenced living a more civilized life, by turning their attention to agricultural pursuits, to leave the same, and go with them to the buffalo-country, and were in a few cases successful. When I found out the influence being brought to bear upon such members of the tribe was in a measure a success, I gave notice to the effect that all Indians abandoning their farms and going to the buffalo-country would, by so doing, forfeit their right to their farms so abandoned, and upon their return, if they found said farm occupied by another Indian, the one in possession would be protected and should hold the same. This notice, together with the influence exerted by Lawyer, head-chief, and the two sub-chiefs, kept many from leaving their farms and going to the buffalo-country. Not until the wilder portion of the tribe are compelled to remain, either in the buffalo-country or at home, will the trouble from this source abate. If severe measures were but once adopted and they compelled to remain at home one season, I think the worst would be over. The treaty Indians begged me to force the Indians in question to remain at home this year, saying if they were allowed to go they would return next year worse than ever; and, in my opinion, so long as these Indians are allowed to exercise their will and pleasure, by going when and where their fancy leads them, so much the more are they becoming ungovernable.

Joseph and his band have been in the Wallowa Valley for a month or more. The soldiers stationed there have kept said Indians from committing any depredations.

FARMING.

In making my estimate of wheat raised last year I made the same much below the actual amount. Eight thousand bushels was my estimate. At the Kamiah mill we ground for the Indians 7,436 bushels of wheat, and at Lapwai mill 6,730 bushels of wheat; total, 14,166 bushels of wheat. In addition to the above, we have ground about 1,200 bushels for the Spokan and Cœur d'Alène Indians. The Indians (Nez Percés) sold a considerable amount of wheat in addition to that which was ground. The crops this season at Kamiah and certain other portions of the reserve were very good, but on the Lapwai and Clear Water, owing to the ravages of the crickets and extreme drought, the crops are a complete failure. At Kamiah about one-third more land was cultivated this year than last, and as near as I can estimate they will have from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of wheat to grind at their mill during the coming year.

The Indians at Kamiah, being more isolated and more free from the influences of bad and unprincipled white men, are making more rapid progress in agricultural pursuits and civilized life than those living on the Lapwai. We are so near Lewiston that when an Indian wants money or provisions he has but to catch a horse, take the same to Lewiston, and sell it for ten or fifteen dollars, and buy what he wants instead of working for it.

In addition to their farm-duties, the Indians on the Lapwai have cut 350 cords of wood for the contractor, who furnishes the same at Fort Lapwai, and received $1 per cord in coin for cutting the same. The Indians at Kamiah have cut about 300 saw-logs. For particulars as to farming population, wealth, &c., of the tribe, see statistical report.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year ten houses have been built for the Indians. The window-sashes, with glass, doors, casings, &c., were all furnished from the carpenter-shops, and the carpenter assisting in building the houses. Three or four will be added to the above number this fall

SCHOOLS.

For particulars see report of superintendent of instruction herewith.

I have used my best endeavors since I came here to persuade some of the Indians to learn trades, but to no effect. I have had three young men in the blacksmith-shop. They would stay until they had learned so much that they could handle the tools with some prospect of amounting to something, when, influenced by Indians who consider to work or learn a trade a degradation, and seeing others going off to the root-ground or fishing-resorts, they would

break away and leave without notice. I would send and bring them back, but could not keep them. The same can be said of those who were taken into the mill. I think the only way to succeed in this business will be to take boys from the school as soon as they have learned enough of the English language to meet the demands of their position.

THE CŒUR DE ALÈNES AND SPOKANS.

In making mention of the amount of wheat ground at the Lapwai mill, I spoke of grinding for the Spokans and Cœur de Alènes. They have no mill of their own, hence they come here, causing no small amount of trouble. Sometimes they come in bands of fifty to one hundred souls, and bring with them four hundred to six hundred horses, (an Indian has an idea that he cannot travel unless he takes all his horses with him,) which are a nuisance. The Government ought to assist these Indians in some way. They seem disposed to work, and if encouraged by the Government by giving them a saw and grist mill they would undoubtedly feel greatly encouraged, and it would, so far as these annual trips are concerned, break up so much of their nomadic disposition.

IN GENERAL.

That portion of the tribe who remain at home and on the reserve are making good progress in civilized pursuits. As the Indian becomes civilized he should have laws to govern him. In cases of murder, theft, polygamy, adultery, &c., they desire the same to be punished in accordance with our laws, and are constantly asking me why it cannot be done. I would recommend that laws governing such matters be passed by Congress; that all such cases be tried in the United States courts nearest an agency; and also some law compelling white men to care for their half-breed children. A law declaring all whites who are living with Indian women the same as married, and recognizing them as the lawful protectors of said women in all respects, ought to be passed. When General Shanks was here one year ago we talked the above matter over, and he said he would use his earnest endeavors to get such laws passed; but I did not see that any reference was made to the subject during last Congress. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

INDIAN AGENCY, CAMP APACHE, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
August 31, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., I have the honor to submit the following report relative to affairs of this agency and the Indians under my charge:

During the present year the Indians under my charge have been unusually docile, and have given far less trouble than in any former year. They have remained upon their reservation, and have not committed any depredations that I know of, and have obeyed all orders from their agent.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good until the past few months, which have been very sickly. The Indians, and also the employés, have had the chills and fever. This is owing, no doubt, to having had so much wet weather the past winter and spring. Having no regular physician, I have had to administer to the sick myself, and I have had as high as fifty cases of chills and fever in one day. I am in hopes to be able, in a short time, to secure a regular physician for this agency. Every agency ought to have its own physician; then the sick could be properly attended to.

The disposition of the Indians of this agency to do right is very good. It is not hard to make them understand right from wrong.

Last January this agency, on account of the bad condition of the roads, was out of flour for two months, and no corn or flour to be had in this section. I called the Indians together, and through my interpreter informed them that in all probability I would not be able to get any flour for them for two or three months, but if they would go with me to the San Carlos agency, which was under my charge at that time, I would give them sufficient flour to last them thirty days. They told me that they knew it was no fault of mine or the Government that I had no flour; but if I would issue them double rations of beef until such time as I could get flour they would be satisfied. This I did, and not one of them left the reservation. This, I think, speaks well for Indians who but two years ago were on the warpath.

Early in the spring I employed thirty-seven Indians, at 50 cents per day each, to dig a "saque," and put them under charge of Mr. Whyte, head farmer of this agency. The Indians worked cheerfully, and dug a ditch above the agency three miles long in a very short time. After finishing this ditch, they then went below the agency and dug another one two miles long. The whole cost of digging both ditches, which carry sufficient water to irrigate about 300 acres of land, was $1,650. If the work had to be done by contract it would have

cost the Government at least $3,000. After this was done the Indians got ready to commence planting on their original planting-grounds, when I was informed by the commanding officer of this post that orders from General Crook, commanding department, were that the Indians of this agency must remain in close proximity to the post, and would not be allowed to plant only at such places as the military directed. This sudden and unexpected move on the part of the military placed the agent in rather a precarious situation. As we are two hundred and fifty miles from any telegraph or post-office, it was impracticable for me to write or telegraph for instructions in this matter, for by the time I could get a reply it would be too late for the Indians to plant. Seeing at a glance the situation I was placed in, and not having necessary animals or plows to break up sufficient land for the Indians to plant, I came to the conclusion that the only plan for me to pursue was to secure the services of some party who had teams and plows and have them break up 100 acres of land. I secured the services of Mr. Barth, and he went to work and broke the land up, and the Indians commenced planting corn, and they have a very large crop.

We have no school as yet, but I am informed by the Department that a teacher has been secured for this agency and is now on his way here.

In order to civilize the Indians and make them self-sustaining, it will be necessary for the Government to disarm them; for so long as Indians are allowed to run around armed with the best guns the Government possesses, it will be a very hard task to make them labor for themselves; but once disarm them, and no trouble need be apprehended of their ever leaving a reserve.

The improvements at this agency for the past year have been the breaking up of 110 acres of land by contract, and about 30 acres by the employés. Next season it is the intention of the present agent to have 200 acres more of new land broken up. This will give the Indians sufficient land to plant wheat and corn.

The Indians at this agency have during the last year cut and delivered to the Government over 150 tons of hay. One chief alone last year sold $100 worth of corn. Their present crop of corn will yield, I think, about 6,000 bushels, and they will have about 100 bushels of beans.

A great many of the Indians of this reservation dress in citizen clothes, and others would do the same if they had means to do so. Take it upon the whole, I think the Indians of this reserve, for the time they have been on a reservation, have advanced in civilization a great deal faster than some that have been on reservations for years. If I understand the peace policy of the President, which I think I do, this policy can never be carried to any success as long as the agent is placed under military jurisdiction. An Indian agent is looked upon by the military as nothing more or less than a commissary sergeant, and is treated with about as much respect. I have been subject to untold annoyances and trouble in discharging my duties as agent, both by the military and citizens.

Before closing this report I would recommend that this reservation be surveyed at as early a day as possible. I would also recommend that this agency be furnished with a saw-mill; if we had one here we could build comfortable frame houses for the Indians and fence in all their land.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. ROBERTS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CHIRICAHUA INDIAN AGENCY,
Pinery Cañon, Arizona, September 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report upon the condition of affairs at this agency:

On September 1, 1873, in compliance with instructions from your office, I moved the agency from Sulphur Springs to the San Simone Cienega, a location admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, with good grazing and plenty of water; but, unfortunately, before two months had elapsed the Indians became so unhealthy it was impossible to remain, and I therefore, in November, removed them, by the authority of Gen. W. Vandevere, United States Indian inspector, to the present location of the agency: a valley on the west side of the Chiricahua Mountains, and a favorite resort of the Apaches. It is supplied with good water, plenty of grass and timber, and is very healthy.

I was sorry to leave the San Simone, it being the only part of the reservation where farming can be carried on, but, having had five deaths among the children and almost universal sickness, the Indians begged to be brought here. Since then the general health has been very good, the diseases being merely local, and the average number of patients treated during the year but 145.

During last fall considerable dissatisfaction existed among the Indians on account of the want of clothing, as, although they had been promised that their wants should be supplied

by the Government, nothing had been furnished them. The cold weather was setting in, and, a great many being almost naked, promises were of no avail; the young men saying that if they were not supplied they would have to provide themselves with blankets and clothing from other sources. This, of course, was the cause of great trouble and anxiety, and, if I had not been so ably supported by Cochise, would have resulted in many leaving the reservation. I sincerely trust that the annuities for this winter will be forwarded in time, as, if delayed until December or January, they are comparatively valueless.

In the winter of last year a number of Indians from the more northern reservations came to this agency and desired to remain, giving as their reasons that they had been either driven from, or were afraid to remain upon, their own reserves. They were, in every case, advised to go back, and, in accordance with my instructions, given merely sufficient rations to prevent them starving. Being very reluctant to return, a number of them commenced a series of raids, on their return from which, they crossed this reservation, making a direct trail, and causing the raids to be attributed to the Chiricahua Apaches in many instances, when I am certain that the stolen stock was driven to Tulerosa and the White Mountains. At the time of the San Carlos outbreak, in February, I can state positively that the Indians were neither harbored nor permitted to come upon this reservation, these Apaches having no sympathy with the outlaws.

On the 21st of May, Colonel Dudley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs [for] New Mexico, visited this agency, for the purpose of consulting with Cochise relative to the removal of his Indians to the Hot Springs, New Mexico. Cochise, at that time, was dangerously ill, although able to talk with Colonel Dudley. Regarding the removal, Cochise said that personally it was a matter of indifference to him, as he should die before he could be moved, but the majority of his tribe declared that, although the agency was moved, they would not be; that the Government had not enough troops to move them, as they would rather die here than live there.

On the 8th of June, Cochise, the head chief of the Apaches, died, in the Dragoon Mountains, of general debility, and his death retarded the civilization of the tribe at least two years. He was the most reliable and honorable Indian it has ever been my fortune to meet. Since he made the treaty he never infringed it in any particular. He gave me more assistance than I thought it possible for any man to do, and compelled the other Indians to recognize me as their agent in every instance. After his death his eldest son, Yaya, was chosen chief of his band, who is a trustworthy young Indian; but, until he gains the experience, cannot have the influence of his father.

After the death of Cochise I was called upon by the Commissioner to renew my bonds as special agent. At the time I was very reluctant to do so, the duties being too arduous for the amount of pay; but, as in council the head-men of the tribe declared that they would only keep the treaty and promises made by Cochise to the Government on condition that I remained and took care of them as I had done, I renewed the bonds, knowing at the time that any outbreak would make this country more unsafe, as to life and property, than it was two years ago. I now firmly believe that I have these Indians as completely under control as any in the country. There has not been a single depredation committed by them in this country during the past year, nor, with few exceptions, have any of them been off the reservation.

There are now 930 Apaches at this agency, who are all becoming reconciled and contented with this, to them, sedentary life. A great many of their traits of character will compare favorably with any class of people. Theft is unknown among themselves; their virtue is irreproachable; and to lie, in their opinion, is to incur punishment hereafter from the Creator; gambling and drinking are, of course, as natural to an Indian as eating and sleeping; but, even at their feasts, they seldom quarrel, the violent deaths that have occurred being generally the result of sudden altercations when the opponents were perfectly sober.

The prospects for agricultural operations are not very promising. There is no part of the reservation adapted to farming, with the exception of the San Simone Cienega, and which is too unhealthy until properly drained. Again, these are the only Apaches who have never raised any grain. The successive generations have been born, raised, and have died in the mountains, in their opinion, since the creation, and therefore to undo the education and change the nature of the adults must necessarily be a work of time.

Since I have established this agency I have had log buildings erected by the employés for temporary accommodation. They are, however, very inadequate, and will be almost useless in winter. A part of the supplies are necessarily stored at Camp Bowie, a distance of sixteen miles from the agency, and I therefore respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner to my estimate of December, 1873, for $6,750 for agency buildings, and, at the same time, request that the amount be increased $4,000, to enable me to erect a school-house and suitable buildings for missionaries and the children, for the purpose of commencing the work of education.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. JEFFORDS,
United States Special Indian Agent for Chiricahua Apaches.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 25, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report for the Colorado River Indian agency.

Work was resumed upon the irrigating-canal last fall, and pushed rapidly forward until June 23, when the water was flowing through it for nine miles, with an average depth of three feet by five in width. The principal work was done by Indians, averaging 125 daily, who labored for their rations alone. The tunneling, which measured 4,185 feet, was done by miners. Part of this being through loose, gravelly soil, we were obliged to timber, and having no funds for the work, used cotton-wood, procured on the reservation, thinking it would last until better could be supplied; but, unfortunately, about 100 feet has already caved, and will require about two months to repair. When these tunnels are rendered secure, the remaining work can be done by Indians without other expense than their rations and tools, continuing the canal the entire length of the reserve, 45 miles, and irrigating about 50,000 acres of arable land.

The Hualpai Indians, numbering 580, came to the reserve in the spring, escorted by one white man. The troops had started by a different route; their commanding-officer had fallen by the way-side drunk, and the men were found by a scouting party on the road. An officer was placed in command, and they arrived the day following the Indians, their company commander coming in a boat, and not yet recovered from the effects of his debauch. This officer is still on the reserve with these Indians, General Crook insisting that his presence is necessary to control them. This he does not do, but permits them to visit the nearest town, where liquor is easily procured, and will not heed my request to expel a liquor-dealer from the reservation.

When the Indians were ordered to be placed on the reservation I requested General Crook to furnish me twenty or thirty mounted men to pursue any who might leave the reserve; instead, an entire company of infantry is sent, who are useless in pursuit, and very demoralizing, placed, as now, among the Indians. The presence of troops constantly on an Indian reservation is much to be deprecated, as it breeds familiarity, which takes away all fear or respect the Indians otherwise have for them. They should be near enough, and have such instructions as would oblige them to render assistance to the agent upon his official application.

The Mojaves have worked faithfully upon the irrigating-canal, and displayed much interest in the work, believing, at least, that it is going to be successful. The death of Ireteba last spring, who was their chief for twenty years, is much deplored, as he was the most sagacious of the tribe, and a great assistance in my plans of improvement of his people.

I have induced the Chimehuevis to settle down on the California side of the river, and give up their migratory habits. They wanted to come on the reservation until compulsory labor was mentioned. As they are but a small band, a little assistance in tools and seeds is all they require.

Drunkenness and disease are having a sad effect upon the Yumas, who have been surrounded by the most demoralizing associations for the last fifteen years. There is no hope of improvement where they are, and they object to removal. This can readily be effected, however, when we have a better place prepared for them, where they can from the first earn their own living; for after feeding Indians one month they cannot understand or approve of a change. I have given them a few blankets, and to them, with parts of the Cocopah and Coahuilla tribes, a little flour before their crops matured, having exhausted their supplies. The last-named tribe is mentioned by the Rev. J. T. Ames in his report on the Mission Indians of Southern California. I am personally acquainted with many of the facts there stated, having made repeated trips through that country in passing to and from my agency, visiting several of the desert tribes at their rancherias.

Last fall I found a white man had just surveyed and appropriated a large tract of land, upon which a band of the Coahuillas had been born and raised, and they did not know where to go. Thus they are becoming impoverished, and will soon become vagrants, dependent, if they can get it, upon the Government bounty. We earnestly hope that something may be done for them, at least that some responsible person be authorized to inquire into and rectify their wrongs, as far as possible.

Our school at the reservation, conducted by Mr. A. E. Janvier, who labored very faithfully, was very well attended during the winter; but, their coming being optional, the numbers decreased in the spring, and the teacher requested his discharge in June. The results are not encouraging, as the few hours in school are quickly counteracted and impressions obliterated by their home-life. Although they display remarkable aptitude to learn, still the mere acquisition of our language by them is not desirable, unless accompanied by instructions in some industrial education; this can only be acquired in a manual-labor boarding-school, which it is very important the Government should establish on each permanent reservation.

Increasing confidence is being displayed in our treatment of disease, Dr. H. H. Davis, the agency physician, having been very successful in winning their confidence by cures and kind treatment. We are in great need, however, of a hospital-building and appliances, having been obliged to treat serious cases in our own dwelling.

Finally, after over three years as agent for the Colorado River Indians, I am satisfied that

these Indians are susceptible of improvement, by what they have shown. First, they are the most temperate people of the Territory as a community; not from lack of opportunities to procure liquor, but the knowledge of its injurious effects. Again, they have shown a desire for knowledge, by sending their children to school without any compulsion, and by frequent visits to the school evinced a personal interest. The improvement is slow, but more rapid than in any previous year.

With liberal, judicious aid, wisely administered, these Indians can be entirely self-sustaining in two years.

Yours, respectfully,

J. A. TONNER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

MOQUI PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Arizona Territory, September 12, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency.

These Indians, you are aware, are Pueblo-Village Indians, peaceably disposed apparently, and have been so within the memory of the inhabitants of this country. There are seven villages in all, with a population amounting in the aggregate to fourteen hundred and seven persons at last count, now nearly one year ago. They are increasing in population; very few deaths occurring among them. Their condition as to houses might be improved, it would seem to us, but they are satisfied and happy, and will not hear of a change. They are vacillating in mind; there is not much dependence to be put in them; they will promise one thing, and in ten hours a complete change will have come over them, and their mind is in direct opposition to what it was.

Notwithstanding this discouraging state of affairs, I have noticed some improvement within the past year. They manifest more of an interest in schools, and seem anxious to learn—I refer now to the older ones; they promise, if an industrial school is started here at the agency, that it shall be well attended; but they have deceived me so often, I am not disposed to put any dependence in what they now say. It is my intention, with the consent of the Department, to try a school of this kind on a small scale at the agency, and, if successful, it will be an encouragement for an attempt at something more extensive. The school, always with a good attendance, has not given me satisfaction; they do not seem to progress as they should, owing, I believe, to their association while out of school, and the only remedy for that is to move them from their homes.

The Moquis are an agricultural people, and all of them plant a little farm; this year they planted much more than they have ever before, and their crops look fine; there will be an abundance. It is impossible for me to arrive at the amount in acres, even approximately. They have planted in patches, and for miles in every direction; hence I am unable to estimate the amount of their products, for they are not yet gathered. Their peach-crop will be large, and, as they dry them, the whole crop will be gathered and cared for.

Heretofore the agent for these Indians has lived in Fort Defiance, Wingate, or Santa Fé, making visits about every three months. Within the past year I have erected a good agency-house, with funds provided by the Department, near the Indians, and have been living among them with my family for more than two months. This residence of the agent among them will tend to good results. I inclose with this the blank filled out; many of the questions I am unable to answer approximately even.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. DEFREES,
United States Indian Agent for Moqui-Pueblo Indians.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY PAPAGO INDIANS,
Tucson, Arizona, September 15, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report, showing the condition of the agency under my charge.

It is particularly pleasant to be able to speak of the very marked change which has taken place in the character and condition of these Indians during the past few years. At the time I assumed the duties of this office, I found them in a condition which, if left to themselves, would hardly have admitted of improvement for years to come. They were alone, as it were, for no agent had ever been sent them by Government, and the only knowledge they had that our Government knew of their existence was through the different agents sent

out to the Pima and Maricopa Indians, two of whom, when distributing annuities, gave them a small number of implements, most of which are in use to-day. The extremely impoverished condition of these Indians was doubtless owing in part to continuous depredations upon them by the Apaches, as well as to the want of the supervision of one who would protect them and their interests when necessity demanded. Through the fostering care of Government many of their wants have been supplied, thereby impressing them with the belief that, notwithstanding they were neglected for a long time, their necessities and wants have at last been made known to Government, and little by little are being supplied.

Since they became convinced that Government was looking to their interests, with a view of rendering them assistance, they have become very submissive, and anxious to conform to any law which might be interpreted to them as necessary to their well-being. Heretofore intemperance was fast making advancement among them; but good and repeated advice, given in proper time, as well as making a few examples of those addicted to drunkenness, has had its effect, so that now a drunken Indian in this tribe is the exception, and not the rule as heretofore. The dislike to this evil and its accompanying results has been so well canvassed among them, and is now so well appreciated, that when one does get under the influence of drink, he immediately requests all his friends not to inform the agent of it lest he should be offended with him. Neighboring settlers, who used to make their whole livelihood out of the Indians by selling them liquors, find it a very difficult matter to make so much of a success of this traffic as heretofore. The other day a party of traders visited one of the Papago towns, having for sale whisky, calico, and sugar; but when the captain of the village learned of it, he immediately requested them to leave, and would not let them expose for sale even the calico and sugar. While an improvement has been going on in regard to this the worst of all evils, they have also become very diligent and careful in hunting and bringing in loose or stray stock. This is a great accommodation and saving to the adjoining ranchmen, as when one of their animals strays into the Papago country there need be no anxiety or pursuit; they need only wait patiently a few days for the Indians to find and bring the stock into the agency, to be claimed and taken away by the owners. In this way during the past year more than one hundred animals, lost to their owners to all intents and purposes, have been restored.

The improvement in farming this season is notable, as nearly all of the arable land at their disposal has been planted. New fields have been inclosed and tilled, and houses built, and they have a full harvest for the reward of all their labor. As soon as the reservation shall have been established, a new impetus will be given to agriculture and stock-raising, for the arable and grazing portions of the granted reservation were formerly theirs, and it has long been their desire to re-occupy them. A large building for educational purposes has been erected during the past year, and a school opened which lasted nearly nine months. At the commencement but few children attended, but as time advanced the number increased until, at vacation, we had eighty-nine. The progress made by the children has been all that could have been expected. A new prospect has been opened to them, which, if rightly taken advantage of, will make of these children useful and intelligent men and women. The girls are instructed in sewing during two days of each week, and a few are being instructed in cooking.

And now permit me to refer to a new and dangerous difficulty that has arisen in the path of my official duty to the Papago Indians. Since this agency has been given to the Catholic Church I have done everything in my power to aid the Church in its religious teachings and influence among the Indians, believing that I was carrying out the policy of the Government by so doing. But some time ago, the fact was forcibly impressed upon me that the bishop and priests had a larger interest in securing the fruits of the labor of the Indians than in any spiritual good they might be able to confer upon them. As an example, these Indians complain that the bishop holds a valuable piece of agricultural land obtained from them through promises he has never fulfilled; that frequent attempts have been made to compel them, (the Indians,) to give the bishop one-tenth of all their earnings, as a tithe for the benefit of the church, and they complain that, generally, the designs and actions of these priests, if not kept under strict control, or entirely removed, will lead directly to placing them, (the Indians,) as in olden times, in a condition of vassalage and servile bondage. My own views, from practical experience, correspond with those of the Indians, and, in proportion as I have not acceded to unjust demands, I have become obnoxious to these priests, and constant and frequent misrepresentations have been made to these Indians and to citizens, in order to weaken my influence over my charge; as, for instance, the Indians have been told by the bishop that the captains were entitled to pay, and told to make demands on me for the same, when, according to your instructions, there is no law by which I am authorized to make any such payments. Constant misrepresentations of this character are being made; but, ignorant as the Indians are, they, with great unanimity, seem to understand the motive of the falsehoods, and exhibit a confidence in my fidelity to their interests that is truly remarkable, and certainly very gratifying to myself. There are localities in the United States where the representatives of the Catholic Church seem actuated by motives becoming American citizens, but, as represented in this Territory and the neighboring States of Mexico, the clergy of the Catholic denomination have announced themselves as opposed to every institution and object most cherished by the American people. Right here in the capital of Arizona, this bishop and the priests, who have for some time past been doing their utmost to

destroy my prosperous agency and oppress these poor Indians in whom I have come to take so deep an interest, have openly declared war against the public-school system, which the governor of the Territory had succeeded in getting into successful operation under the greatest of difficulties. They have publicly stated that they will not rest until they have uprooted every germ of free education so planted. They have shown in every way that they are not in sympathy with the genius and spirit of American institutions. The priests are not American citizens; the only knowledge they seem to have of human polity is that in which the civil is united with the church power to rule for the sole purpose of acquiring power. They are foreigners, and seem to have left on their native soil all the good, and brought to this all the bad, that was born in or ever taught to them. You must bear in mind that I am not speaking of our American Catholic priesthood as we find them in the older States. The bishop and priests of this vicinity are, in the main, of another nation than ours; they come here with every article of their creed overshadowed by that of oppression and tithe-gathering. They know nothing of human liberty, cultivation, and free education of the people, the building of pleasant homes, invention and improvement to render toil easier and more productive. They are they who have caused these native people to-day to plow with a stick; to thrash grain by the treading thereon of their beasts; to be unfrugal and lay up no store for the future, and thereby be exposed to famine or want in any unpropitious season; and to remain for generation after generation in the most profound depths of ignorance and misery, that they may the more easily keep them in abject servitude.

If there should seem to be any exaggeration, or aught put down in malice, in the foregoing representation, I would refer you to any truthful and unprejudiced traveler here and in Mexico for its verification as far as it goes, but that it stops far short of what might be said. No observant traveler in these countries can have failed to discover that, wherever this peculiar class of Catholic priests has alighted, they have left behind them a track of ruin and desolation worse than the howling wilderness.

In view of the spirit with which I have represented that part of the Catholic Church having charge of this agency as being actuated, and fearing that even were the agency to be taken from these and given to the nobler and better class of Catholic clergy, the former would act upon the latter, through church sympathy, and cause continued trouble, I now ask, in behalf of these Papago Indians, and agreeably to their unanimous wish, that they be placed under the charge of some other church, or under some responsible secular authority, or that steps be taken to make them citizens of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. WILBUR,
United States Agent, Papago Indians

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, GILA RIVER RESERVATION,
Arizona Territory, August 31, 1874.

SIR: Responding to circular instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report on the condition of affairs pertaining to the Pima and Maricopa Indians of Arizona.

A retrospect of the events of the year ending to-day affirms the conclusion that the chief improvement among these Indians is due to the educational efforts afforded by the Department in their behalf. These efforts, owing to a lack of means, are limited as yet, but through them we are enabled to plan a course of rudimental study within the reach of a few of the children living on the reserve, who, in accepting these instructions, are laying for themselves the foundations of a better life than has heretofore been their privilege.

The review of the past year also confirms the fact that the statements and suggestions offered in preceding papers of this nature, relative to the future well-being of these tribes, were by no means premature. In former reports your agent has, from time to time, cited the main causes calculated to retard the moral and physical improvement of the Indians, and prominent among them were noted the want of sufficient means for their education, the limited facilities to continue them self-supporting, and the evil influences to which they are subjected.

The features of the water question have materially changed since my last report. For several years the lack of water for farming purposes had proven a serious obstacle to the Indians in supporting themselves. The supply of water was so light as not to afford a sufficient quantity for irrigating purposes, and consequently many Indians and their families were forced to leave the reserve and seek homes elsewhere. This year, however, there has been a great abundance of rain throughout all this section of the country, far more than the aggregate quantity of the previous five years. We had heavy rain-storms here during the harvest season, in consequence of which much of the small grain belonging to the Indians was almost wholly destroyed. The rain also damaged the agency and school-buildings, which, on account of the present unsettled state of the weather, have not yet been repaired.

There has been no apparent increase of intemperance among the Indians during the year.

Heretofore, not being able to support themselves on this reservation, some of the young men left it and moved into the vicinity of the settlements adjacent to it, where they earned a precarious living by begging and working when they could get anything to do. In this way they would fall easy victims to the liquor-seller. This year, however, having plenty of water for farming purposes at home, many of the younger men, who were previously "rovers," found employment in attending their crops. The liquor-traffic still goes on, notwithstanding the efforts put forth for its suppression.

Prostitution is one of the most lamentable sequences of intemperance, and, hand in hand, they are doing more in destroying the Indian race than all the other evils combined. The experience here has not been a pleasant one. Unable to check the one, we are equally powerless in suppressing the other. Only a few years ago they were unknown among these people, and that they now exist is a fact for which the white race stand responsible. Neither intemperance nor prostitution is by any means general among these tribes, but, unless they are soon suppressed, the time is not many years distant when purity and sobriety will be the exception.

The settlers have experienced no trouble of consequence from the Indians this year, and it is to be hoped that the latter will henceforth restrain their propensity to roam over the fields of the former.

During the year two or three scouting raids have been made by the Indians against the Apaches, but with little or no success. Owing to the operations of General George Crook, military department commander, the latter have not depredated as freely as in former years.

No action as yet has been taken by the United States Supreme Court in regard to the question of illicit trading with the Indians of this reserve, which is still continued in its vicinity.

The general health of the Indians has not been as good as usual, on account of the rains of the past year. Fevers of various kinds, previously unknown in this section of the country, are now prevailing to a great extent.

The educational work among the Indian children during the past year has been successful. The Department has been furnished monthly reports of our efforts in this direction. There are two school-houses on the reserve, located at the villages nearest the agency, and at present there are employed here three teachers. The children are fairly regular in their attendance and attention to their studies, and their progress will compare favorably with, perhaps, any other children under corresponding circumstances. There are over one thousand children on this reserve who are of the right age to attend school, whereas the facilities for the simplest rudimental education are afforded to only about one-tenth of that number. If we are to expect anything of the Indians in the future, we should educate them now, and without a proper effort in this direction there is no hope for them but a speedy extinction. What we need is a school in each village, conducted by able and devoted teachers. Thus provided, these Indians will grow up fitted for a life of usefulness and independence. The Government has hitherto done but little for these two tribes. As far back as we have had any knowledge of them they have been a peaceable, hard-working, self-sustaining people, asking but little at our hands, but that they might be secured in their claims to the land and water where they now live, so that they might continue self-supporting. Now they ask for schools, and your agent would earnestly recommend that all reasonable facilities for their education be afforded them immediately. To accomplish this will cost much, but the means thus spent will not be thrown away, and the end aimed at—the elevation of the Indians to that plane of civilization where they can take care of themselves—can be reached in no other way.

Many things are needed at this agency for its well-being and the good of the Indians. The supply of medicines needs replenishing badly. In the past year two estimates of medical stores have been furnished the Department, of which nothing has yet been heard. A small grist-mill erected at, or near, the agency would be of inestimable value to the Indians. The nearest mill is at Adamsville, twenty miles distant, and it is both inconvenient and expensive to carry the grain there to be ground. A supply of material, such as hardwood, iron, steel, bolts, nails, &c., for use of carpenter and blacksmith in repairing the wagons, carts, and farming-implements of the Indians and agency, is among our wants. A shingle roof for the agency-building is most necessary to protect it from the rains, which during the past year so badly damaged the building and walls that they cannot be repaired without considerable cost. Some good animals are also among our wants, and should be purchased immediately. A good assortment of tools for carpenter and blacksmith are needed very much.

The question of removal to the Indian Territory is now being discussed by these Indians. Obedient to your instructions, last September your agent, with a delegation of their chiefs, visited that country with a view, should they like it, of selecting a reservation for their future home. The party was much pleased with the visit, and entirely satisfied with the appearance of the country. Subject to the approval of the Department, a suitable reservation was selected and the Indians returned home. On their arrival here a report was given to the tribes, and a discussion opened that is not yet ended. It was found that a considerable opposition to the removal was manifested by some of the older Indians, and quite a number who last year assured me of their intention to go are now slow in coming forward. This

change of feeling has, I understand, been brought about by outside influences. There is an opposition element at work, and I am led to conclude that it is represented by persons who are interested, perhaps indirectly, in keeping the Indians here. The Indians say that many things adverse to the "new country" have been told them, and evidently with a view to discourage them from removing. Your agent believes, however, that quite a number will go next year if the Government will provide means. A report of the council held last May for the consideration of the question of the removal has already been furnished your office. The citizens living in the vicinity of this reserve, as far as I have talked with them, have expressed themselves as willing and even anxious that the Indians should be taken away from here, as such a course would at once and forever remove their fears of trouble between them. Should the Department continue its offer of removal, I believe that some of the Indians will go next year, and that that number will be augmented from time to time, until the entire tribes have been removed.

The Reformed Church, which body your agent represents, still continues its interest in the welfare of these Indians. It is fully alive to the necessity of their early advancement in education and religion, and will doubtless indorse the measures herein advocated in their behalf.

The Ladies' Union Missionary Association of New York also has our cause at heart, and has contributed many things to render our work effective among the school-children.

I inclose herewith the statistical form just received from your Office, having filled out the same with the most reliable figures at my command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. H. STOUT
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
August 9, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the condition of affairs at this agency.

On taking charge here, on the 6th of December, 1873, as subagent, I found located on this reserve nine bands of Indians, consisting of the Aravaipa Apaches and Tonto Apaches, seven bands of the former and two bands of the latter. The total number present on the reserve classified as follows: Apaches, 767; Tontoes, 190; total number, 957. Men, 275; women, 319; children, 363.

My administration has been greatly embarrassed, owing to the refractory behavior of the Indians, which has been referred to by me in a special report submitted, and I now will only briefly call your attention to the particulars, together with such other information as I have bearing on the condition of the reservation, as follows:

On the night of January 4, 1874, or the morning of the 5th, Es-kim-in-zin, chief of one of the bands of this reservation, made his escape from the place of his confinement, his whole band joining him in his flight, followed by six other bands. As soon as their flight had become known, signal-fires for their return were lighted, and other means resorted to, which succeeded in the space of a few days in bringing them back again upon the reserve. On their return they were allowed, in consequence of the severity of the weather, to erect lodges or huts temporarily upon the high ground opposite the agency, on the south side of the Gila River, which explanation is now referred to in this place to account for their being out of reach on the night of their outbreak. During their stay on the south side of the Gila a freshet, almost unparalleled, occurred, which swelled the river to such proportions that all communication with them was for some days cut off, and during this time, as has been since ascertained, the notorious outlaws Coch-i-nay and Chimtz, as also Es-kim-in-zin, had crept into their camps and freely mingled with them. Both Coch-i-nay and Chimtz were daring men, and had acquired, during their long expulsion from reservation life, the fear and respect of the San Carlos Indians, and were powerful enough in their influence to induce the young men to follow them in any of their lawless undertakings.

While the Gila remained impassable, a flour-train unfortunately arrived, and was obliged to remain overnight on the side of the river occupied by the Indians. A plot was devised by the Indians to attack and murder the men employed on said train, and capture stock, and steal whatever there was of any value. This was carried into effect on the night of the 31st of January, 1874. In the early part of the evening, while the men were sitting about the camp, the attack was made by some twelve or fifteen Indians, who sprang upon them, firing a few shots, killing one man and wounding another who subsequently died from his wounds. The wagon-master of the train miraculously escaped, and from him I have been furnished with the brief facts as stated. Those participating in this attack immediately fled to the mountains, followed by all of the Indians on the reserve, flying in all directions, without having a single grievance of which to complain. Three days later, viz, on the 3d of

February, 1874, a band of some forty or fifty Indians, led on by an Indian named Padro made an attack upon the persons residing on the old Camp Grant agency-grounds, some forty-five miles from this agency, killing two men, one woman, and two children.

It is difficult, even at this time, to ascertain who the parties were that participated in the bold and daring ventures which I have imperfectly described. Both of the outlaws, Coch-i-nay and Chimtz, doubtless led on the attack made on the night of January 31, 1874, aided by young men from this reserve, who were ripe for an outbreak of this character, having been a long time restless under the restraints of reservation life. If the two outlaws before mentioned were the first to apply the torch, they touched fire to material already on the point of igniting, and though the mass of our adult Indians did not participate in the first attack, they were passive witnesses of what transpired. In the second attack, which occurred on the 3d February, 1874, many of the Indians who participated were recognized by one of the survivors as being San Carlos Indians, one Padro being prominently noticed among them.

I have now arrived at that part of my report in which it is proper for me to state that the Indians off from the reservation since the date of their outbreak have been exclusively the subjects of military management, and it is gratifying to me to be able to record many acts of sterling kindness of heart shown on the part of the officers in command of scouts, but for which several bands of men, women, and children would have endured untold aggravation of the sufferings, which they were instrumental in kindly relieving. I refer more particularly to the surrender of one entire band to Capt. John M. Hamilton, Fifth Cavalry, in the early part of March, 1874, and, subsequently, the surrender, in the early part of April, 1874, to Lieut. Alfred B. Bache, Fifth Cavalry, of a large number of Indians, nearly one-half of the number (seventy-five) being children.

I now beg leave to call your attention to the amount of work done and the improvements which have been made at this agency during the past six months.

RESERVATION.

This reservation being remote from the line of travel, particularly recommends it as one well chosen. The land is susceptible of tillage in a sufficient quantity necessary for the future sustenance of the Indians upon it, and can be irrigated at very little cost to the Government. The grass grown upon land adjacent to the agency-farm is of the best quality. The natural food of the Indians, particularly the mescal, is very plentiful, which in itself will largely tend toward their abandoning in future past roaming habits.

FARM.

About 200 acres have been under cultivation this season, despite the unfavorable opportunity to organize systems of labor beneficial to the Indians. The wheat and barley was cut on June 8, 1874, and 60 acres of the ground again turned under, and it is at the present time far advanced with a second crop of corn and beans, which promises an average yield of each, for this Territory. My successor will thrash out the wheat and harvest the corn and beans, which will find mention in his annual report.

Agricultural seeds were planted, but were destroyed, before reaching to any considerable growth, by hordes of ground-ants, which will, I think, in the future greatly retard the cultivation of vegetables to any extent. The fertility of the soil, if it may be so called, promises to be all that is required.

INDIAN LABOR.

I have, with the assistance of the agency farmers, personally superintended the Indian force daily at work, and their willingness to work, in the main, is all that could be desired, and more than was expected. Two hundred acres of grain was entirely cut by them in the space of fourteen days, mostly by hand-knives. The corn and beans planted by them under supervision presents a remarkably good appearance.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Besides almost re-opening the whole of the irrigating-ditch, which was destroyed by the spring freshet, and the construction of a dam across the Gila River, with a strong current, suitable temporary buildings have been erected which were of pressing necessity, Indian labor being largely employed. The buildings erected with but little cost have proved invaluable, and will serve for some time to come. Besides the general work done by the Indians for the general good of the Government, they have erected for themselves houses which are large and comfortable for most of the season.

SANITARY.

On my arrival here in September, 1873, from the great number I found sick, I was led to infer at once that the site of this reserve was an unhealthy one. Writing this now, after re-

siding here through the four seasons of the year, I am compelled to admit that I know of no place which could have been selected, in point of healthfulness, with advantages which this does not possess. The great amount of sickness during the season of 1873 was preventable. Cleanliness then exacted from the Indians would have diminished it one-quarter. Timely advice against the use of tainted and injurious food should have been given them; they should have been told that comfortable houses were healthier than cramped, dirty huts; and beds elevated from the damp ground best for them; and that bathing at all hours of the day, under a hot sun, would likely be followed by fever; and lastly, that the vermilion paint besmeared about the face, and particularly about the eyes, caused to a great extent the continued diseases of that organ. The value of medicine for disease, rather than the use and perpetuation of their own Indian customs, should be practiced. The experiment has been tried for one year at this place, and an earnest endeavor made to reason them off from old superstitions, and with the most gratifying results. Their own doctors have abandoned their pernicious pursuits, and they are willingly adopting that which is daily proved to them to be for their best good.

In now closing my report, I would beg leave to add that I regard this reservation as one of the best in the Territory, and probably to be excelled by only a few elsewhere, for the great aim and end of civilizing the Indians by encouraged labor, and the withdrawal of them from the haunts and pursuits of nomadic life upon a reservation suitable in point of location and desirableness of climate, where honesty of purpose will succeed in helping them onward in their journey of substantial progress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. WHITE,
Subagent San Carlos Agency, Arizona Territory.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.,
(through James E. Roberts, United States Indian Agent.)

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY, *August* 31, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs at this agency:

I arrived at San Carlos on the 8th of the present month; hence the limited time I have had control of this agency will necessitate a much more contracted report than I should have otherwise been pleased to submit. To give a full detail of the workings and wanderings of the San Carlos Indians during the past year would require a volume by itself.

The tribes represented on this reservation are the Pinal and Arivaipa Apaches and Tontos, who were removed hither from Old Camp Grant in February, 1873. On the 1st of June, 1873, Maj. W. H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., relieved Special Agent C. F. Larrabee, and continued in charge until December 6, 1873. During the month of September, 1873, the number of Indians at San Carlos was augmented by the arrival of some Tontos from Old Camp Grant, and again in October by acquisitions from Camp Apache. These Indians left Camp Apache and located at San Carlos by the mutual consent of the agents in charge of the respective reservations. Also, during the mouth of October, a San Carlos chief named Dis-a-lin, who left in May, 1873, was again permitted to return with his band. The total acquisition for October was sixty-five.

On September 17, 1873, an employé of this agency named John M. Logan was killed by a White Mountain Indian named Es-kel-ule-goo, who came to San Carlos to evade punishment for previous murders. Mr. Logan was with a party sent to arrest Es-kel-ule-goo. The Indian drew a knife and fatally stabbed Mr. Logan and severely wounded a soldier. He then attempted to escape, but was shot by Mr. George H. Stevens. Other than this, Major Brown reports the Indians quiet and usually obedient.

On October 28 the San Carlos agency was consolidated with the Camp Apache agency, by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and on December 6, 1873, Major Brown was relieved by Special Agent James E. Roberts, of Camp Apache, who continued in charge until relieved by me on 10th of the present month. The Indians were now becoming more and more insubordinate, and were, from time to time, indulging in hostile demonstrations, which, for want of a proper check, resulted in the lamentable outbreak of January 31, 1874. The causes which led immediately to this outbreak are various, and will be briefly considered hereafter. The facts are these, viz:

The Indians were camped on the south side of the Gila River, opposite the agency, and about one-half mile distant from it. During the latter part of January, a wagon-train arrived, but found the Gila so much swollen by the heavy rains that it was impossible to ford it, and hence they were obliged to camp at the crossing near the Indian camps. For several days the Indians had been indulging very freely in their native drink, tiswin, and their savage natures were wrought to a most excitable pitch. During the early part of the night of January 31, about fifteen Indians attacked the train, killing one man outright and mortally wounding another; immediately after which the entire number of Indians (about 900) left their camps and fled to the mountains. The attack on the train and the flight to the mountains were undoubtedly incited and led on by some half-dozen outlaws. On the

3d of February, a party of forty or fifty San Carlos Indians, led by one supposed to be the "red villain" Pedro, made an attack on some parties living at Old Camp Grant, killing two men, one woman, and two children. There can be no doubt that the memory of the cold-blooded murder by the whites of nearly one hundred of their own people, about four years before, near the same post, still rankled in their bosoms, and led them here to avenge those heartless scenes of blood and death. It is reported that these Indians killed another man near Florence about a month later. After these bold and bloody acts, the military at once began operations against them as hostile Indians. It would be difficult, especially to one not on the field at the time of the disturbance, to ascertain the true cause that led to this outbreak. It is my opinion that the frequent change of agents, and the constant drifting between military and civil rule, to which the Indians on this reservation have been subjected during the past two years, cannot result otherwise than detrimental to the general interests and proper discipline of any tribe or community of individuals. Further, it is my opinion that both military and civil authorities were in fault on various occasions, and especially in not arresting several Indians who were known to them to be most daring outlaws, and who were continually causing strife and contention among their people, and instigating rebellion and murder by their own pernicious precept and example. When drunken renegades of any tribe are permitted, in the presence of two companies of cavalry, to defy both civil and military authorities, we may look for even worse results than have been developed by the experiment at San Carlos. I concur with many in the opinion that, had there been a firm and just administration inaugurated and executed at this agency since the spring of 1873, the murder of Lieutenant Almy and the outbreak of January last would never have left their gory stains on the records of the San Carlos Apaches.

Be my convictions right or wrong as to the causes of the outbreak, the fact is that on the night of January 31 the Indians made a hasty exit from their camps and sought the strongholds of the mountains. Scouting parties were immediately organized and sent in their pursuit. They were attacked in their main stronghold and driven out; they were hunted through the mountains, over ranges and sections where they thought it impossible for the white man to follow; discomfiture, destruction, and death followed in their wake until their punishment seemed greater than they could bear, and they were glad to sue for peace. The general commanding the Department of Arizona very wisely refused to permit them to return to the reservation until they should deliver to him four of their number who were the most prominent outlaws. The instructions of the commanding general were fully carried out. Helpless women with babes at their breasts were, despite their tears and entreaties, ordered back to the mountains to await the fulfillment of the general's orders. One mother begged that she and child might be shot where they were rather than be forced back to the perils and sufferings of the mountains; but the edict had gone forth, and there was no quarter and no mercy to be shown; and not until they had brought in the heads of the four outlaws were they permitted to return and to be at peace.

This treatment may seem harsh, and so it was, yet it has taught to these, and demonstrated to others, two facts, viz: First, that Indians cannot leave their reservation, go raiding about the country committing murder and theft, and then return at pleasure; and, secondly, that while outlaws may for a time evade the arm of law and justice, yet that they can and will be captured and punished. Their conviction on these two points will do much toward insuring their future submission and obedience. They returned to the reserve as follows: Cas-a-dore and band, February 28, 1874; John Cle-Shay and band, April 8, 1874; Es-ki-min-zin and band, April 23, 1874; John Smith and band, April 27, 1874; Dis-a-lin and band, about May 1, 1874; Santa and band, Say-gully and band, Eskin-os-pus and band, July 26, 1874. On the 26th of August Dis-a-lin returned from a scout, bringing with him thirty-nine, claimed as members of his own band, and seventy-six captives; total, one hundred and fifteen. As they came in they were disarmed and ordered to camp near the agency. They built for themselves neat houses of logs and brush, with beds elevated about three feet above the ground, and their deportment was usually quiet and pacific.

GOVERNMENT.

On taking charge of the agency, I found that the same mixture of civil and military rule was still working detriment to the Indians. I therefore immediately assumed entire control of all affairs appertaining to the Indian service, in order that the Indians might understand that there was but one administration and one administrator. The rule over the Indians previous to my arrival was intended to be severe, but being shared by many rulers, it became weak, inefficient, and dangerous to the proper discipline and progress of the Indians. On my arrival there were daily complaints of refractory conduct on the part of Indians working with employés, and one attempt was made to kill an employé, but by swift justice and severe punishment their discipline has been much improved, and rebellious demonstrations are of rare occurrence.

I have appointed four Indians to act as police. They arrest the insubordinate, and guard the prisoners, and do general police duty. The result is very satisfactory, and it is my intention to employ them permanently at $15 per month.

Should he military desire to remain on the reservation, I shall not object. Yet I should strongly oppose a nearer residence than five miles from the Indian camp, as the effect of the association of the soldiers with the Indians is very demoralizing.

AGRICULTURE.

Under Major Brown, about one hundred acres of wheat and barley had been sown, and under Agent Roberts this was increased to about one hundred and seventy-five acres. This much was accomplished when the lamentable outbreak occurred, and, as a result, all farming operations were for a time abandoned.

After returning to the reservation, the Indians harvested the wheat and barley and replanted about fifty acres in corn and beans. These are now looking very nicely and will yield a good crop.

The Indians are now located within a fourth of a mile of my quarters. It is my intention to move them about the 1st of October. My purpose is to divide the farm in ten sections, and to give to each band a section; to have them locate on their respective portions and build for themselves permanent houses. This will bring the Indians and their work together, and in my opinion will result advantageously in many respects.

The irrigating-ditch is very imperfect, but I hope to make it carry sufficient water by enlarging the upper part. Agricultural instruments and seeds of every kind are needed at once. The present farm includes about three hundred acres, all of which I hope to cultivate this year.

BUILDINGS.

It will be necessary to refit this agency almost entirely, the teams, implements, and wagons being in a great degree worn, useless, or destroyed, while the only buildings here are two small adobe store-houses, which are insufficient for the proper storage of the supplies, as I am now compelled to use four temporary rooms, for flour, grain, &c. These rooms and those in which I am now living, are of the rudest structure, being built of logs, brush, and mud. Immediately after my arrival I selected a site for the agency-buildings. This location is on a mesa immediately adjoining the farm, and is both convenient and pleasant, commanding a view of the entire farm and a beautiful section of the Gila Valley. I immediately employed a mason and eight Indian laborers, and set at work on the building, and although I have been here only three weeks, the walls are growing rapidly, and, should the weather continue pleasant, I expect to have several rooms so far completed that I can occupy them by October 1. The plan allows 135 feet front and 120 feet deep, but should this prove insufficient, it can be extended 175 feet or 200 feet deep. The Indian laborers are allowed fifty cents per day, but no extra rations. They are anxious to be employed, and work with great faithfulness. I most earnestly request that the requisition I have already made for $5,000, to be expended on buildings during the present fiscal year, may be approved, and the funds forwarded at your earliest convenience.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I trust no time will be lost in establishing a school at this agency. The remarkable intelligence and aptness of these Indians would, if educated, soon elevate them to a position which would combine civilization and culture. I should be very reluctant to state my hopes for the great success of the Indian in the immediate future, lest you might think me too sanguine. I will simply say that I am very confident. I would further recommend that these Indians be furnished with blankets at once, and that articles of clothing, such as pants, shirts, boots, shoes, &c., be sent to this agency, to be issued to the Indians in payment for their labor. They are very poor and very destitute, and this is in my opinion the best means for clothing them.

I am pleased to report that I am greatly pleased with these Indians, and am becoming more deeply interested daily. I think they have already learned both to fear and to respect me, and also entertain as much affection for me as the savage nature often exhibits. Should the coming year be as successful and pleasant as my first three weeks have been, I may hope to present in my next annual report facts that will both surprise and please your Department and the public.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CLUM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

RIO VERDE INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA TERRITORY.
July 28, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian affairs for Rio Verde reservation, Arizona Territory:

My last report, rendered September 1, 1873, showed the Indians of this reservation to be in bad condition on account of sickness. This state of affairs reached its culminating point about the end of September, after which time the sick-report steadily decreased in number

to the middle of winter, when, by reason or cold weather, malarial fevers were very unfrequent. During the intermediate time the Indians had been moved to the high ground in the Black Hills, and on the approach of winter had been allowed to return to the river-bottom. For a number of months they were very badly scattered, and it was impossible to ascertain how many had actually died, and how many left the reserve or were hidden in the mountains.

About the 1st of December the count included all except bands of renegades who had left before the sickness could afford them an excuse. Some of these bands were afterward driven in by the the troops, and in February the number of Indians at the count amounted to 1,078.

The operations of the troops during March, April, and May drove in several more large bands, and at the general muster on the 28th June, 1874, the number present was 1,544, of whom 369 were Apache Yumas, 678 Apache Mojaves, and 497 Apache Tontos.

It was the intention of the agent to prepare for the spring planting by the construction of a dam and irrigating ditch which would enable the Indians to put in about 250 acres of grain. For some reason this was not done, and April found the reservation in about the same condition as when first occupied by the Indians a year before.

About the 20th of April the agent was rendered by illness incapable of duty, and Capt. J. W. Mason, Fifth Cavalry, then commanding Camp Verde, Arizona Territory, was detailed to take charge of the reserve. Captain Mason immediately procured a competent assistant in the person of Mr. D. Marr, and undertook the construction of a dam and acaquia. In less than one month this work was completed, the labor being done by Indians, and the leveling and superintendence by Captain Mason himself. The Indians were encouraged to work by presents of tobacco, and the whole enterprise was conducted without expense to the Government except the salary of an additional employé. Owing to the late date at which this work was commenced, it was impossible to do extensive planting, but by July 1 the Indians had planted about 35 to 40 acres of corn, with a very considerable quantity of pumpkins, melons, potatoes, and beans. The ditch is one and three-fourths miles in length, with extension of about one-fourth of a mile staked out; when fully completed it will irrigate about 250 acres of good arable land.

On the 1st of June the agency was moved to a large spring, at the foot of the Black Hills, about three miles distant from its original position, and at about 300 [feet] greater elevation. The Indians were at the same time camped near the agency, among the foot-hills of the mountain, where they would be free from malaria, and would find good spring-water.

On the 20th of June, having finished my operations, I relieved Captain Mason, in charge of the reservation, in pursuance to instructions from department headquarters. Since that time I have been engaged in carrying out the system inaugurated by Captain Mason.

I had intended to make the Indians build permanent dwellings and villages; but the early commencement of the rainy season, which prevented adobe-making, has compelled me to postpone this until a more favorable opportunity. However, they have improved greatly on their old style of building, many living in roomy huts with dirt roofs. The crops, which are duly irrigated and cultivated by the Indians, are looking as finely as any I have seen in the Territory, and, unless some unlooked-for accident intervenes, the Indians will realize about 75,000 pounds of corn, and about 2,000 pounds of potatoes, besides pumpkins and melons. I can confidently state that, with one other irrigating-ditch, which can be constructed this fall, the Indians can, next season, put in at least 300 acres of grain and large quantities of vegetables. They display great interest in the progress of their crops, and seem to fully understand that they will have to become self-supporting in a short time.

There are now in possession of the Indians about 150 horses, and I shall soon make an attempt to get them interested in cattle and sheep.

During the past month I have constructed a store-house for supplies, 80 by 20 feet in the clear, adobe walls covered by a canvas roof. The adobes, to the number of about 15,000, were made by Indians, and the walls laid with their assistance. These laborers were paid 50 cents per diem.

Recent intercourse with other tribes has given an impetus, which, if properly taken advantage of now, will go far toward inducing them to work hard for themselves, and their future condition promises to be comparatively prosperous. They have apparently made up their minds to remain in future at peace, and to imitate their white neighbors, and are endeavoring to learn as much as possible of our ways of living and thinking.

There are, I am compelled to state, a small number of perfectly incorrigible men who refuse to comport themselves properly, and who only come to the reserve occasionally to harass those who are inclined to do right; but when these are apprehended there will be but little trouble with the remainder. At the head of these renegades is the notorious Chief Delche, who left this reservation last August. This man recently visited the Tonto camps here, and advised them to rise and return to the mountains, telling them that we intended to send them to some desolate islands where they would all perish. This is but one example of the many attempts which are made by these renegades to drive the peaceably-disposed into warfare, and, of course, they occasionally recruit their ranks from the young men of the reservation.

The health of the Indians has thus far been excellent, cases of malarial fever being very infrequent, and other diseases being mainly confined to those bands which have but recently returned from the mountains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. SCHUYLER,
Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Acting Agent.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.,
(Through headquarters Camp Verde, Arizona.)

True copy respectfully furnished Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his information.

W. S. SCHUYLER,
Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Acting Agent.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, June 30, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to Chiricahua reservation, and of my interview with Agent Jeffords and Cochise under instructions from your Office.

After making my last report from Fort McRae, in which I described the proposed Hot Springs reservation, and gave reasons why I believed the Tulerosa Apaches should be removed there, I traveled down the valley of the Rio Grande as far as old Fort Thorn, and thence westward by Fort Cummings to Fort Bayard. At this point I saw several persons who had recently talked with the man Bullard, who proposed to kill "Chiseta" and "Ponce," while acting as guides for Gen. O. O. Howard. From these persons I learned that Bullard had entirely changed his mind regarding the effect of the peace mission of General Howard, and now said that the peace effected with Cochise had, contrary to his expectations, been productive of the most beneficial results; that the Tucson road could now be traveled in safety, and that the stock of the country was safe from molestation. I may as well remark at this point that the same feeling existed at all points visited, and that, while at first all the settlers were opposed to any negotiations with Cochise, all preferring that he and his band should be hunted and exterminated by the troops, they are now thoroughly convinced that peace is less expensive and far more safe. Should General Howard to-day visit the neighborhood affected by his negotiations with Cochise, he would find a warm welcome, and receive the thanks of the people for having protected their lives and property by his individual exertions, when other officers had failed with many armed men at their command. The officers at Camp Bowie and the citizens generally concur in the opinion that the presence of Cochise and his Indians upon the Chiricahua reservation is a protection to the Tucson road, as they aid the troops in keeping the Apaches farther north from depredating along that road; and were there no other reasons for their removal I believe they should be kept there. But upon this point I shall have more to say a little further on.

After staying two days at Fort Bayard for repairs upon my wagons I left for Camp Bowie, attended by a military escort of seven men, kindly tendered me by Gen. T. C. Devon, commanding troops in Southern New Mexico.

This is hardly a proper place to enlarge upon the discomforts of the journey; suffice it to say, that I do not recommend it as a pleasure-trip. Upon my arrival at Camp Bowie I received the hospitable attention of the gentlemanly commanding officer, Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fifth United States Cavalry, and from him received many suggestions that were of great service in my future efforts. I learned that Cochise was lying very ill in the Dragoon Mountains, about forty miles distant, and that it was feared he might die. To hear fear expressed that the greatest and most warlike Apache might die, sounded strange enough; but when I ascertained that the great chief retained in peace the wonderful power and influence he had exercised in war, and that he regarded his promises made to General Howard sacred, and not to be violated upon any pretext whatever, I knew that it would be a calamity to the frontier to lose him from the ranks of living men.

On the morning after my arrival at Camp Bowie I started for the Indian agency, some twelve or fifteen miles distant, over one of the worst mountain-trails I have seen, accompanied by Capt. J. L. Haskell, Twenty-third United States Infantry. I more than appreciated the attention of Captain Haskell, because infantry soldiers do not often care to volunteer for a twenty-five or thirty mile ride on horseback on a day when the thermometer indicates near 100°, and the road lies over a rugged mountain-trail. Upon reaching the agency, I found Agent Jeffords and saw a few of the Indians, and made an appointment to meet the agent at Camp Bowie that night, that we might start early the following morning for the camp of Cochise. At this point I desire to submit a few remarks upon a subject which may be a little outside of the instructions with which I was favored, but which I think is necessary for the good of the service I should notice. I found the agent living, and the supplies

stored, in buildings without doors, windows, or floors, and those erected by the agent and his employés, at little, if any, expense to the Government.

My opinion is, that these Indians should be removed, at the earliest practicable moment, to the Hot Springs reservation; but if you decide otherwise, more permanent and more comfortable buildings ought to be erected at once. The Government supplies are exposed to danger from the weather and from thieves, and the agent, a commissioned officer of the Government, is compelled to live in a way which seems a disgrace to the Government he serves.

Before proceeding to describe my interviews with Cochise and his people, I will give the two reasons which seem to me to require their removal: First, the reservation is bounded on the south by the Mexican State of Sonora, and while the Indians refrain from depredations upon our side of the border, they consider themselves privileged to make incursions into Mexican territory. The Indians say, "Why do you interfere with us for what we do to the Mexicans? If we steal anything from you, and take it there, they will buy it and encourage us to bring them stolen property." During the life-time of Cochise he was able to do much to control his band and prevent these forays, but now he is dead it is feared they will be continued and exaggerated. Second, the reservation has so little arable land that it would be impossible for the Indians to ever become self-sustaining there, even if they were inclined. I understand it to be the wish of the Department to teach the Indians agriculture and other useful arts, so that they may become producers as well as consumers, and for this reason think they ought to be removed to a country where they can be encouraged to make the effort.

The morning following my visit to the agency, I started in company with Agent Jeffords to visit the camp of Cochise. We followed the Tucson road to Sulphur Springs, about twenty-five miles west of Camp Bowie. At this point we met Tozay, the eldest son of Cochise, and since his death the chief of the tribe, and several other Indians; and taking the agent's horse, I rode on with them in advance of my party, and arrived at the camp nearly an hour before the agent and my men. The camp was located on top of a high butte or foot-hill, and commanded a view of the surrounding valley as far as the Chiricahua Mountains on the east, and as far as the eye could reach to the north and south, while immediately in the rear was the great Dragoon Mountains. The place was well chosen for defense, and was probably selected with that view. I found Cochise lying down, with his face toward the east, and commanding from where he lay an extended view of the approaches to his camp. The instinct of the warrior to guard against surprise evidently still lingered with this dying man. The old chief was suffering intensely, and I at first thought he would not outlive the night. I found a ready welcome as soon as his son had explained who I was, for I had been expected; and when I gave him a photograph of General Howard and myself, taken together, my introduction to his favor was complete. The picture was frequently examined by the old chief during my stay, and always followed by the warmest expression of feelings of affection for the general.

Soon after the arrival of Agent Jeffords and the interpreter I commenced a conversation. I found that Cochise had the greatest affection for Jeffords, and was delighted to see him. I told Cochise that I regretted seeing him so ill, and that I would not worry him then, but would go away and come again when he was better; but he insisted upon hearing me then, and said that he would soon die, and that I had better also talk with the sub-chiefs. They were accordingly summoned. After talking for an hour I found Cochise so much exhausted that I decided to leave him for the time. During that night he was unconscious for several hours. I returned to Camp Bowie, and after remaining for three days, again went to Dragoon Mountains, and found Cochise still alive, but apparently failing rapidly. A much longer talk then than before ensued, and while he expressed a preference for their location, I became convinced that, should he live, Agent Jeffords would have but little difficulty in securing the removal of the Indians. During this second visit I found Cochise mounted on his horse in front of his wickinf, having been lifted there by his friends, showing his determination and strength of will. I asked him why he did so, and he replied that he wished to be mounted once more before he died. The agent and myself both feared he might die while on his horse; and probably he would have preferred such a death.

Upon the Chiricahua reservation is another band of Apaches called alternately Southern Chiricahua and Pinery Indians. Among this band are many of the Mogollon and other Apaches, many of whom here lived at Comada Allamosa. These Indians can be removed at any time, and many of them would move themselves, if permitted to go. Agent Jeffords said he could give me two hundred and fifty who would return with me at once. I am convinced that should you decide to remove these Indians Agent Jeffords can do so. Time will be required. But I would suggest that he first take, or send in charge of some good man, all who are willing or wish to go; and, with a little patience and perseverance, he could soon have all upon the Hot Springs reservation. I have seen no man who has so complete control over his Indians as Agent Jeffords, and I am sure that if they removed he would be the best man to make agent at Hot Springs. He does not answer all the requirements of an agent; none that I have seen do fill the bill in every particular. Jeffords can and does maintain discipline, and he has the influence to bring Indians to his reservation and keep them there, and if they go away he generally knows where they have gone. If

the Apaches can be taught to work Jeffords is the man who can teach them. Other things may be taught them later, when they have become accustomed to a life upon a reservation.

Expecting daily the death of Cochise, and being desirous to learn what might be the result, I lingered near his camp until June 3, when I left on my return. Having started late in the day, the night was passed at Sulphur Springs. On the morning of the 4th a war-party was seen approaching Sulphur Springs, and upon their arrival it was found to consist of twenty-seven warriors under the command of Tozay. When asked their purpose, we were informed that it had been ascertained that Cochise's illness was due to the fact that an Indian of the Chiricahua band had bewitched him, and they were going for the witch to compel him to cure their chief. The party were thoroughly armed, having among them eight breech-loading guns, and all were well mounted. I asked what would be the fate of the supposed witch if he failed to cure Cochise, and was told they would hang him in a tree and burn him to death. There seemed no way of stopping them at the time, and they went on to the other camp and secured their man, and returned with him firmly tied upon his horse. The agent believed he could save his life at the proper time, and I have no doubt did so.

Four days after my departure, viz, June 8, Cochise died, and his son Tozay became chief. The feeling of Tozay is as friendly toward the settlers as was his father; but I fear he has not so much influence over the tribe. Of my return trip little need be said; it was long, tedious, and fatiguing, and owing to high water in the Rio Grande, which compelled me to travel over a country without roads for a considerable distance, and all the way over those not much traveled, progress was slow and difficult.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 27, 1874.

SIR: Congress having failed at its last session to make provision for the continuance of the New Mexico superintendency, I did not expect that I would be required to submit an annual report for the last year, and have, therefore, neglected to do so.

From the 30th of September, 1873, the time up to which my last report described the condition of affairs, to the 30th of June of the present year, the time when my office expired, there was no serious trouble from the Indians of New Mexico. In fact I am not aware that a single white person was killed by the Indians of New Mexico while I was in office. The policy of controlling the Indians by peaceable rather than by forcible means has been a complete success, so far as New Mexico is concerned, and has already nearly conquered the prejudices of the inhabitants of the frontier. Expressions of a desire for a general massacre of the Indians are now but seldom heard; and if the present policy is pursued I have no fear that there will ever be another Indian war in New Mexico. The following remarks relative to the condition of affairs at the different agencies, and the events which have transpired during the year, are respectfully submitted:

MESCALERO APACHES.

But little change has occurred in the condition of these Indians since my last report. The Mescaleros have generally remained near their agency, and but few depredations have been charged against them.

As yet, none of these Indians have been induced to plant or do any work, nor have they yet consented to the establishment of schools. I hope the present agent, who is energetic and efficient, may soon be able to report some improvement in this direction.

The agent recommends an addition to the reservation, extending its boundaries so as to include the Sacramento Mountains. I believe the reservation should not be extended further south, because it would give the Indians easy access to Old Mexico, and result in international troubles. I am of opinion that the reservation, as set apart by the order of the President, includes sufficient territory and sufficient arable land for all the Indians now, or likely to be, collected at this agency. If the reserve is to be extended, I would recommend that the addition be made on the north.

SOUTHERN APACHES.

These Indians have improved very much during the year, and I hope are now fairly started on the way toward civilization. It will be slow work to bring these beggars up to the standard we desire them to reach; but they have made progress and can make more. The removal of the agency and the Indians to Hot Springs will aid in many ways to advance these Indians.

I observe that the agent says, in his annual report, that the new reservation will not be as

good as the old, unless the town of Cañada Alamosa is purchased. I must disagree with the agent entirely, for several reasons. The Indians regard the new reservation as their home, and left the same locality to go to Tulerosa, with great reluctance, and were never satisfied while there. The climate at the new reservation is more favorable, and crops will mature there in seasons when they will be killed by frost at Tulerosa. There is on the new reservation more land which can be irrigated with a little labor than the Indians will need for purposes of cultivation. By building a dam across the cañon, just below the principal spring, its waters can be turned up the valley far enough to irrigate many acres, I think about 5,000. I believe the reservation would be improved by buying the town of Cañada Alamosa, but do not think its purchase absolutely necessary to make the new reservation a success. The purchase of the town would isolate the Indians from all settlements and probably prevent much whisky-selling and other illicit traffic. I would recommend that an estimate of the cost be made and the subject considered. The purchase of the town would save the erection of agency buildings and the preparation of the land for farming purposes, and everything would there be in readiness for planting in the spring. Should the Indians now upon the Chiricahua reservation be removed to Hot Springs, it might be best to purchase Cañada Alamosa. I can give no estimate of the cost, but think it might not be large, as the title to the land is still in the Government.

I know of no place so favorably situated for a reservation upon which all the Apaches might be collected as this, and if such a policy were settled upon, and the town purchased, the reservation could be enlarged by extending it both south and west, and the cost of the several Apache agencies might be saved. If it can be accomplished, I know of no policy relating to the Apaches so important.

NAVAJOES.

There has been but little change in the condition of this people since my last report. During the past winter, which was unusually severe, a large number of the sheep upon the reservation were killed by cold and starvation, and the failure of their crop the previous season, together with the severity of the weather, caused much suffering and considerable loss of life. But the Navajoes seem to have borne their accumulated troubles with great fortitude, and, while an outbreak was generally feared, they conducted themselves well. Some effort to educate the young has been made, but with slight success; for it is difficult to secure regular attendance upon schools while the children are following the nomadic habits of their parents, and while the scholars converse in their own tongue continually, it is exceedingly difficult to teach them English. Some form of boarding-school ought to be established, and the children separated from their parents. In fact, I do not look for any general education of Indian children until native teachers have first been trained.

I am still of opinion that if a subagency were established in the valley of the San Juan River, on the north end of the reservation, that the Navajoes would much sooner become self-supporting.

ABIQUIU AGENCY.

Although the Weeminuche and Capote Utes, who make their home at this agency, were parties to the treaty of 1873, they continue to reside here for the greater part of the year. The band of Jicarilla Apaches, who also live at this agency, still remain. The treaty made by Mr. Dolan has not been put in force, and, therefore, these Indians have no location except this.

The agency is upon a private land grant, and of course the Indians must be removed at some future time. My opinion is that if they can be induced to take the reservation set apart by Mr. Dolan, that it will be well; if not, a location of these Indians, and those at Cimarron, upon the Dry Cimarron in the northeast corner of the Territory, would be good policy. Their location there would be a barrier against the Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas, and aid the troops in protecting the settlements. The Utes at both these agencies belong upon the reserve in Colorado, and ought to be removed thither.

CIMARRON AGENCY.

The Indians at this agency are also upon a private land grant. As the country is becoming more thickly populated every year, I think there should be as little delay as possible in securing their removal to a reservation. They can be removed at any time by a show of determination to make them go, but they have been so long petted and spoiled that it is almost impossible to get them to consent to anything.

PUEBLO.

The condition of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico has not much changed since my last report, but such changes as have occurred have been for the better. Through the energetic efforts of Agent Lewis eight schools have been in successful operation during the year, and

considerable progress has been made. But we see here the same difficulty which is experienced everywhere in teaching Indians. The teachers do not understand the language of the children, nor the children the language of the teachers. For this reason I would earnestly commend to you the plan of Agent Lewis for a training-school at which native teachers could be prepared.

Among these, as well as all other Indians, I am of opinion that other things besides letters should be taught. I would have them taught improved methods of farming, the mechanic arts, and how to preserve and cook their food; but the report of the agent, in which I fully concur, is so full that I have little to add. The opposition of the Roman Catholic priesthood to education among the Pueblos has been continued, and, in some cases, retarded the agent's efforts.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Allow me to report here my remarks of last year, relative to the salary of agents and interpreters. The present small salaries bring into the service too many incompetent men. The position of agent is one which requires a man of trained business habits, with education, mind, and heart enough to make him worth more than $1,500 a year at home. An agent should be in the full vigor of manhood, bodily as well as mentally capable, and should have force of character enough to enable him to impress the people with whom he is to deal. Such men will enter the service when they are properly remunerated, but not many before.

I am more than ever satisfied that the true key-note of a successful Indian policy is found in the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." Kind and honest treatment, on the part of the Government, and the settler, resultsin good feeling among the Indians, and peace ensues.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. DUDLEY,
Late Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, October 6, 1874.

SIR: I am just in receipt of your circular-letter of September 14. You say, "You are directed to forward the annual report of your agency, in duplicate, in time to reach the Department not later than the 1st of October;" and in another paragraph, "Your report will cover the year ending August 31, 1874, and should give all details necessary to furnish this Office with full information relative to your agency." Having assumed the duties of this office as lately as the 1st instant, it will not be expected that I attempt to make what would be termed "an annual report."

Since the transfer of the last regularly appointed agent from this to another agency, which occurred only last spring, the position of agent, or "farmer in charge," has been filled by two different persons, and however well qualified the gentleman occupying the position might be, it could not be expected that much advance would be made in bettering the condition of the Indians. I feel justified in saying, from conversation with resident citizens, as well as voluntary expressions from the Indians, that they (the Indians) very much regret these frequent changes, and I doubt not but the Department regard them as unfortunate, although unavoidable.

I understand that, by a treaty made with the Indians of this agency during the last year by the Government, through the Indian Commissioner, the Indians were to be permanently located on a reservation then determined on. A delegation of these Indians visited Washington last fall, perhaps in November, and they claim that, while there, the President promised them that they should be removed to their reservation by the time the leaves were on the trees, in the spring; that they should have a physician, teachers, blacksmith, &c.; in short, that they should in everything, including annuities, be placed in an equally favorable condition with the Indians of the Los Pinos agency; and they are dissatisfied, some of them very much so, that this has not been done. I assured them that whatever the President promised them he intended to do; but that it required time, and they must wait patiently.

If this representation is in accordance with the treaty, I respectfully urge upon the Department the importance of determining the boundaries of their reservation by a survey, which I learn has not been done, and the removal of the Indians to it the coming spring, which will be as soon as it will now be practicable to do so, on account of the severe weather and deep snows during the winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. RUSSELL,
United States Indian Agent, Abiquiu Agency.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

CIMARRON INDIAN AGENCY,
Cimarron, New Mexico, September 1, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency:

I assumed charge on April 21, 1874, and at a time when the Apaches of this agency were threatening an outbreak in consequence of three of their tribe having been wantonly murdered by Mexicans at Alamo Gordo, a point about one hundred and fifty miles south of this agency. However, by assuring them of the capture of two of the murderers, their close confinement in jail, with the promise of punishment by law, and other considerate treatment, I have succeeded in pacifying them, and at the present time they are more peaceable and friendly than I have ever known in a residence of over six years among them.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

I see that the last annual report estimates the Indians connected with this agency at 1 170, which I consider as too high an estimate. There have been under my charge about 290 Muache Utes and 460 Jicarilla Apaches, but, owing to their nomadic habits, they are never all present at any one issue of provisions, the largest number I have had present at one issue being 535. The Utes are constantly passing between this and the Los Pinos Indian agency.

SCHOOLS.

There are no schools for the children of the Indians, neither do I think it would be of any use, under present surroundings, to try to establish any.

FARMING.

This agency being upon a private land-grant, there have been no farming operations carried on in connection with the agency, and it would be almost useless to attempt any. There is very little industry manifested by them. They seem to care nothing for stock-raising, with the exception of horses, of which they have quite a number. They are in the habit of allowing their horses to stray upon the fields of grain and hay belonging to the settlers, which is one of the greatest sources of annoyance connected with the agency.

RATIONS.

The rations issued are one pound of shorts and one-half pound of beef per day. I would recommend that the ration of shorts be changed to flour and the ration of fresh beef increased to one pound.

REMOVAL.

The country is fast settling up, and soon these Indians will have to be removed, for the settlers are getting more impatient every year under the petty depredations of the Indians upon their fields and herds of stock. Trouble is liable to occur at any time; but force would have to be employed in order to remove them, and you must decide whether it is advisable at present to use force.

As might be expected from their habits, the Indians of this agency are very poor, and unless their annuities are issued to them before winter sets in there will be a great amount of suffering among them; and they are constantly complaining that the Indians at other agencies are better treated than here; of which latter fact I have no doubt.

There are in the neighborhood of the agency whites and Mexicans who are in the habit of furnishing whisky to the Indians. It is done in an underhanded manner, and has been found a very hard matter to prove it upon them, and it will be almost impossible to break it up while the Indians remain here. Efforts are constantly being made to find and punish the guilty parties, but without much success. One party is now lying in jail awaiting the meeting of the grand jury, and with good prospects of being found guilty.

The Indians desire very much to remain here, and many of the settlers consider them a protection from the plain Indians, so that I do not feel competent to advise in regard to their removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LONGWELL,
Farmer in Charge Cimarron Indian Agency.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MESCALERO-APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Stanton, New Mexico, August 31, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report relative to the condition of affairs connected with the Mescalero-Apache agency.

I assumed charge of this agency April 1, 1874, relieving my predecessor, S. B Bushnell, at which time there were but few Indians on what is recognized as the reservation, in all not to exceed 300, the great body of the Indians having left the agency last fall, some

of them going to the Comanche country, others to Old Mexico. During the last four months many have returned, most of them being well armed and having many valuable horses. There are at this time about 700 Indians on and near the supposed reservation. There are, as I hear, many on their way from Old Mexico to join their friends at the agency. In view of the roving habits of the Mescalero-Apaches, it is gratifying to report that the Indians who have returned and those who remained at the agency manifest no inclination to leave. The only complaint among them is that the supposed reservation is not sufficiently large to give them hunting facilities. They are desirous to have the hunting-grounds of their fathers embraced in their reservation, being the Sacramento Mountains, adjoining their supposed reservation on the southwest, and the White Mountains on the northwest. A portion of each of these mountains is embraced in the supposed reservation; and, in view of these mountains being worthless to the Government, I would earnestly recommend that the reservation be enlarged so as to embrace the territory so much desired by the Indians. This being perfected, I feel sanguine that the Indians would be content, and their roving be confined to the reservation.

DEPREDATIONS.

Since my connection with the Mescalero-Apaches but few complaints have been made as to their committing depredations of any kind; in short, no complaint has been made against them, only when they were under the influence of liquor. The traffic in liquor is an evil which I have to contend against, and one which is not confined to this agency alone. I take pleasure, however, in reporting that, by the assistance of Maj. D. R. Clendenin, U. S. A., commanding this post the traffic is being much abated, and hope, by perseverance, that it will be seldom that an occurrence of the sale of liquor to Indians will take place. The impression has been until recently that the Indians could not be induced to inform on parties engaged in the traffic; but late developments have caused a remarkable change in the minds of those who are only restrained by a fear of the penalty of the law. One party is now held in confinement awaiting the sitting of the United States court. The testimony given by the Indians before the United States commissioner was of the most positive character, and there was also very strong circumstantial evidence given by white men, and as to the guilt of the prisoner there can be no doubt.

CIVILIZATION.

The Mescalero-Apaches have made but little progress in civilization, and evince but little native intellect. No effort has been made to establish a school among them, and until the lines of their reservation be defined, it will be useless to make the effort, as they do not feel that they have a permanent home. The consequence is they remain but a few days in one place. No effort has been made to teach them agriculture, nor are they the least inclined to labor, feeling that labor is degrading to the red man. Should they be educated to feel otherwise, their reservation (as is contemplated) will afford no lands susceptible of irrigation; consequently it cannot be contemplated by the Government that the Mescalero-Apaches can become self-sustaining by teaching them agriculture. Their only resource, apart from the Government, is that of hunting. In view of it being the policy of the Government that Indians should be kept on reservations, I would respectfully suggest that, so soon as the lines of the reservation are defined, to every head of a family who will make a location, there be given 160 acres of land and a sufficient number of sheep to make his home a matter of interest, so as to abate their natural roving disposition, as I feel confident that so soon as the Indians can become interested in herds the military will have but little trouble in keeping them on their reservation. Unless this plan is adopted, I cannot see any way in which the Mescalero-Apaches can finally become self-sustaining. This would be the only way white men could sustain themselves if the contemplated reservation was placed in their possession, there being comparatively no portion of it adapted to agriculture.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. CROTHERS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Arizona, September 15, 1874.

SIR: In conformity with the instructions from your Office, I submit this my second annual report of the Indian service under my charge.

The past year has been much more quiet and satisfactory than former years; there has been less petty stealing by the Indians from the citizens of Utah and New Mexico, and by my organization of the chiefs and principal men into a police force I have been enabled to have much stolen property returned by them. In the month of May last I selected two

hundred of the principal men and placed them under the chiefs, with instructions that they must, for the credit of the Navajo Nation, do all they could to prevent robberies from the surrounding settlements, and I agreed to pay them for their services, (with the consent of the chiefs,) out of the annuity-goods, a surplus of which remained after the annual issue.

This agency is in Arizona, just over the New Mexico line, and more than two hundred miles from the capital of Arizona, or any place in that Territory where I can have the aid of civil authorities in the punishment of Indians or other persons who violate the law.

The nearest military post to this agency is Fort Wingate, about forty-five miles from here. There have been several Indians arrested by me and sent to that post for safe-keeping; but in every case in less than a week they have been allowed to escape. Under all these circumstances, I would respectfully suggest that, during the next session of Congress, an act be passed attaching the Navajo Indian agency and reservation to New Mexico for all judicial purposes, civil and criminal. This will aid the agent to bring to punishment bad white men who are constantly violating the law and also Indians that should be punished.

During the past year I cannot report as much progress in the way of civilization, farming, education, &c., as I expected to do when I made my report last year; but as much has been done as could be reasonably expected, when the adverse circumstances under which I have labored are all known and understood.

Referring to my annual report of last year, as found on pages 270, 271, 272, and 273 of the Report of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1873, which I respectfully request be read with this report, I have to state that the number of Indians, as ascertained by a count in May last, was as follows, viz: Men, 2,976; women, 3,129; children under 16 years of age, 2,963; total number of Indians who claim to live on the reservation, 9,068.

In reference to those living off the reservation, I respectfully refer you to page 271, Report of the honorable Commissioner last year; and I trust that arrangements will be made this coming session of Congress to provide for their permanent location, so that they will be under the care and control of the agent; and to effect this a modification of the treaty of 1868 will be required, and to which the chiefs will agree when they visit Washington this fall.

NAVAJO LANDS.

The reservation contains 3,328,000 acres of land, a portion of which is adapted for mining-purposes, &c., and which lies on the north end of the reservation, and joins to the Ute reservation, in the Territory of Colorado. This portion the Navajoes propose to exchange for lands equal in quantity adjoining the Navajo reservation on the south, and the chiefs hope to arrange this matter when they visit their Great Father. For further information on this subject, I respectfully refer to my statistical report herewith, and to page 271, Report of the honorable Commissioner for 1873.

FARMING, ETC.

On this subject the report of the agency-farmer, Dr. W. B. Truax, herewith, will give all that can be presented, except to state that the short season prevented the maturity of corn. We had frost on the 20th of May, and again on the 3d of September, and more than half the corn is yet in the milk, and is being used by the Indians. My experiments in wheat and oats this season satisfy me that the farmer's recommendation for seed-wheat, if complied with, would benefit them much more than corn-planting; and if they are supplied in time with seed, and furnished with cows and sheep, I am confident in two years from this date they would be entirely self-sustaining.

HORSES, SHEEP, ETC.

The Navajoes have about 10,000 horses. Their sheep have decreased, owing to the unprecedented snows of last winter. Snow on the ground from one to five feet deep, from December 3 to the last of April, caused many sheep to perish, and, as near as I can now ascertain, they have about 125,000 sheep.

The farming and mechanical tools are all worn out, and new ones are required, for which made estimates with my last report; and I trust the next Congress will make appropriation of funds for their purchase.

EDUCATION, ETC.

On this subject I respectfully refer to my report of last year, on page 272, report of the honorable Commissioner, which, after another year's experience, I have no cause to change. I also respectfully refer to the report of Professor Freise, school-teacher, and Mrs. Catharine A. Stowe, matron, which are forwarded herewith. The experiments of the establishment of a boarding-school and home for Navajo children indicate that, with proper facilities, my plan, as presented on page 272 of the Commissioner's Report for last year, will be a success; and, with the means there asked for, the 2,963 children at this agency can be educated in practical labor and a primary English knowledge, and before the expiration of the treaty, all the Indians of this reservation be civilized, Christianized, and made self-sustaining.

SANITARY STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The health of the Navajo Indians during the last year has improved in general. A hospital is much required; the sick cannot be properly cared for, medicines will not be properly

and regularly taken by the sick, and proper nourishment furnished to them unless they are in a hospital. From my investigations during the year past, I am satisfied that considerable of their superstitious "medicine" practice and the "pow-wows" of the medicine-men are dying out, and faith in the white man's medicine increasing, and in order that this may continue and result in the improvement of the Indians physically and mentally, I respectfully ask that the physician's salary be increased to $1,400 per annum, and that a hospital be furnished, with a hospital-steward, at a salary of $60 per month, and the necessary supply of proper medicines and food for the sick.

Herewith I respectfully forward the agency-physician's report for the past year, by which it will be seen that during the year 2,204 Indians received medical treatment.

EMPLOYÉS.

Heretofore it has been difficult to obtain good employés at this agency, owing to the fact that the compensation was not sufficient to induce good competent men and women to leave civilization and come among savages to live. The late act of Congress, limiting the compensation of employés at agencies to $6,000, has rendered it necessary that I should reduce the number of employés and decrease the pay of those that will remain; this will increase the difficulty mentioned above, and cause an additional amount of labor to be performed by the agent, who has more to do now than one man should be required to perform, especially as he is not allowed a clerk. I hope that arrangements will be made during the next session of Congress to furnish the means to pay the necessary number of employés at this agency, so that the various duties may be performed with promptness, and the agent saved from a portion of the labor he is now compelled to perform, which should be done by subordinates. This agency has in charge over nine thousand Indians, scattered on a reservation ninety miles long and sixty miles wide, with about two thousand additional Indians scattered on an extent of country one hundred and twenty miles square. The Government cannot too soon take the necessary steps to compel those living off the reservation to come under the charge of the agent. It should be decided who are to come on the reservation and occupy the suitable lands that can be found, so far as such lands will go, in conformity with the treaty of 1868, and the remainder allowed to take lands belonging to the Government where they now live. The treaty of 1868 provides for the location of all the Navajoes, and it should be done at as early a day as possible; for this purpose the chiefs will visit Washington shortly, and I do hope that it will result in a satisfactory arrangement of this vexed question.

MANUFACTURES, ETC.

The Navajoes are manufacturers as well as an agricultural and pastoral people, being very skillful in the manufacture of blankets, wool, and silk-work, baskets, &c., and they display great art and ingenuity in the design of the various articles they make. During the past year I have assisted them all I could, so as to increase the quantity of these articles and encourage them to make them for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of animals at this agency has not been sufficient for the proper cultivation of the land this year cultivated, and for the increase and improvement of the cattle and sheep. With the new territory proposed to be added to the reservation on the south, several good mules and work-oxen will be required; wagons, harness, and farming-implements will be needed in this respect. I trust Congress will make an appropriation sufficient to place the Indians on this reservation, in such a condition that we may accomplish all the objects for which the reserve has been established, and thus make it a blessing to the Indians and an honor to the Government.

CONCLUSION.

At the close of another year's acquaintance with the Navajo Nation, I feel that the progress made (since my last annual report) towards civilization is encouraging, and leads me to express my firm belief in the ultimate success of the peace policy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Agent Navajo Indians.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 15, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present my second annual report of the condition of the Pueblo Indians, of New Mexico.

It affords me much pleasure to exhibit a very satisfactory state of affairs in all matters pertaining to these Indians. During the past year it has been demonstrated that the opposition to schools, and advancement of these Indians in civilization, referred to in last annual

report, can be wholly overcome. Whenever these poor people become convinced that they are no longer under Mexican rule and the demands of the dominant church party in this Territory, they will peremptorily refuse to pay taxes that have been wrung from them for more than two hundred years.

The present harvest has exceeded the average. In addition to wheat and corn, they have abundance of melons, apples, peaches, and grapes. Corn and oats, melons, and other seeds, furnished me by the Bureau of Agriculture, have proved uniformly successful.

Before this report reaches the Department I will have visited eighteen out of the nineteen pueblos. The remaining pueblo (Zuni) has not received a visit, by reason of want of funds in June last, when the time was very desirable for the purpose. The distance (about two hundred and forty miles) of this pueblo from Santa Fé makes it impossible for the agent to render them much service. I would respectfully recommend that it be placed under the care of the agent for the Navajoes, from whom they are distant only eighty miles. Disputes often arise between these tribes which could be more easily adjusted if all were under the care of the same agent.

During last term of United States district court at Santa Fé we secured conviction of three Mexicans for offenses against Indians, one for assault and robbery, and two for stealing animals. Also obtained a verdict in suit against trespasser on land belonging to the pueblo of Jemez. These decisions have had a most salutary effect on the Mexicans.

Casualties that have occurred in the agency have been the killing, by persons unknown, of seven Indians of San Felipe pueblo, during a trip to the Comanche country in September last, and death, at the hands of a comrade, of an Indian of Picures. In the case of Indians who lost their lives while going to, or returning from, the Comanche country, it should be noted that they had no permit from the agent, or license, to make a trip to that country.

After carefully studying the history of the Pueblo Indians and comparing their present manner of living, disposition, and habits, with what they were two and three centuries ago, I find them very little advanced beyond the state in which they were found by their Spanish conquerors. Little attempt has been made by those who held them in their power to improve their mental or moral condition. That they have always been in advance of the so-called savage tribes is more the result of their pastoral life than superiority of race.

In regard to the complete civilization of the Pueblos, I entertain not the least doubt respecting its feasibility. Of simple habits, and perfect freedom from the vices common to this age, they offer every inducement for education in mind and morals. In this connection I cannot withhold a tribute to their innate consciousness of right and justice. Last year two bags of mail-matter were lost near Zandia pueblo. A couple of Indians, finding them, made themselves possessors of their contents, more an act of petty theft with them than the enormity such an offense is regarded among whites. The Indians were arrested and convicted. During their journey to Jefferson, Mo., and while confined in the jail at Santa Fé, *en route*, they made their escape. They were promptly arrested by the "governor" of Sandia pueblo and returned to the United States marshal. When the reward for the apprehension of the fugitives was tendered to their captors it was promptly refused. The reason assigned was that they had only done an act of duty and justice. Soon after the apprehension of the Indians above referred to, it was discovered by the pueblo that the "governor," a brother of one of the thieves, had withheld information of which he was in possession regarding the robbery. Upon learning this they promptly deposed him from office and elected another to his position. Governors of greater repute might find in this food for meditation, and other constituencies an example worthy of emulation.

Notwithstanding much suffering was occasioned by failure of crops last season, the agent received but few applications for aid, although there must have been many cases of actual want. Within two or three months I have visited several of their great annual feasts, and, although a large number of Indians were gathered, representing the different Pueblos, there was not a single instance of disturbance, and only one case of drunkenness, which was promptly taken in hand by the governor, and the man confined until the close of the feast. Their freedom from intemperance, in the presence of opportunities for gratifying an appetite for drink, is very commendable. Very little aid, in the way of schools and improved modes of living, will advance them to an intelligent and worthy class in the State.

I would most respectfully and earnestly press upon the Department the necessity for some action with regard to the protection of the Pueblos from the impositions practiced upon them by Mexicans. Their domestic government is very efficient, and adequate for the preservation of harmony in the Pueblos. I most respectfully recommend that Congress enact that all cases of a petty nature be referred to the agent for settlement; and all suits embracing matters or questions of and above the value of $100 be wholly under the jurisdiction of the United States district court. Experience of the past year has only more strongly confirmed the opinions expressed in last annual report regarding the injustice practiced against the Indians in the lower Mexican courts. It is fair to presume that if jurisdiction, in all cases in which an Indian is a party, were given only to the United States courts, the Indians would not require the services of an agent.

In reference to the question of schools, and progress made in this branch of civilization, we have made favorable advancement since last annual report. During fourth quarter, 1873,

there were six schools in successful operation. In the first quarter, 1874, there were eight schools, and all well attended; highest number enrolled during year, 298; highest attendance, 170. Three additional schools were asked for by the Indians, but I had no funds for their support. Since the close of first quarter the attendance has steadily diminished, owing to parents employing their children in herding cattle and watching the growing crops. In the present (third) quarter we have only five schools, with an exceedingly small and irregular attendance. Although a fair improvement is observable, by reason of these schools, the results are not commensurate with the expenditures. I am fully convinced that no permanent advantage will result unless a central training-school be established.

This was referred to, at length, in my last report, and I need not recapitulate. I might say, in this connection, however, that if the Department does not favor the expenditure of so large a sum in any one year as $25,000, the work could be successfully carried forward with an annual expenditure of not more than $5,000, and completed with no more than the first-named amount. Two or three of the schools now organized should be sustained until the completion and successful opening of the training-school, provided they could maintain an average attendance each, of from thirty to fifty children. In order to convince the Department of my confidence in the establishment of the proposed training-school, I employed the following language in a letter to Rev. J. C. Lowrie, secretary of the Presbyterian Board: "I will guarantee to build and fully equip a suitable building for $4,000, including land for the purpose." To secure the most lasting and beneficial results, those who receive instruction should be placed in hourly contact with their teachers, and English language and customs, and be wholly removed from the influence of the Pueblos.

I cannot close this report without referring to the efforts which have been made from time to time to secure the passage of an act by Congress declaring the Pueblo Indians citizens. It is impossible for me to find any other motive for this than the removal of the protection of an agent, in order that no barriers be interposed between the Mexicans and the Indians to prevent the former from encroaching upon lands of the latter, and the perpetration of any and all outrages with impunity. In the event of the removal of the protection of the Government, many of these Indians would be deprived, by fraud, of their lands, and, reduced to pauperism, would soon follow the life and habits of savage tribes. It is needless to call the attention of the Government to such action as would unavoidably follow; the annual expenditures of the Indian Department bear witness to its cost.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that, my resignation being already in the hands of the honorable Commissioner, I trust the recommendations in the foregoing report will be accepted as disinterestedly advanced, and with no other motive than the protection and advancement of a people placed by Providence under the care of the Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN C. LEWIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE SOUTHERN APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Tularosa, New Mexico, August 31, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit hereby my second annual report of the affairs of the Southern Apache Indian agency.

It gives me pleasure to be able to make my second report much more favorable than the first, though I have not by any means accomplished all that I set myself to do during the year just closed.

The Southern Apaches have passed, during the year, from a condition to be compared with that of very wild beasts of prey, with many of the vices of human beings superadded, to that of uncivilized, indolent, cruel human beings. They have acquired a new and tamer expression of contenance, and they approach a white man differently, manifesting more confidence. They have not offered, on any occasion during the year, to shoot the agent or any of the employés, but are generally very manageable under all circumstances. They still use nothing but muslin and raw-hides stretched over bent sticks stuck in the ground for shelter, and they move their encampment every few days or weeks, sometimes living at the agency, and sometimes twenty miles away; but they generally live within a few miles of the agency during the winter-months. Last winter I built a small log school-house, and made quite an effort to get a teacher from the States to try the experiment of starting an Apache school, but failed. Finally the agent's wife undertook the task while the house was being built, using her own quarters for the purpose, without giving the children to understand that it was school they were attending. The children were well pleased, and we felt encouraged;

but when the school-house was completed, and it was announced to the chiefs that school would commence, the children could not be induced to enter the house, nor even to approach the place where they had been attending school unawares. The old Indians had evidently frightened them in some way. Since then there has been no attempt made at educating the children, but the effort will probably be renewed next winter.

The Indians have always positively refused to do any work, especially the men, until this last year. During the winter the young men were often employed at the agency in handling stores, &c., and they always worked well for pay in some sort of merchandise. Last spring a large number commenced farming; we helped them make their dam and irrigating-ditch, and they got a fine start, the old chiefs and the young men taking hold in earnest. They planted corn, beans, potatoes, and pumpkins, and they all came up nicely, but early frosts damaged the prospects considerably, and about that time came a distracting rumor, pretty well authenticated, that the agency would very soon be moved to Ojo Caliente, and everything combined to discourage the Indians from doing any work after June. The result of their efforts at farming is a failure. They have proved that they can work successfully when properly urged to commence and encouraged to continue. No farming has been attempted this season by the Government employés, aside from gardening for their own use, because their time has been entirely occupied in attending to the Indians and keeping up the old buildings of the agency.

We have been annoyed but very little on the reservation by the thieving propensities of the Indians, but it is pretty certain that they still steal a good many horses at a distance from home, probably joining the Arizona Apaches in raids into Sonora. They are fond of visiting the Arizona Apaches, and these visits I cannot stop, for want of cavalry near the agency with which to follow, and bring them back for punishment, when they start. I have made repeated efforts to have at least a small detachment of cavalry at Fort Tulerosa, but have failed to secure them.

The Apaches have not hitherto given any attention to raising stock, not even horses, the animals in which they take great delight. Their practice has always been to steal a supply of horses, and as soon as they were all traded off or broken down by abuse, to procure a new supply in the same way; but this summer they are raising quite a number of colts, and are keeping a few goats about their rancherias. Stock-raising is encouraged by all means at the agent's command.

The agency is now being removed from the Tulerosa reservation to the Ojo Caliente reservation, nearly identical with the reservation from which they were removed by Mr. Vincent Colyer in 1872. The place to which we are now removing is not as well adapted in any respect for an Indian reservation as the place we are leaving, unless the Mexican town of Cañada Alamosa is purchased by Government, and the eastern line of the reservation run so as to include the farming district now cultivated by the inhabitants of that town. I would respectfully recommend the purchase of this town, as Government already owns the land, and the Ojo Caliente reservation will not be worth much unless it can be extended so as to include this arable land.

There has been a good deal of time lost in the work of civilizing these Indians by these changes of location, and it will certainly be good policy now to locate permanently and erect suitable buildings for the greatest efficiency of the agency. I asked the principal chief if he was willing to remove to Ojo Caliente, and he replied "Yes; but give us some place and let us remain there."

The accompanying statistics are made entirely with reference to the Tulerosa reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Agent, Southern Apaches.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,
August 31, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for this reservation.

The service here labors under some natural disadvantages. The farming-lands are divided into eight tracts, four upon each side of the Trinity River, the extremes being about seven miles apart. A hill in each direction from the agency buildings allows only about one-third the quantity to be hauled at a time that is usual upon ordinary farms, causing much additional labor of teams, wear and breakage of wagons, and an increased quantity of supplies, &c. There are about seven hundred acres of plow-land, one-third of which, before it was worn and exhausted, would have been considered second-rate land, the rest ranking as fourth

and fifth rates; all now so much depleted that the average is low, our only hope being in resting and summer-fallowing. In view of our locality, and the difficulties of the work, I would respectfully call attention to the necessity of retaining, for the present, our full force of employés, as the good of the service really seems to demand it.

When I took charge of the reservation I found a pay-system in operation, the Indians holding orders amounting to nearly $7,000, which the superintendent ordered me to pay out of the annual supply of goods for the coming year. Such a result weakened my confidence in this plan of working; but my observations for some time past have convinced me that their ambition could be best stimulated by individual labor and pay, and that a community of interest has a disparaging tendency; for though our Indians are as industrious and cheerful in laboring as we could expect under the circumstances, yet their labor is less constant and profitable than it should be.

Your late instructions in regard to making goods, furnished by Government, recompense for labor, urged me to mature the best plan in my power to meet the case. I would respectfully call your attention to some method of so dividing the lands that there shall be a feeling of ownership under the Government, as the desire to have good houses and fence some amount of ground as their own has been more strongly manifested during the last six months than before, and it seems to me that nothing could have more influence to advance them than due attention and proper steps in that direction.

In the early part of 1874, the peace and quiet of the Indians was disturbed, and the workings of the reservation retarded, by a combination of miners and other dissatisfied white men, seriously interfering also with our day-school; but matters are now moving on more satisfactorily. We have an experienced and efficient teacher. Several Indians, of both sexes, are able to read in the New Testament and in the Children's Paper, distributed in our Sunday-school; they seem anxious to learn, and are commencing to consider the benefits.

Those who have been much under our direction and influence are quite cleanly in their persons, courteous in their manners, and exceedingly anxious to adopt the practices and habits of civilized life. To strengthen and enlarge the circle of such influences, I would earnestly call your attention to the necessity of another school upon this reservation, and to the propriety of an appropriation for this purpose. If we could gather up from the different tribes children between the ages of six and fourteen, having them sleep and eat at houses prepared for the purpose, we could thus secure their constant attendance, which, with the hinderances and allurements at their lodges, is at present almost impossible. Our comfortable school-building, with slight additions, would commode both schools. Such a plan would place them under our eye, teach them domestic habits, and serve to break down the clannishness which seems natural to them, and is a great obstacle to improvement.

As an auxiliary to the school, we need a competent, Christian woman, to spend her entire time in teaching the women to make their own, their husbands', and children's clothing. This is an absolute necessity, as it has, so far, devolved upon the teacher and my own family, whose time will not allow as much attention as the matter demands. Many of the women show great aptness in this direction, and are very anxious to improve.

Upon the reservation we observe marks of civilization in various forms—less gambling, very little fighting, and almost an entire exemption from drunkenness. Different ideas of virtue and of the duties of the married relation seem to be awaking in their minds, and instances of a desire to do right for its own sake sometimes meet and refresh us.

The influence of a military post, occupying a mile within the heart of an Indian reservation, can be "only evil, and that continually." As calculated to retard and almost render futile all civilizing and Christianizing influences, I would most respectfully call your attention to its removal. A distance of twelve to fifteen miles, with no exchange of visits allowed, would answer all our needs, and, in my opinion, still better subserve the interests of the northwestern counties, as well as the Klamaths.

We are hoping for a missionary at the coming conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as we need a man who can devote his time and energies to the work of a Christian minister.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. DODGE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION,
Mendocino County, California, September 10, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit his my second annual report as agent of the Round Valley United States Indian reservation, California.

From a census taken August 28 and 29, 1874, we have as near as is possible to obtain, the number of Indians, by tribes, now present, 974.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Potter Valley Indians	143	150	293
Pitt River Indians	27	37	64
Red Wood Indians	31	40	71
Ukie Indians	69	112	181
Wylackie Indians	21	26	47
Cancow Indians	72	77	149
Little Lake Indians	73	96	169
Total	436	538	974

There are, besides those actually present, over 225, including men, women, and children, temporarily absent hunting, fishing, &c., herding sheep in the mountains, and laboring for the farmers, making a total of not less than 1,200, who are supported by the Government, and have a home on the reserve. There are also estimated to be 200 near Ukiali, Mendocino County, known as the Ukiali Indians, whom the people have petitioned to have removed to this reservation, and which removal the Commissioner has authorized; [also,] about 200, living on Strong Creek, Colusa County, California, whom the citizens desire to have removed to the reserve. In addition to all these, there are from 400 to 600 Indians in Lake County, who ought to be brought to the reservation. Those who do not belong to the reservation are deprived of day and Sunday schools, living without restraint, and making but slow progress in civilization, (excepting the vices taught them by degraded white men,) to say nothing of the moral and religious benefit they would receive provided they were here where they could be properly cared for and instructed. These coming (and it is expected they will) will place under our care, to be supported by Government, over 2,000 Indians.

FARMING.

We have had all the farming land under cultivation, but owing to the unusual amount of rain last winter much of the grain was drowned out. We hope, however, to have a sufficiency for our needs. We have good prospects of an abundant crop of corn. The crop of vegetables, &c., far exceeds the product of any previous year, and an abundant supply will be raised for all necessary purposes. The Indians have over 150 acres which they planted to corn, melons, vegetables, beans, &c., cultivating it themselves, and the products of the same supply their necessity at present, excepting the issue of flour and beef to those who are at work gardening, clearing land, &c.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have built a two-story frame house, with seven rooms, for the miller, which is comfortable and convenient. Also an addition to the medicine-house, with a brick chimney, for the physician's comfort and convenience; one shed-room to store, as store-house, one platform, and one porch to store, shelving, &c., inside, with minor improvements needed for the safety and protection of our Government stores. One shed has been built attached to new granary at agency; six new houses for Indians, of lumber and shakes; 105 acres of land grubbed for reservation-farm; 31 acres grubbed by the Indians for their own gardens; two miles of fencing reset; one mile and a quarter new fence built; one and three-fourths miles ditching performed, greatly improving the land and health of the Indians by draining off surface-water. About 39 acres has been shrubbed for pasture-land, two new wells dug and walled up, together with many other improvements of a minor yet important character for the reserve.

MILLS.

Our grist-mill has been running about ten years, and the water-wheel is so rotten as to have to be replaced by a new one. Some of the timbers will also have to be taken away and new ones put in; much-needed improvement will therefore be required in order to put the mill in a condition to do our own and custom grinding. I have purchased the steam saw-mill formerly owned by P. Van Nader, and appraised by Commissioners Cowan, Shanks, and Marsh in June, 1873, with a view of subsequent purchase. The purchase of this mill was an indispensable necessity, otherwise we could not get sufficient lumber for needed improvements, and the commissioners having authorized said purchase. The mill has a capacity and power sufficient to cut 500 feet lumber per hour, and if we can have skilled white men to run it, it will prove very remunerative. With this mill we can and will control the lumber trade and custom-grinding of the valley and vicinity, and thus nearer approach a self-sustaining reservation.

SANITARY CONDITION, ETC.

The health of the Indians is gradually but surely and permanently improving; was never so good as at present. The reasons and cause of their improvement, in addition to the reasons given in my last annual report, is the great improvement in their morals. A hospital and hospital-steward to administer medicine are greatly needed. Our physican cannot in person administer each and every dose of medicine. One dose is sometimes taken, and no more until the doctor returns to call again. Frequently the Indian doctors interfere during the absence of the physician, whose treatment does not harmonize with the reatment of the reservation physician, often resulting fatally, and never favorably. Again, suitable nourishment is not prepared for the sick by the unskilled Indians in their camps. If we had a hospital and hospital-steward, with proper care, suitable cooks, and nourishment, many lives would be saved, and the health of the Indians greatly promoted.

EDUCATIONAL.

During the past year there have been two day-schools taught on this reservation. During the month of August there were in both schools 120 pupils enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 76; in First Reader, 24; in Second Reader, 28; in Third Reader, 12; in penmanship, 45. Other months show a still larger attendance than August, and, on the whole, has been as regular as could be expected. All circumstances considered, the Indians have made greater progress in their studies than many of their friends expected, and our most sanguine hopes have been gratified at the advancement made in education.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, ETC.

We have two Sabbath-schools, one in each school-house, with an average attendance of not less than 150 in each school; public preaching each Sabbath; prayer and social meetings twice a week. The American Bible Society very generously donated 102 Bibles and 100 Testaments for the use of the Sabbath-schools. The Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church donated a library of 200 volumes; [we have also received] 200 Sabbath-school papers, cards, catechisms, and other Sabbath-school literature, amounting to $78.15, $20.35of which was contributed by individual Indians; the remainder, $57.80, contributed by agent and employés.

With gratitude to our Heavenly Father, I am pleased to inform you that the wonderful work of saving-grace which began to be developed in February last is still continued without abatement. Nine hundred and thirty one Indians and half-breeds on and near the reserve have been admitted into the church on probation, (as is the custom of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) sixty-three of whom have, upon examination of Christian character, been admitted into full connection, six months of trial having expired. They are rapidly coming into full connection as church-members. Six earnest Christian Indians have been licensed to exhort. All dancing, swearing, drinking gambling, Sabbath-breaking, and all the pagan practices and habits, have been abandoned; citizens' dress universally adopted. Twenty couples have been married in accordance with the laws of the State, there being as many as seven couples married one Sabbath at one time. Lawful marriage is destined, I think, to be the rule. The Indians are quiet, peaceable, orderly, and easily governed. To God be all the praise for this wonderful change in the character and life.

BOUNDARIES, LAW MATTERS, ETC.

Congress passed an act March 3, 1873, defining and establishing three of the boundary-lines of this reservation. Commissioners were appointed to establish the northern boundary, which they did June, 1873. I most earnestly desire, and further recommend, that said boundary be established, and that citizens be paid for their improvements at the earliest practicable day. The new Territory is of no more avail now than formerly. Citizens do not know what to do. They cannot tell when they may be called upon to vacate the land, or whether they will ever vacate or not. Improvements are delayed, farming is retarded, and business in general is held back. Speedy and definite action is therefore very desirable by all parties concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are still deficient in the number of animals needed to properly cultivate the soil. New wagons, farming-implements, reapers and mowers, and an agency-building are among the necessities of this reservation.

I am informed by circular-letter that Congress passed an act June 22, 1874, limiting the appropriation for employés' salaries to $6,000 per annum. If this law is to be the rule in California, it will be the most fatal act for this reservation ever passed. The class of men who are now here will not stay nor come here if the salaries are cut down, and little over half the work can be accomplished as we are now performing.

I would most respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the act that the national laws seem to be altogether for the protection of the Indians in the

Indian country. We need some legislation for the Pacific coast, in which the laws made for the "Indian country" will apply to California, &c., or a specific act for the reservation in California, in which it will be made unlawful for any person to have any intercourse or association with any Indians on any Indian reservation without a written permit from the superintendent or agent thereof. As the presence of such men among the Indians in a clandestine manner is for none other purpose than gambling with Indian men and prostituting Indian women, we need an act that will protect the Indian men in their property and the women in their chastity.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BURCHARD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D. C.

OFFICE OF TULE RIVER AGENCY,
Porterville, Cal., September 9, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, as presented in your circular-letter of August 7, 1874, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent of Tule River agency.

I came in charge of affairs at this agency December 1, 1873, and found matters in a very unsettled state. My predecessor intended to have removed, before another winter, the Indians to the reservation set apart by executive order, January 9, 1873, and to that end he had commenced erecting thereupon houses for the employés and Indians. After building some nine houses, a barn, and a blacksmith's shop, partly for the want of funds, and partly in anticipation of my coming, the work was stopped. By his directions, the employés and their families and seven Indian families, together with the stock and part of the blacksmith's and farming utensils had been removed to the new quarters. There remained but two or three more houses unoccupied, while the large body of the Indians were still in their old dwellings on the Madden farm, with one man specially employed to look after them. The rainy season was at hand, and little more could be done in the line of improvements, even if there had been funds applicable to that purpose. Then there was very little to be seen at the new agency to commend it for the purposes to which it was set apart. Among all its 48,551 acres, there is no first-rate tillable land, and only about 200 acres of such as might be termed passably good for agricultural purposes, and that not lying in one body. By far the most valuable part of the reserve is upon the mountains in the extreme eastern portion, where there are extensive forests of pine, available for the production of lumber, which would find a ready market among the settlers on the plains below. Some 15,000 acres, consisting of smooth hills, might be made moderately productive as grazing-lands for sheep. The remainder, which is nearly two-thirds of the entire tract, appears in no other light to me than utterly valueless, it consisting of rough, rocky mountains. Of the arable lands, not one acre was inclosed, and only about 40 acres could be made use of the coming season. It was evident, therefore, that the Madden farm, for which a high rent had been paid by the Government since January, 1867, could not be vacated. Accordingly, we arranged as soon as possible to move back to the old quarters, and to prepare for making the best use of it we could under the circumstances. This necessarily consumed much of the best seeding-time of the season; for it was not until the 12th day of January of the present year that we began plowing. By putting all the available force to work, however, we succeeded in putting in a general crop of 200 acres, while the Indians sowed some 80 acres on their own account. The yield was fair, but would have been much greater could the seeding have been done a month earlier. The Government crop consisted of 1,500 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of barley, 40 tons of barley-hay, and a very few vegetables. Sufficient use was made of the land upon the new reservation by the Indians residing there, under the direction of one of the employés, to make a test of its productiveness. All crops there, corn, wheat, barley, and vegetables, were light, though they had the advantage of irrigation.

The number of Indians at the agency when I arrived, and who have since come to it, are 307, though the number present at any one time will seldom exceed 250. They are mostly Tules and Tejons, and have so intermingled as to have lost all their tribal distinctions. Their numbers are rapidly diminishing, as is evident from the record of the past year, wherein appear eighteen deaths (ten of whom are adults) against five births. All wear citizens' dress, and mostly all live in board or adobe houses void of floors. They have apparently little desire for what might be termed home comforts or conveniences, whether from a lack of encouragement in that direction, I am not able to say. They seem content to sit, sleep, and eat upon the ground. So far as we have been able to supply them, however, we have had no difficulty in getting them to use bedsteads, tables, and stools. Their habits, in the main, are quite irregular and dissolute, owing largely to their absence a good deal of the time from the reservation, sometimes being in the employ of the neighboring settlers and at other times rambling about without employment and out of the way of all restraining influ-

ences. They are thus brought in contact with Mexicans, Spaniards, and unprincipled whites, who take every occasion to supply them with whisky, to engage them in gambling, and to defraud them out of their well-earned wages. Upon my arrival here I found at once that dissipation was general among the Indians of this agency. I regret to say that such is still the case, and that such will very likely continue so long as those offending against the Government in this particular go unpunished. It may seem strange that, while we are well informed as to where and in what way most of the liquor is distributed among them, we are nevertheless unable to bring the offenders to justice. The reason is that both parties interested, they who sell and the Indians who buy, are ever on the alert to shun any of the employés or others whom they might suspect as ready to detect, and avoid entering into any transactions unless the circumstances are favorable, then generally in a clandestine manner. Before any reform can be looked for among the Indians, two things seem necessary: first, special means should be provided by the Government to detect the perpetrators of this nefarious work; and, second, a settled home farther away from such influences should be provided for the Indians, where they can have good land enough to keep them employed, either on their own behalf or for the Government. At all times, when there is any general work to be accomplished, they are required to assist. They generally submit to all the requirements of the agent without objection. During the periods of seed-time and harvest, when the Indians were brought under the direct influences of the employés, and were working steadily day by day, there was a marked degree of improvement in their conduct.

No disturbances have occurred during the year between the Indians and the whites, and none of a serious nature among the Indians themselves.

This agency is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, though there has been no missionary in attendance, religious services have been held regularly for the past seven months. As there is no church, we have met in the school-room, twice upon Sabbath and again on Thursday evening of each week. The attendance of the Indians, consisting mostly of the youth, has been fair, sometimes all the room could contain. They have manifested a good degree of interest while being instructed in the Word of Life, and have readily learned to sing many of the songs selected from our Sabbath-school music. Could the young be kept aloof from the degrading influences of the older ones, there would be much to hope for in their future, for many of them are bright and intelligent and all of them well disposed.

The school has been maintained only six months of the year, September, 1873, and from February to June, inclusive, 1874. There is no school-house and no very suitable room for school-purposes. The whole number of pupils enrolled is 45, with an average daily attendance of 23, most all of whom are between the ages of six and sixteen. Some half-dozen of the number could read in the First Reader upon the re-opening of school in February, since which time twice that number have learned to read. They are also instructed in the first principles of arithmetic, and are learning to write elegantly. The most serious drawback in the education of the Indian children is, that while out of the school-room they persist in using the Spanish or the Indian language among themselves, and thereby gain little practice in the use of the English. As a consequence, they fail to retain the knowledge acquired for any great length of time. To remedy this a boarding-school would go far, where the children might be required to use our language exclusively.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is somewhat improved. Most of the younger portion very readily accept the medicines offered by the reservation-physician. Part of the older ones also have laid aside their prejudices, while many others cling more tenaciously to their own theories and remedies. Scarifying is a favorite remedy for almost all the ills their flesh is heir to. They have no regular medicine-men among them, and the middle-aged and old men are persistent patrons of the sweat-house, by the use of which, it is thought, many rheumatic troubles originate or are greatly aggravated. They are very slow to learn the importance of good nursing and regularity of diet. A kind of hospital at the headquarters of the agency, to which patients seriously ill could be removed for regular treatment and careful attention, would tend greatly to save life and promote health.

As to the condition of the Indians living in this and adjoining counties, and not properly belonging to this agency, I can say but little from actual observation. In the last annual report they are put down as about one thousand in number, embracing those on Kern, Kameah, and King's Rivers, and some others. From several petitions on file at this office, sent in the forepart of the year, earnestly requesting that the Indians in those localities be removed to the reservation, I would infer that they are far from being in a promising condition. Probably the major part of them would be much improved, both physically and morally, if placed under authority upon a well-selected reservation. No action has been taken toward their removal, because there has been no suitable place for receiving them.

Hoping that the affairs of this agency may ere long be settled in a manner satisfactory to Government and for the permanent good of the Indians,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. VOSBURGH,
Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE ALSEA AGENCY, *October* 1, 1874.

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, I take great pleasure in being able to report the Indians quiet and peaceably disposed toward the whites, and earnestly striving to advance in the arts of civilization, so far as the means are placed within their reach.

I first assumed charge of the agency June 7, 1873, as special commissary, and continued in that capacity until July 1, 1874, at which date I took charge as subagent, and upon the 15th day of the same month I received the appointment of special agent.

Except $500, applicable only to the pay of interpreter, no funds have been received at the agency since the date of my first assuming charge, and none were on hand at that date. On account of having no funds I was unable last spring to purchase any wheat or potatoes for seeding, and, in consequence, none were grown. About 150 bushels of oats were raised by Government, but on account of the seed being poor it was of an inferior quality, and was cut and put up in the sheaf for winter-feeding. Some 35 tons of timothy-hay were cut for the Department, and those articles comprise all produce, &c., raised by the Department.

The Indians under my charge have received no annuity-goods whatever since I assumed charge, and have in the main supported themselves by hunting and fishing, and by working for settlers off the agency; the only assistance I was able to render being a few articles of clothing and subsistence bought and issued to the old, the helpless, and the sick.

I was compelled upon the 31st of March, 1874, to dismiss my farmer, having no funds to pay his salary, and have since that date performed the greater part of the farmer's duties myself, with what Indian labor I could make available.

By the terms of a treaty concluded with the Cooses, Sinselaw, Umpqua, and Alsea Indians, embraced within the Alsea agency, Oregon, provisions were made for a reservation for said Indians. The treaty was never ratified, but, by an executive order, the district they now occupy was set apart for their use and benefit. As a means of inducing them to become an agricultural and pastoral people, and in a few years become self-supporting, nothing better could be done than to allot them their land and expend a few hundred dollars in cattle and horses.

The natural resources of this agency are very great; the streams abound in fish, and elk and deer are numerous among the mountains, and wild berries grow in abundance upon the lowlands.

The sanitary condition of the Indians upon the agency for the past year has been very favorable under the circumstances, there being no physician allowed; some fifteen deaths occurred during the year from all causes, and there were twenty-four births for the same length of time.

The Indians are anxious to have a school established, and I am led to believe that the best results would be attained had I the means at my disposal to erect a school-building and employ a good Christian teacher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. LITCHFIELD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWD. P. SMITH,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 2, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department I have the honor to submit this my third annual report, showing the condition of the agency under my charge.

The year past has been quite a prosperous one to the Indians. The large crops harvested last year enabled them to live comfortably during the winter, and since they have secured deeds to their respective parcels of land, and feel secure in the possession of their homes, they have made great improvements in their houses, so that they live better, are less exposed, and the result is an improved sanitary condition. The statistics of births and deaths for the past year show an increase of the former.

The habits and disposition of the majority of the Indians are gradually but surely approaching that standard of civilized life which will entitle them to be recognized as citizens. The capacity exhibited by them in the management of their local government, having laws of their own making, taken from the laws of the State, having a justice, jury, lawyer, sheriff, clerk, &c., demonstrates that they have an appreciation of the science of government, and could readily adapt themselves to the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise.

The question as to whether the Indian is capable of civilization is fully answered affirmatively by the Indians of this agency. As a community they are industrious and honest. As an illustration of their good conduct, I will mention that the block-house or jail, which in years past used to be filled with offenders for all kinds of misdemeanors, has not had for the past year a single occupant. That the present moral condition of these Indians is not of an unstable or temporary character is strongly shown in their fidelity to their re-

ligious duties. The majority are members of the church, punctual in their attendance, conform to its teachings by their daily lives, and observe its requirements in their marriages and baptisms. These results have been mainly accomplished by the assiduous efforts of the missionary of the reservation, Rev. A. J. Croquet, who has labored unceasingly for fifteen years with these Indians. The results attained show how much can be done by the efforts of one man animated by an unselfish and noble purpose.

As with the end of the present fiscal year all the treaties made by the Government with these Indians expire, they manifest considerable anxiety as to the purpose of the Government toward them in the future. They fully understand the fact that, with the termination of their treaties, they have no legal claim for assistance on the part of the Government, and many of them can get along without it. Yet their resources are so limited that to continue to aid them for at least two years more will result in their being able to sustain themselves from that time unaided.

By reference to statistics, herewith sent, you will notice that the principal products of the reservation are wheat and oats, and but little attention has been paid to stock-raising, though they do more now than formerly in that pursuit. I have endeavored to encourage the Indians in raising improved breeds of cattle, horses, and sheep, and am confident that the next year or two will witness a largely increased business in that line.

The schools of this agency were placed in charge of the Sisters last April. Their efforts have been attended with the most beneficial results—an increased attendance, a marked improvement in the manners and habits of the children, increased desire on the part of the children to remain at school, and on the part of their parents to have them. The Sisters—four in number—devote their entire time to the care of the children, now numbering an average attendance of 45. The girls, in addition to their regular studies, are taught needlework, house-work, &c.; the boys work in the garden, milk cows, saw wood, and do the labor of the school, and thus acquire habits of industry which, with the education they are getting, will qualify them for good citizens, useful and intelligent members of society. In connection with this subject I desire to state the imperative necessity of a new building suitable for a boarding-house for the children and their teachers. The building now in use is about twenty years old, rotten, and not fit for use. I respectfully ask that the sum of $2,500 be assigned to this agency for the purpose of erecting a building suitable for a boarding-house for the school.

The only serious trouble of the year was occasioned by parties driving stock to the southwestern end of this reservation, under an agreement of Agent Fairchild, approved by the Department. The Indians are yet anxiously waiting the result of Inspector-General William Vandever's report on the subject. As I have so fully expressed my views in previous correspondence, I will only add that time strengthens my opinion that no such arrangement should continue. If the land is for rent the fact should be made public, inviting competition; and if the Indians are to be benefited, let them have the benefit of the highest price from the highest responsible bidder.

I desire to call the attention of the Indian Department to the Neztrucca, Tilamook, and other tribes of Indians located on this reservation, who have never ceded to the Government the lands upon which they have always lived, and the only assistance they have received from the Department has been a small quantity of provisions at long intervals; they number about two hundred, and are anxious to be taught the pursuits of civilized industry. During the past year I have assisted them in opening a road from the agency to their part of the reserve—Neztrucca River. These Indians are as capable of advancement, and are as deserving of assistance, as any Indians under the control of the Department.

In the consideration of the appropriation for this agency, at least $3,000 should be assigned for the aid of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

KLAMATH INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 1, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to present this my annual report for the fiscal year just closed.

It is with pleasure that I compare the condition of this agency at the present date with what it was when I took charge, a little more than two years ago. Then no effort had been made toward establishing schools; there were no school-buildings, the dwellings for employés were wholly inadequate to their needs, the fund for the erection of mills had been exhausted, and the mills far from completed, and through want of a proper representation of the matter to the Department, or from carelessness or indifference on the part of the Department, the labors of the Indians were being almost fruitlessly expended in trying to make agricultural

pursuits alone a means of support, in a country and climate clearly and unmistakably designed by nature exclusively as a pastoral region.

The present state of affairs may be represented as follows:

SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-BUILDINGS.

On the 1st of February last a boarding-school was opened with fifteen scholars of both sexes in attendance, which number has been gradually increased to twenty-five, and their proficiency during this time is very remarkable. Some, who at the commencement knew very little of the English language, can now read and write. We have a convenient and comfortable school-house, nicely furnished with blackboards, maps, and charts, a boarding-house, 26 by 40 feet, with sleeping-apartments above for the school-girls, and an L 15 by 22 feet, all conveniently arranged, for the family of the matron, and cook-room and dining-room for all the children, and a separate sitting-room for the girls, and another building, 16 by 20 feet, one and one-half stories high, with L 15 by 22, which contains sitting-room and two sleeping-apartments for boys, sufficiently large for the accommodation of at least forty, and a comfortable room for the teacher. With the exception of the school-house, these buildings have been finished and mostly built during the past year. The strong prejudice which existed in the minds of the Indians against the school at first has been measurably overcome, and the more enlightened now regard it as the principal means of raising them to the status of the white man.

MILLS AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

The flouring-mill, which was left unfinished for want of funds, has been completed during the year, and when a smut-machine shall be added, which I hope will be done during the present year, it will rank favorably with the best mills of its size in the State. The saw-mill has been kept constantly running except during the severest part of the winter-season, when the great depth of snow rendered it impossible to furnish logs, and about 300,000 feet of lumber have been made. It is now filling a contract for 210,000 feet for the military department at Fort Klamath. This work has been mostly done by Indians, with the help of the miller and one assistant. Other agency-buildings have been repaired and additions made thereto, and with a few more improvements will be all that is necessary for the comfort of the employés. By reason of the time and labor expended in these improvements, but little has been done in building for Indians. But four Indian houses have been completed, and, with the exception of the doors, windows, &c., the work on these has been mostly done by themselves.

AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation of the soil as a means of support has been too thoroughly tested during the last few years to need further proof of its utter impracticability. Heavy frosts prevail during every month in the year, and none but the hardiest vegetables and cereals can ever be produced here, and those only when the frosts chance to occur when they are at such a stage of growth as not to be injured thereby. Last spring these Indians evinced an uncommon interest in plowing and sowing, and, although there was an unusual breadth of land planted, the root crop is an entire failure, and the spring-sown grain nearly so. A few patches of volunteer rye are very good. The grain sown on the Government farm is but little better, and the only vegetables grown are those in the school-garden and the little gardens set aside for the employés, which were resown several times. Although so frosty in summer, there are portions of the reserve where the snow never falls to any great depth, consequently this reservation is peculiarly adapted to stock-raising. Last winter was unusually severe in this section of country; but while in many adjacent localities stock of all kinds died by the thousand, not one was lost on that portion of the reserve lying along Sprague's River, where most of the Government, including beef-cattle, were wintered.

The funds you so wisely furnished in September last for the purchase of cattle, wagons, &c., together with a small portion of the funds for "support, &c., of Shoshones and Bannocks," have been expended for these objects, and now the Indians are rejoicing in the possession of twelve wagons and double harness, and nearly 300 cattle, mostly cows and heifers. This acquisition has stimulated them to renewed activity, and they have harvested an unusually large quantity of hay the present season.

MISSIONARY WORK.

About the beginning of the fiscal year Rev. James Hare, a member of the Oregon Conference, (Methodist Episcopal,) was appointed commissary in charge at Yainax station, which appointment was approved by the conference, and he, with the agent, have done what they could, aside from their other duties, in preaching to, and teaching the Indians the simple truths of the gospel with encouraging success. Religious meetings have been well attended, and several of them not only confess to having experienced a change of heart, but they also exemplify the Christian religion in their daily lives and conduct.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

In looking back over the two past years I can see a steady improvement in these Indians in many respects. Gambling, which has formerly been a universal practice, is now almost

entirely abolished. The sanctity of the marriage relation is now more fully understood, a regard for the Sabbath is becoming more general, and an increasing desire for education and the comforts of civilization is clearly manifest. If, instead of a mistaken legislation by which funds for employés are reduced to such a point as almost to render all efforts on the part of the agent entirely fruitless, a liberal policy be adopted in those branches which will best serve to elevate the Indians and assist and encourage them to support themselves, foremost of which is a good manual-labor school, there is no reason why these Indians may not eventually rank favorably with any in the nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. DYAR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MALHEUR INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 7, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of affairs connected with this agency.

I arrived at the agency on the 29th of July, and assumed charge on the 1st day of August. I found but few Indians upon the reservation, the greater portion of those who wintered here having gone away to hunt and fish.

There is a pressing necessity for a supply of lumber for this agency, sufficient to build a barn, enlarge the commissary-building, and to finish inside, the buildings already erected. It is also very important that these people should have homes built for their protection and comfort the coming winter. A quantity of fencing-lumber and shingles is also very much needed. I most respectfully suggest that instructions be given me to purchase such a quantity of lumber as I may deem actually necessary for such purposes.

Although these Indians have a strong repugnance to anything approaching manual labor, it is my belief that, with a moderate degree of patience on the part of their agent, they will acquire habits of industry, and in a great measure abandon their idle and roving habits.

A considerable number of Indians, connected by tribal and family relations with those under my charge, are living at and in the vicinity of Camp McDermott, where, so I am informed, rations are issued to them by the military at that post. I am convinced that so long as those Indians are permitted to remain at McDermott, and rations issued to them, it will be impossible to keep those connected with them permanently upon this reserve. I respectfully suggest that necessary instructions be given me to take such steps as will induce, if possible, those living at Camp McDermott to come upon this reservation and make it their permanent home.

The greatest number of Indians who have been fed at this agency during the summer is 521, but I am quite positive that before winter sets in there will be more than twice that number to care for.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that grain and all kinds of vegetables can be raised on the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. B. PARRISH,
United States Indian Agent.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Siletz, September 8, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my second annual report.

Last winter was unusually inclement. The failure of the potato-crop, which, in the absence of a grist-mill, is the main item of subsistence for these Indians during the winter, entailed on me the necessity of providing food for nearly 1,000 persons. The grain raised on Government farms was first issued, and subsequent purchases of flour were made, and issued to such as from personal inspection I was satisfied were destitute of other subsistence. In this way the winter was passed with but little actual suffering. This year the Indians have a larger area in cultivation than ever before, and had we a grist-mill on the reservation, or within reasonable distance, could nearly support themselves, notwithstanding the potato-crop is again a failure. We estimate the total grain-crop this year at 40,000 bushels, of which not over 2,500 will belong to Government. These figures, however, may be materially modified when the crop is gathered and thrashed. I very much fear much of it will be lost through failure to receive funds in time for the purchase of necessary implements. This crop, with the exception of the comparatively small amount owned by Government, has been raised by Indian labor, with some assistance of Government teams where they had none of their own.

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In conclusion I [illegible] already made and the [illegible]

In my efforts to [illegible] of Christian [illegible] school. I feel my [illegible]

Very respectfully,

[illegible]OYER,
[illegible]tes Indian Agent.

[illegible]ENCY, OREGON,
September [illegible], 1874.

Hon. E. P. [illegible]

[illegible] progress and condition [illegible]ber 30, 1874; also the [illegible]sion in regard to [illegible]

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, September 17, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as agent for the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes of Indians.

In January last I took an accurate census of these Indians, which I found to be as follows, viz:

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Walla-Wallas	29	53	24	22	128
Cayuses	88	138	88	71	385
Umatillas	40	71	35	23	169
Total	157	262	147	116	682

These are all living on the Umatilla reservation In addition to this number there are about 150 Indians who occasionally come upon the reservation and remain a short time, but do not make it their permanent home. Nearly all who permanently reside upon the reservation cultivate the soil; and a majority of them have, to a greater or less extent, adopted the dress of the whites. Although these Indians are possessed of large bands of horses and cattle, and some individual Indians are wealthy, the majority of them, particularly the Walla-Wallas and Umatillas, are poor. During the past year these Indians have all been well-behaved and peaceable, and more of them have evinced a disposition to go to work. This I attribute in a great measure to the difficulties now experienced by them in obtaining spirituous liquors. The large number of persons whom I have caused to be arrested and punished for selling liquor to Indians has had a most beneficial effect, and has almost put an entire stop to the vile traffic; and it is now extremely rare to see a drunken Indian; in fact I do not think I have seen one on the reservation in the last twelve months.

The Indians this year put in a much larger area of ground than formerly. Several new farms were opened and old farms enlarged, new fences were built, and we had every prospect of a large crop, but unfortunately we were visited by innumerable quantities of crickets and grasshoppers, which devastated more than half of the farms on the reservation, so that the yield this year will be very short. I have, consequently, been compelled to allow the Indians to go to the mountains and valleys adjacent to the reservation to hunt, fish, and dig roots, so that they may be amply provided with sufficient food to make up for the loss of their crops. On the agency farm the wheat which promised well was entirely destroyed, and the oats partially so. Next spring it will be necessary to purchase considerable grain for seed.

During the summer a deputy United States surveyor, acting under instructions from the surveyor-general of Oregon, made a resurvey of that portion of the reservation-line running from a point in the Umatilla River, opposite the mouth of Wild-Horse Creek, to W. C. McKay's land-claim, and also took evidence in regard to the mouth of Wild-Horse Creek; in order, as I understand, that the same may be laid before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office for his decision in the matter. I hope as soon as a final decision is reached that I may be furnished with a map showing the boundaries of the reserve, as disputes are liable to arise at any moment between the white settlers and the Indians.

This reservation being entirely surrounded by white settlers, who are all more or less engaged in stock-raising, it is impossible entirely to prevent their stock from coming on the reservation and mixing with that of the Indians, which is a constant source of annoyance. Of course should they be found willfully to drive their stock on to the reservation the law could then be put in force against them. Of this the citizens are fully aware. The law of 1834 provides that any one guilty of driving stock on the reservation without the consent of the Indians shall pay a fine of $1 per head for every animal so driven, to be recovered in an action for debt. That portion of the law should, I think, be amended in regard to all offenses under this act, and the penalty should be by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. The greater portion of those persons who are guilty of offenses under this act are generally persons of a worthless character, against whom it is useless to bring an action for debt, as in the event of a judgment against them they have nothing that the law can reach.

I would also most urgently call the attention of the Department to the absolute necessity which exists of providing some measures for the punishment of offenses committed by one Indian against the person or property of another. As it is now, crimes are constantly committed; the aggrieved party calls upon the agent to see that justice is done, and all the agent can do is to lay the matter before the chiefs, who alone are authorized to punish the aggressor. In many cases the chiefs are powerless; in fact they have but very little authority. I would suggest that authority be given by Congress to the President, authorizing him, whenever he deems the Indians on any reservation are sufficiently advanced, to declare the

laws of the United States extended over them. This would necessitate the appointment of some person on each reservation with magisterial powers, authorized to try petty offenses, such as usually come within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and in graver crimes to bind the parties over to the United States court.

From a communication from you, bearing date June 11, 1874, I am informed that one of the inspectors would shortly visit this agency, and that he would have some instructions in reference to the Indians living on the Columbia River. He has not yet been here, but I see that Gen. W. Vandever is now in Oregon, and I am looking for him daily. I hope that his instructions may be such that some arrangements may be made with these Indians, as they are a great drawback to the improvement of the reservation Indians. Until these Indians are placed under proper control there will be no material improvement among the Indians on the several reservations in Eastern Oregon and Washington. These Indians are numerous, and are generally estimated to number about 2,000. They belong to various tribes and bands, all, however, being subject to the influence of a self-constituted chief, named "Smohol-ler," or "Big talk on four mountains." He has obtained his power by working on the superstitions of the Indians, and his influence has spread through all the various tribes and bands of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; and I am informed, among the Indians of California, Utah, and Navada. These Indians all believe in and practice polygamy; and their leaders are constantly preaching to their people that the day is coming when they will again be a great and powerful people, and will be strong enough to drive the whites from the country. They profess to look with contempt on the reservation Indians, who have adopted the habits and customs of civilization, calling them whites and half-breeds. By thus appealing to the passions and pride of the Indians, they hold a control, not only on those living on the Columbia River, but on large numbers who reside upon the several reservations.

By the exercise of the most rigid economy I had managed to save, by the end of the last fiscal year, out of the fund for purchase of mill-fixtures, &c., per fourth article of treaty June 9, 1855, the sum of $719.62. With this money and the addition of a small amount from the appropriation for this year, I intended, provided I could obtain permission of the Department, to remove the saw-mill nearer to the timber, so that we could procure a supply of lumber at a moderate expense. But, to my great disappointment, I received an order from the Department directing me to turn over all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year to the United States Treasury. Notwithstanding this great drawback it is still my intention to make an effort to remove the mill.

During the month of July I received a communication from the Department notifying me that the appropriation for pay and subsistence of the regular employés under the treaty had been reduced $2,200 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The treaty expressly provides that there shall be employed one superintendent of farming, one farmer, two teachers, two millers, one carpenter, one blacksmith, one physician, and one wagon and plow maker. The sum appropriated this year is entirely inadequate for the compensation of competent persons to fill the several positions. I have therefore been compelled to discharge one of the employés, and to reduce the pay of the others, so that I can keep within the amount of the appropriation. I trust that another Congress may see the absolute necessity of making the amount of the appropriation sufficient to enable us to fulfill our treaty obligations.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been generally good during the past year, with the exception of a few months during the winter, when a large number of children were attacked by measles, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the physician a good many died.

The only school on this reservation is a day-school, and the number of scholars is about the same as last year. Their attendance at school has been very regular until the past month, when many of them accompanied their parents to the mountains on their annual hunt. Not being prepared to board the children it is impossible to retain them during the absence of their parents. There should be a manual-labor and boarding school established, and a small appropriation in addition to our present means would be sufficient to make a commencement. Until this is done I intend, as soon as practicable, to open another day school in another portion of the reservation, to accommodate a large number of Indians who live at too great a distance from the present school to be able to send their children.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CORNOYER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WARM SPRING INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 8, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following statement of progress and condition of the Indians, &c., at this agency for the year ending September 30, 1874; also the accompanying statistical returns. Last fall I instructed the physician in rounds to enum-

erate the Indians actually residing on the reservation as nearly accurately as practicable; partly by this means, and partly from information obtained from the head men and others, he reported the number as follows: Males, 256; females, 209; children, 215; total, 680. The number by tribes or bands was not positively determined, but is estimated as follows: Wascoes, 320; Terrinoes, 56; Warm Springs, 304. The number is greater than I had expected to find; but if correct, of which I am not sure, though the physician is positive of it, shows a decided increase, which he is also confident, from his own observation, is the case. Among these there are but few half-breeds, and, so far as I can ascertain, this class are not increasing any, and have not in the last few years. The position taken by the Government in regard to the Indians absent from their reservation without leave, caused some little stir and feeling among those belonging to this agency, but mainly, so I have been informed, on account of the meddling of certain white men, nothing as yet having resulted from it. There are rumors that they intend to come in this fall, and some individuals have been in, ostensibly to ascertain what feelings were entertained toward them by the agent and his employés and to obtain some idea of the treatment they might expect, and the regulations they would have to submit to.

As a class the Wascoes and Terrinoes are making greater progress toward civilized manners and law-abiding habits than the Warm Spring band, who, with more of the traditional independence of the Indian race, adhere more pertinaciously to their hereditary beliefs and customs, savage habits, and propensities. There is also a clannish antipathy against submitting to the guidance of rules established by another band; also the apparent necessity is presented to them of yielding up the free exercise of their particular religious tenets and practices, which they appear to believe in as sincerely and earnestly as any people could do. It is my opinion that the stern logic of facts and experience has taught them that it is useless to attempt to resist the Government, and that they could all be brought back to the reservation without trouble by a sufficient show of force; but whether such a course would be advisable, unless absolutely necessary, is doubtful, as it might seem to them a species of persecution on account of their religion, and arouse a still more determined persistence in it and a greater antipathy against Christianity, for I hold that the only true policy is first, last, and always to imbue them with the spirit of the Christian religion, and all other steps of progress will follow as a natural sequence.

I have also succeeded in getting into operation, though not as yet fully to the extent contemplated, a boarding and industrial school, where the girls are being instructed a portion of each day in such practical arts as will be necessary in the manner of living which they may fairly be expected to maintain when they grow up. Provision is also made for partially boarding the scholars, and, as soon as the necessary articles are procured, for furnishing sleeping-rooms, as many of the children living too far away to attend school as can be persuaded to attend, and can be accommodated, will be boarded altogether. In this enterprise I have not been at all aided or encouraged by any religious body or aid-society, but everything has been done by myself and employés, the Government furnishing a teacher or matron. The progress made by those attending school has been noticeable and creditable, but the older persons seem generally either indifferent or else the task is too discouraging about trying to learn to read. Efforts are constantly made to keep apprentices in the shops and mills all the time, but owing to various reasons, principally no provision being made for their subsistence, their unwillingness to work a sufficient length of time without pay, and their natural propensities for roving and changing, difficulty being experienced in even getting them to work steadily when they are paid for it.

This agency was assigned to the Methodists; but further than recommending myself for re-appointment at the expiration of my first term, they have never had any oversight of its management, have taken no steps toward a mission, industrial or manual-labor school, or any other measures necessary to promote the welfare of the Indians; nor toward organizing a church, though there have for years been a number of apparently earnest converts, who becoming impatient at their dilatoriness, and having also objections on other considerations to that denomination, asked and obtained a church-organization from the United Presbyterian Church. This has not been the result of personal efforts or influence being brought to bear, but was the unsolicited expression of their own wishes, and is only in accordance with the almost universal custom among all persons who have not been brought up under particular denominational influences of uniting with that branch whose members have been most directly concerned in their conversion. It is the desire of the United Presbyterian Church to have this agency re-assigned to them, and probably application has been made before this time, (individually I have had as little to do in the matter as possible,) and if successful, to establish a mission and prosecute the work in an earnest, zealous manner. A delegation will also be sent to the next meeting of the Oregon Presbytery with a formal request that a minister be sent to devote his time to them. At the time the organization was made, and most of the time since, many of the Indians have been necessarily away from the agency, and all who desire to unite have not as yet had the opportunity to do so, so that soon there will be considerable accessions of those who are at present ready, and there are good grounds for the belief that the work is by no means at an end, but in fact only fairly begun.

The majority of the Indians wear citizen's dress—some constantly, some only a portion of the time; governed to a considerable degree by their ability to obtain it, and generally

prefer it, and the improvement in their appearance is perceptibly increasing each year. The women, especially, are quick to adopt the common female apparel; only when they paint they use a greater quantity and more conspicuous colors than is considered tasty in fashionable society. As an instance of their perception of the fitness of things, a painted face is rarely seen at church.

There is one case of homicide to report this year, which though perhaps not wholly attributable to whisky, yet would not likely have occurred without. This liquor business is most strongly set forth in its true nefarious character by its, and its accompanying evil effects on the Indian race, and constitutes the most formidable impediment to be encountered, and any measures looking toward a more full avoidance of them are worthy of the most serious and earnest attention of all connected with the oversight and interested in the management of these people, whose position is so aptly expressed as "wards of the nation."

The relations between the Warm Spring reservation Indians and the whites are mainly of the most agreeable nature. They are sought after to work in harvest, and at other times and employments; and a pass from the agent is sufficient, generally, to secure good treatment, and the confidence bestowed is not often violated. Complaints are at times received, but investigation usually shows that the offenders are not of those having or entitled to permits from this agency.

There are a number of straggling bands ranging over the country, occasionally stealing stock and annoying settlers, lying around the towns, drinking and creating disturbances, visiting the Indians on this and other reservations, and endeavoring to excite discontent and insubordination among them, enticing them into gambling and other kindred vices, and to leave the reservation, or creating trouble by running off their women and horses. Some of them were parties to treaties, but never were on the reservations, and some have left after short residences. They are a source of trouble to agents, and all others coming in contact with them or their influences, and prompt measures should be taken to bring them under proper restraint. They are not worthy of any leniency, for their conduct is willfully malicious, and has not the plea of religious belief or wanton injuries from the whites, but is the unrestrained development of the worst phases of the Indian character—theft, treachery, licentiousness, and lawlessness. The extent of the reservation is more properly expressed in miles than acres, being approximately forty miles square, perhaps one-half or more mountains, and covered with timber, (mostly pine,) the rest open, and nearly all excellent grazing-land, but little being absolutely valueless. The character of the open land is mostly table-land, intersected by deep and more or less precipitous cañons, through which flow streams of pure, cold water, and along which lie the tillable lands, which proportionately are limited, and their extent has never positively been determined, but is sufficient, if properly developed and managed, to, perhaps, ten times more than supply the present wants. The unallotment of their lands, as provided by the treaty, is having an injurious effect in retarding new improvements, and rendering less permanent in their character those made under present necessities; and I would urge that another year be not allowed to pass without this being attended to. The necessary surveys have been made, but I have received no plats or lists.

No new improvements in the way of fencing and cultivating lands, but considerable has been done toward repairing and rendering more secure old fences, rebuilding and renewing those on old neglected fields, and the acreage cultivated is thought to be larger than for some past seasons. The early spring gave promise of a favorable season, but the months of April and May were very dry, and the few light showers that June brought were entirely insufficient to repair the damage. Crickets also destroyed several fields and gardens, reducing what was at best a light yield. Crops generally in Eastern Oregon are reported at but from one-third to one-half of last year, and the reservation is no exception. One-third of the Department crop was destroyed by crickets, another third so injured by drought as to be only fit for hay, and the balance only medium, not aggregating more than one-third of the amount realized last year.

The Indian crops have not as yet been thrashed, and can only with the garden stuffs be estimated. Stock of all kinds has done well; the winter being light there were no unusual losses, except a very few cattle were poisoned by a weed in the early spring. The statistics are very difficult to obtain, the Indians either not knowing or not caring to tell the exact numbers owned by them, and the data for an estimate are so purely conjectural in their nature as to afford no assurance of being even approximately correct, but are the best that can be given at present.

As has been already presented to the attention of the Department, both generally and specifically, the location of the saw-mill is not such as to secure the best results. It was doubtless necessary when first built to be at the agency, but that necessity no longer exists. The timber is too far away, hauling logs being much more difficult and inconvenient than lumber, and many are thereby deterred from making improvements. Still a fair year's work has been done, and the material for a number of houses is on the ground waiting till it can be worked up. It has been my custom to personally superintend and assist the building of houses, but have not on account of my health been able to do so this season, and therefore cannot report the amount accomplished that should be. There are probably not less than twenty-five houses waiting to be built, but the services of all labor I can command

entirely abolished. The sanctity of the marriage relation is now more fully understood, a regard for the Sabbath is becoming more general, and an increasing desire for education and the comforts of civilization is clearly manifest. If, instead of a mistaken legislation by which funds for employés are reduced to such a point as almost to render all efforts on the part of the agent entirely fruitless, a liberal policy be adopted in those branches which will best serve to elevate the Indians and assist and encourage them to support themselves, foremost of which is a good manual-labor school, there is no reason why these Indians may not eventually rank favorably with any in the nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. DYAR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MALHEUR INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 7, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of affairs connected with this agency.

I arrived at the agency on the 29th of July, and assumed charge on the 1st day of August. I found but few Indians upon the reservation, the greater portion of those who wintered here having gone away to hunt and fish.

There is a pressing necessity for a supply of lumber for this agency, sufficient to build a barn, enlarge the commissary-building, and to finish inside, the buildings already erected. It is also very important that these people should have homes built for their protection and comfort the coming winter. A quantity of fencing-lumber and shingles is also very much needed. I most respectfully suggest that instructions be given me to purchase such a quantity of lumber as I may deem actually necessary for such purposes.

Although these Indians have a strong repugnance to anything approaching manual labor, it is my belief that, with a moderate degree of patience on the part of their agent, they will acquire habits of industry, and in a great measure abandon their idle and roving habits.

A considerable number of Indians, connected by tribal and family relations with those under my charge, are living at and in the vicinity of Camp McDermott, where, so I am informed, rations are issued to them by the military at that post. I am convinced that so long as those Indians are permitted to remain at McDermott, and rations issued to them, it will be impossible to keep those connected with them permanently upon this reserve. I respectfully suggest that necessary instructions be given me to take such steps as will induce, if possible, those living at Camp McDermott to come upon this reservation and make it their permanent home.

The greatest number of Indians who have been fed at this agency during the summer is 521, but I am quite positive that before winter sets in there will be more than twice that number to care for.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that grain and all kinds of vegetables can be raised on the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. B. PARRISH,
United States Indian Agent.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Siletz, September 8, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my second annual report.

Last winter was unusually inclement. The failure of the potato-crop, which, in the absence of a grist-mill, is the main item of subsistence for these Indians during the winter, entailed on me the necessity of providing food for nearly 1,000 persons. The grain raised on Government farms was first issued, and subsequent purchases of flour were made, and issued to such as from personal inspection I was satisfied were destitute of other subsistence. In this way the winter was passed with but little actual suffering. This year the Indians have a larger area in cultivation than ever before, and had we a grist-mill on the reservation, or within reasonable distance, could nearly support themselves, notwithstanding the potato-crop is again a failure. We estimate the total grain-crop this year at 40,000 bushels, of which not over 2,500 will belong to Government. These figures, however, may be materially modified when the crop is gathered and thrashed. I very much fear much of it will be lost through failure to receive funds in time for the purchase of necessary implements. This crop, with the exception of the comparatively small amount owned by Government, has been raised by Indian labor, with some assistance of Government teams where they had none of their own.

A marked improvement has taken place within the year in all directions. A greater desire

for farming is apparent. Many have purchased teams and cows by their labor for farmers in the vicinity. A year ago not more than two or three were the owners of cattle, and none, I think, made any use of the milk. Now a considerable number own from one to three cows, which they milk regularly, and some are manufacturing butter for sale. The desire for allotment of land is increasing and should by all means be gratified. Several have built good houses and barns that will compare favorably with those of white settlers in the vicinity, though as a general thing they hesitate about building till they receive farms in severalty. The improvement in other respects has been still more marked.

The quarrels and fights, heretofore so frequent, have now, under the influence of Christian teaching, nearly ceased. A better treatment of their women is apparent, and I have had no occasion to inflict punishment on an Indian for months. During the past winter, while with all of them it was a struggle against starvation, the cattle of white settlers ranged in the woods on the borders of the reservation, within two miles of the agency, yet no single case of depredation has been committed; no whisper of complaint has been made. Theft, once the besetting sin of these people, has become exceedingly rare, and we feel greater security for life and property here than we should in more civilized communities. They are learning to become neat and cleanly in persons and houses. The ladies of the reservation have been in the habit of visiting them at their homes, and instructing their women in housekeeping and other accomplishments of civilized life. At each return they would find on the part of the Indian women an evident desire to profit by their teaching; some fault rectified, some improved method adopted.

The religious interest continues. Nearly one hundred have united with the church, and were evidence necessary to prove that Christianity is the best civilizer, it could be afforded here.

The manual labor school was organized about the 1st of October last. The lateness of the season, and necessity of hauling all lumber used in repairing the building from seven to ten miles, over a rough, mountainous road, prevented its complete organization last winter. A number of boys were taught, and preparations were made to add a department for girls as soon as practicable to procure lumber in the spring, when we were compelled to suspend operations from failure to receive sufficient funds the last half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. I very much regretted this, as the good influence of the school was just beginning to be apparent.

A day-school, kept in operation during the winter, was well attended, and good progress made by the pupils.

The sanitary condition has been good till within the past month, since which time it has not been at all satisfactory. Several of our most robust men have died, and others are now sick. The reason for this state of affairs is this: As previously stated the potato-crop was last year an entire failure, and subsistence had to be issued to the Indians. As soon as the crops were planted in the spring, I did not feel justified in longer issuing food, and there being none on the reservation, was compelled to permit them to leave and seek labor outside. While there, living in tents, usually on the bank of some sluggish stream, they contracted disease. Unwilling to quit their work till absolutely compelled, the disease would become fully seated before they would return, and then frequently too late. I am more and more confirmed in the opinion that the proper place for the Indians is on the reservation, and I earnestly deprecate the practice of permitting them to leave for any length of time. As situated here, however, it is impossible for me to put my convictions into practice.

Had we a grist-mill, the Indians could raise not only enough wheat for their own subsistence, but also sufficient surplus to procure clothing, groceries, and other necessaries. The moral effect of long-continued residence off the reservation is also bad. They are frequently brought into contact with unprincipled whites, whose influence is every way bad, and we find on their return our labor of instruction must be begun anew. I do not see how this is to be remedied till they are provided the means of raising their subsistence on the reservation.

I beg to again repeat my earnest recommendation that the land should be allotted in severalty. It is not possible to overestimate the importance of this. No other measure would give so much satisfaction; no other measure so much encourage them. A tract eight miles square would give land enough for all, and the remainder of the reservation, if thought necessary, might be opened for white settlement, reserving, of course, the right of the Indians to fish in the rivers.

A grist and saw mill should by all means be provided. With these they could subsist themselves, without the necessity of roaming through the white settlements seeking labor and food.

In conclusion I desire to say that I am more than gratified at the evidences of improvement already made and the encouraging prospect for the future.

In my efforts to assist and improve, I have had the co-operation of a most efficient corps of Christian employés. To them, and especially to the Rev. W. C. Chattin, former teacher of school, I feel my thanks are due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. FAIRCHILD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, September 17, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as agent for the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes of Indians.

In January last I took an accurate census of these Indians, which I found to be as follows, viz:

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Walla-Wallas	29	53	24	22	128
Cayuses	88	138	88	71	385
Umatillas	40	71	35	23	169
Total	157	262	147	116	682

These are all living on the Umatilla reservation In addition to this number there are about 150 Indians who occasionally come upon the reservation and remain a short time, but do not make it their permanent home. Nearly all who permanently reside upon the reservation cultivate the soil; and a majority of them have, to a greater or less extent, adopted the dress of the whites. Although these Indians are possessed of large bands of horses and cattle, and some individual Indians are wealthy, the majority of them, particularly the Walla-Wallas and Umatillas, are poor. During the past year these Indians have all been well-behaved and peaceable, and more of them have evinced a disposition to go to work. This I attribute in a great measure to the difficulties now experienced by them in obtaining spirituous liquors. The large number of persons whom I have caused to be arrested and punished for selling liquor to Indians has had a most beneficial effect, and has almost put an entire stop to the vile traffic; and it is now extremely rare to see a drunken Indian; in fact I do not think I have seen one on the reservation in the last twelve months.

The Indians this year put in a much larger area of ground than formerly. Several new farms were opened and old farms enlarged, new fences were built, and we had every prospect of a large crop, but unfortunately we were visited by innumerable quantities of crickets and grasshoppers, which devastated more than half of the farms on the reservation, so that the yield this year will be very short. I have, consequently, been compelled to allow the Indians to go to the mountains and valleys adjacent to the reservation to hunt, fish, and dig roots, so that they may be amply provided with sufficient food to make up for the loss of their crops. On the agency farm the wheat which promised well was entirely destroyed, and the oats partially so. Next spring it will be necessary to purchase considerable grain for seed.

During the summer a deputy United States surveyor, acting under instructions from the surveyor-general of Oregon, made a resurvey of that portion of the reservation-line running from a point in the Umatilla River, opposite the mouth of Wild-Horse Creek, to W. C. McKay's land-claim, and also took evidence in regard to the mouth of Wild-Horse Creek; in order, as I understand, that the same may be laid before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office for his decision in the matter. I hope as soon as a final decision is reached that I may be furnished with a map showing the boundaries of the reserve, as disputes are liable to arise at any moment between the white settlers and the Indians.

This reservation being entirely surrounded by white settlers, who are all more or less engaged in stock-raising, it is impossible entirely to prevent their stock from coming on the reservation and mixing with that of the Indians, which is a constant source of annoyance. Of course should they be found willfully to drive their stock on to the reservation the law could then be put in force against them. Of this the citizens are fully aware. The law of 1834 provides that any one guilty of driving stock on the reservation without the consent of the Indians shall pay a fine of $1 per head for every animal so driven, to be recovered in an action for debt. That portion of the law should, I think, be amended in regard to all offenses under this act, and the penalty should be by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. The greater portion of those persons who are guilty of offenses under this act are generally persons of a worthless character, against whom it is useless to bring an action for debt, as in the event of a judgment against them they have nothing that the law can reach.

I would also most urgently call the attention of the Department to the absolute necessity which exists of providing some measures for the punishment of offenses committed by one Indian against the person or property of another. As it is now, crimes are constantly committed; the aggrieved party calls upon the agent to see that justice is done, and all the agent can do is to lay the matter before the chiefs, who alone are authorized to punish the aggressor. In many cases the chiefs are powerless; in fact they have but very little authority. I would suggest that authority be given by Congress to the President, authorizing him, whenever he deems the Indians on any reservation are sufficiently advanced, to declare the

laws of the United States extended over them. This would necessitate the appointment of some person on each reservation with magisterial powers, authorized to try petty offenses, such as usually come within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and in graver crimes to bind the parties over to the United States court.

From a communication from you, bearing date June 11, 1874, I am informed that one of the inspectors would shortly visit this agency, and that he would have some instructions in reference to the Indians living on the Columbia River. He has not yet been here, but I see that Gen. W. Vandever is now in Oregon, and I am looking for him daily. I hope that his instructions may be such that some arrangements may be made with these Indians, as they are a great drawback to the improvement of the reservation Indians. Until these Indians are placed under proper control there will be no material improvement among the Indians on the several reservations in Eastern Oregon and Washington. These Indians are numerous, and are generally estimated to number about 2,000. They belong to various tribes and bands, all, however, being subject to the influence of a self-constituted chief, named "Smohol-ler," or "Big talk on four mountains." He has obtained his power by working on the superstitions of the Indians, and his influence has spread through all the various tribes and bands of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; and I am informed, among the Indians of California, Utah, and Navada. These Indians all believe in and practice polygamy; and their leaders are constantly preaching to their people that the day is coming when they will again be a great and powerful people, and will be strong enough to drive the whites from the country. They profess to look with contempt on the reservation Indians, who have adopted the habits and customs of civilization, calling them whites and half-breeds. By thus appealing to the passions and pride of the Indians, they hold a control, not only on those living on the Columbia River, but on large numbers who reside upon the several reservations.

By the exercise of the most rigid economy I had managed to save, by the end of the last fiscal year, out of the fund for purchase of mill-fixtures, &c., per fourth article of treaty June 9, 1855, the sum of $719.62. With this money and the addition of a small amount from the appropriation for this year, I intended, provided I could obtain permission of the Department, to remove the saw-mill nearer to the timber, so that we could procure a supply of lumber at a moderate expense. But, to my great disappointment, I received an order from the Department directing me to turn over all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year to the United States Treasury. Notwithstanding this great drawback it is still my intention to make an effort to remove the mill.

During the month of July I received a communication from the Department notifying me that the appropriation for pay and subsistence of the regular employés under the treaty had been reduced $2,200 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The treaty expressly provides that there shall be employed one superintendent of farming, one farmer, two teachers, two millers, one carpenter, one blacksmith, one physician, and one wagon and plow maker. The sum appropriated this year is entirely inadequate for the compensation of competent persons to fill the several positions. I have therefore been compelled to discharge one of the employés, and to reduce the pay of the others, so that I can keep within the amount of the appropriation. I trust that another Congress may see the absolute necessity of making the amount of the appropriation sufficient to enable us to fulfill our treaty obligations.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been generally good during the past year, with the exception of a few months during the winter, when a large number of children were attacked by measles, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the physician a good many died.

The only school on this reservation is a day-school, and the number of scholars is about the same as last year. Their attendance at school has been very regular until the past month, when many of them accompanied their parents to the mountains on their annual hunt. Not being prepared to board the children it is impossible to retain them during the absence of their parents. There should be a manual-labor and boarding school established, and a small appropriation in addition to our present means would be sufficient to make a commencement. Until this is done I intend, as soon as practicable, to open another day school in another portion of the reservation, to accommodate a large number of Indians who live at too great a distance from the present school to be able to send their children.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CORNOYER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WARM SPRING INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 8, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following statement of progress and condition of the Indians, &c., at this agency for the year ending September 30, 1874; also the accompanying statistical returns. Last fall I instructed the physician in rounds to enum-

erate the Indians actually residing on the reservation as nearly accurately as practicable; partly by this means, and partly from information obtained from the head men and others, he reported the number as follows: Males, 256; females, 209; children, 215; total, 680. The number by tribes or bands was not positively determined, but is estimated as follows: Wascoes, 320; Terrinoes, 56; Warm Springs, 304. The number is greater than I had expected to find; but if correct, of which I am not sure, though the physician is positive of it, shows a decided increase, which he is also confident, from his own observation, is the case. Among these there are but few half-breeds, and, so far as I can ascertain, this class are not increasing any, and have not in the last few years. The position taken by the Government in regard to the Indians absent from their reservation without leave, caused some little stir and feeling among those belonging to this agency, but mainly, so I have been informed, on account of the meddling of certain white men, nothing as yet having resulted from it. There are rumors that they intend to come in this fall, and some individuals have been in, ostensibly to ascertain what feelings were entertained toward them by the agent and his employés and to obtain some idea of the treatment they might expect, and the regulations they would have to submit to.

As a class the Wascoes and Terrinoes are making greater progress toward civilized manners and law-abiding habits than the Warm Spring band, who, with more of the traditional independence of the Indian race, adhere more pertinaciously to their hereditary beliefs and customs, savage habits, and propensities. There is also a clannish antipathy against submitting to the guidance of rules established by another band; also the apparent necessity is presented to them of yielding up the free exercise of their particular religious tenets and practices, which they appear to believe in as sincerely and earnestly as any people could do. It is my opinion that the stern logic of facts and experience has taught them that it is useless to attempt to resist the Government, and that they could all be brought back to the reservation without trouble by a sufficient show of force; but whether such a course would be advisable, unless absolutely necessary, is doubtful, as it might seem to them a species of persecution on account of their religion, and arouse a still more determined persistence in it and a greater antipathy against Christianity, for I hold that the only true policy is first, last, and always to imbue them with the spirit of the Christian religion, and all other steps of progress will follow as a natural sequence.

I have also succeeded in getting into operation, though not as yet fully to the extent contemplated, a boarding and industrial school, where the girls are being instructed a portion of each day in such practical arts as will be necessary in the manner of living which they may fairly be expected to maintain when they grow up. Provision is also made for partially boarding the scholars, and, as soon as the necessary articles are procured, for furnishing sleeping-rooms, as many of the children living too far away to attend school as can be persuaded to attend, and can be accommodated, will be boarded altogether. In this enterprise I have not been at all aided or encouraged by any religious body or aid-society, but everything has been done by myself and employés, the Government furnishing a teacher or matron. The progress made by those attending school has been noticeable and creditable, but the older persons seem generally either indifferent or else the task is too discouraging about trying to learn to read. Efforts are constantly made to keep apprentices in the shops and mills all the time, but owing to various reasons, principally no provision being made for their subsistence, their unwillingness to work a sufficient length of time without pay, and their natural propensities for roving and changing, difficulty being experienced in even getting them to work steadily when they are paid for it.

This agency was assigned to the Methodists; but further than recommending myself for re-appointment at the expiration of my first term, they have never had any oversight of its management, have taken no steps toward a mission, industrial or manual-labor school, or any other measures necessary to promote the welfare of the Indians; nor toward organizing a church, though there have for years been a number of apparently earnest converts, who becoming impatient at their dilatoriness, and having also objections on other considerations to that denomination, asked and obtained a church-organization from the United Presbyterian Church. This has not been the result of personal efforts or influence being brought to bear, but was the unsolicited expression of their own wishes, and is only in accordance with the almost universal custom among all persons who have not been brought up under particular denominational influences of uniting with that branch whose members have been most directly concerned in their conversion. It is the desire of the United Presbyterian Church to have this agency re-assigned to them, and probably application has been made before this time, (individually I have had as little to do in the matter as possible,) and if successful, to establish a mission and prosecute the work in an earnest, zealous manner. A delegation will also be sent to the next meeting of the Oregon Presbytery with a formal request that a minister be sent to devote his time to them. At the time the organization was made, and most of the time since, many of the Indians have been necessarily away from the agency, and all who desire to unite have not as yet had the opportunity to do so, so that soon there will be considerable accessions of those who are at present ready, and there are good grounds for the belief that the work is by no means at an end, but in fact only fairly begun.

The majority of the Indians wear citizen's dress—some constantly, some only a portion of the time; governed to a considerable degree by their ability to obtain it, and generally

prefer it, and the improvement in their appearance is perceptibly increasing each year. The women, especially, are quick to adopt the common female apparel; only when they paint they use a greater quantity and more conspicuous colors than is considered tasty in fashionable society. As an instance of their perception of the fitness of things, a painted face is rarely seen at church.

There is one case of homicide to report this year, which though perhaps not wholly attributable to whisky, yet would not likely have occurred without. This liquor business is most strongly set forth in its true nefarious character by its, and its accompanying evil effects on the Indian race, and constitutes the most formidable impediment to be encountered, and any measures looking toward a more full avoidance of them are worthy of the most serious and earnest attention of all connected with the oversight and interested in the management of these people, whose position is so aptly expressed as "wards of the nation."

The relations between the Warm Spring reservation Indians and the whites are mainly of the most agreeable nature. They are sought after to work in harvest, and at other times and employments; and a pass from the agent is sufficient, generally, to secure good treatment, and the confidence bestowed is not often violated. Complaints are at times received, but investigation usually shows that the offenders are not of those having or entitled to permits from this agency.

There are a number of straggling bands ranging over the country, occasionally stealing stock and annoying settlers, lying around the towns, drinking and creating disturbances, visiting the Indians on this and other reservations, and endeavoring to excite discontent and insubordination among them, enticing them into gambling and other kindred vices, and to leave the reservation, or creating trouble by running off their women and horses. Some of them were parties to treaties, but never were on the reservations, and some have left after short residences. They are a source of trouble to agents, and all others coming in contact with them or their influences, and prompt measures should be taken to bring them under proper restraint. They are not worthy of any leniency, for their conduct is willfully malicious, and has not the plea of religious belief or wanton injuries from the whites, but is the unrestrained development of the worst phases of the Indian character—theft, treachery, licentiousness, and lawlessness. The extent of the reservation is more properly expressed in miles than acres, being approximately forty miles square, perhaps one-half or more mountains, and covered with timber, (mostly pine,) the rest open, and nearly all excellent grazing-land, but little being absolutely valueless. The character of the open land is mostly table-land, intersected by deep and more or less precipitous cañons, through which flow streams of pure, cold water, and along which lie the tillable lands, which proportionately are limited, and their extent has never positively been determined, but is sufficient, if properly developed and managed, to, perhaps, ten times more than supply the present wants. The unallotment of their lands, as provided by the treaty, is having an injurious effect in retarding new improvements, and rendering less permanent in their character those made under present necessities; and I would urge that another year be not allowed to pass without this being attended to. The necessary surveys have been made, but I have received no plats or lists.

No new improvements in the way of fencing and cultivating lands, but considerable has been done toward repairing and rendering more secure old fences, rebuilding and renewing those on old neglected fields, and the acreage cultivated is thought to be larger than for some past seasons. The early spring gave promise of a favorable season, but the months of April and May were very dry, and the few light showers that June brought were entirely insufficient to repair the damage. Crickets also destroyed several fields and gardens, reducing what was at best a light yield. Crops generally in Eastern Oregon are reported at but from one-third to one-half of last year, and the reservation is no exception. One-third of the Department crop was destroyed by crickets, another third so injured by drought as to be only fit for hay, and the balance only medium, not aggregating more than one-third of the amount realized last year.

The Indian crops have not as yet been thrashed, and can only with the garden stuffs be estimated. Stock of all kinds has done well; the winter being light there were no unusual losses, except a very few cattle were poisoned by a weed in the early spring. The statistics are very difficult to obtain, the Indians either not knowing or not caring to tell the exact numbers owned by them, and the data for an estimate are so purely conjectural in their nature as to afford no assurance of being even approximately correct, but are the best that can be given at present.

As has been already presented to the attention of the Department, both generally and specifically, the location of the saw-mill is not such as to secure the best results. It was doubtless necessary when first built to be at the agency, but that necessity no longer exists. The timber is too far away, hauling logs being much more difficult and inconvenient than lumber, and many are thereby deterred from making improvements. Still a fair year's work has been done, and the material for a number of houses is on the ground waiting till it can be worked up. It has been my custom to personally superintend and assist the building of houses, but have not on account of my health been able to do so this season, and therefore cannot report the amount accomplished that should be. There are probably not less than twenty-five houses waiting to be built, but the services of all labor I can command

is otherwise engaged, and various considerations have prevented my hiring help for this purpose to any great extent. The mills, although kept running, and having so far proved adequate to the actual requirements, are not in condition to insure it for the future without extensive repairs, amounting in the case of the saw-mill to almost entire reconstruction of the running part, forebay, &c. But as has been mentioned it is desirable that it be removed, and therefore nothing has been done except what was actually necessary to keep it running.

The grist-mill, although not in such condition as private individuals would deem it profitable to keep one, is capable for the work it has to do, and can be got along with for some time with only the repairs required by the usual wear and tear of machinery, and as expenditures for other things are more pressing, it may, perhaps, be well not to incur any unnecessary expense upon it.

The amount of roots, berries, fish, game, &c., obtained by the Indians can scarcely even be approximately estimated, owing, as before mentioned, to the almost entire absence of reliable data.

I am conscious that my statistics are not as full or reliable as they might or could be, but there are always so many other things pressing which seem to be more essential, that the time and pains have not been taken to gather them.

In regard to any suggestions or change in policy or methods of treatment, I have to say, that my experience goes to show that those at present pursued have been productive of important results, and as long as improvement continues it is not best to change more than possible. The prime need is that agents and employés be always men who are more devoted to the best interests of those placed under their charge than to schemes of personal aggrandizement, men who are not ashamed to take an Indian by the hand and commend him for a good deed, or too indifferent and time-serving to reprove and punish a bad one, always bearing in mind that the end to be gained is not merely to stop bad practices but to bring about the adoption of good ones.

A few years of such administration would produce wonderful results and give effectual quietus to those who are so fond of disparaging all efforts for the improvement of the Indians, and put a stop to all further complaints of Indian depredations, and failures on the part of the Government to repress and control them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWIN P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY OF THE
NESQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 28, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report:

I was recently appointed to this agency, and only arrived at this place from my home in Iowa on the 2d instant, and of course it could not be expected that during the brief period since my arrival I have become informed and fully able to advise as to the situation, requirements, and best interests of the Indians of the six reservations belonging to this agency. This will be a sufficient apology for the brevity of this report.

In company with General Milroy, whom I found in charge of the reservations and Government property of this agency, I visited and inspected these reservations and the public property belonging to them, which was transferred to me on the 10th instant. I found General Milroy very fully informed upon Indian matters in this Territory, and am much indebted to him for valuable information in relation to the Indians and the six reservations of my agency. I found these Indians and reservations of two classes, viz, treaty and non-treaty. The first-named are embraced in what is known as the Medicine Creek treaty, negotiated December 26, 1854, and ratified on the 10th of April, 1855, following. The reservations under this treaty are the Nesqually, Puyallups, Squaxins, and Muckleshoots. The annuities provided by this treaty extended twenty years from the date of its ratification, and of course will expire on the 10th of April next, and to this matter I desire to call the especial attention of the Government. The expiration of these annuities will require the attention of Congress as to whether the school and employés provided for by the treaty shall be continued, and on this point I refer especially to your last annual report, page 303. There are two non-treaty reservations belonging to my charge, viz, the Chehalis and Shoal Water Bay. I find nine different tribes mentioned in the report of 1870, page 18, as belonging to this agency, to wit: the Chehalis, Shoal Water Bay, Hokeum, Whiskah, Humptalups, Chinooks, Cowlitz, and Klickatat, numbering in all 1,434, but from what I can learn I think this is an overestimate, although it purports to be a true census.

I find that the reservations of my charge have recently been surveyed into forty-acre lots; that many of the Indians have made their selections of lots for permanent homes, and that

the farmers in charge of the Puyallup and Chehalis reservations had been instructed to ascertain and report the number of each claim selected, with the name of the Indian selecting it, that titles may be given them. As fast as the names of claimants and numbers of claims taken on the treaty reservations are reported to me I will send them to you, that allotment titles may be forwarded. As there is no treaty or act of Congress authorizing titles to Indians who have selected homes on non-treaty reservations; and as I regard the taking and improving separate permanent homes by Indians as the first prominent step toward true civilization, and as a matter of paramount importance, which should be encouraged in every way possible, I shall prepare and give to each Indian who selects a claim on a non-treaty reservation a simple tenancy title to himself and heirs, so long as he continues to occupy and cultivate the same, which will satisfy them.

The Puyallup reservation is much the largest, and contains more good agricultural land than all those of the other reservations of Medicine Creek treaty combined. The treaty provides for but one set of employés, and they are all on this reservation, to wit, school-teacher and assistant, farmer and assistant, physician, blacksmith, carpenter, and interpreter. Superintendent Milroy had assigned this reservation to the care of the Presbyterian church, and the employés were all of that faith. I found a commodious two-story boarding-school building and good teachers, the Rev. Mr. Sloan, a Presbyterian clergyman, and wife. They have preaching to a good congregation, and a prosperous Sunday-school each Sabbath, but the week-day school, on account of the inadequacy of the funds for boarding and clothing the children only, have 28 children, 16 of whom are clothed and boarded by their poor Indian parents, so anxious are they to have their children educated. I am credibly informed that, if adequate means for boarding, clothing, &c., were provided, at least 50 Indian children could be had from the different reservations of the Territory to attend the school. As there are no Government employés at either the Muckleshoot, Nes qually, or Squaxin reservations, of course there is no school or any other civilized appliances at either one of these reservations, and all of their children are growing up in the native barbarism of their parents. As the small school fund provided by the Medicine Creek treaty expires next April, and if the school for the reservations of this treaty is to be continued, it must be by a direct appropriation for that purpose. I recommend, in the name of humanity and civilization, that this appropriation shall be at least $5,000; $2,000 of which shall be for the pay of three teachers, superintendent, matron, and teacher; and $3,000 for boarding and clothing the children and other expenses of the school.

I found on the Chehalis reservation only a farmer and a physician. The school, as I was informed, was discontinued last spring for want of funds. The Indians complain of this very much, and were very anxious for the school to be again opened. I found that Superintendent Milroy had assigned the care of this reservation to the Methodist Episcopal church, which had an organized church there of Indian members and two local Indian preachers; also a very prosperous Sunday-school. Seeing that by the last Indian appropriation act there was $3,000 allowed from the general incidental fund for the support of schools—one at Colville and one at Chehalis—and believing that I would be allowed a sufficient portion out of this sum to pay teachers for the Chehalis school, and I could get sufficient from the amount of the general incidental fund allowed this agency for general expenses to board and clothe the children of a reasonable-sized school at Chehalis, I took the responsibility to employ a teacher and matron at the rate heretofore paid them, viz. $1,000 for the former and $500 for the latter per annum, and re-opened the school there on the 28th instant with 24 Indian children, greatly to the delight of the children and their parents. Two or three times this number of children could be had if I knew that adequate means would be furnished for their support.

I presume that the main object of the Government in her Indian policy is the civilization and christianization of the Indians. The ignorant, superstitious, barbarian habits and customs of the adult Indians being fixed and very difficult to change, of course the only hope of permanent civilization is in the rising generation. If all Indian children could be educated and trained up in the habits, morals, and industries of civilized life, they would become good citizens, melted into the body-politic, and our Indian system ended. Indian school-children, unlike the children of civilized parents, have not only to learn reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., from their school-teacher, but must also learn from them the habits, morals, and industries of civilized life, which they cannot acquire from their ignorant, barbarous parents, as the children of civilized parents do, at their homes. It therefore seems to me to be a matter of the very highest importance that ample provision be made for the maintenance of efficient industrial boarding-schools, in which all Indian children between the ages of five and eighteen years should be required to attend. I therefore ask an appropriation of $5,000 for the support of the Indian boarding-school at the Chehalis reservation, and most earnestly recommend that the other items of appropriation asked for this reservation in the report of your predecessor for 1872, page 336, be also granted to carry into operation the civilizing appliances and machinery recommended on pages 334, 335, and 336, of that report. I would especially recommend the appropriation of $3,000 for procuring a good portable saw-mill for the reservations set forth in the report referred to, and $2,000 for salary of engineer and sawyer.

The Shoal-Water Bay reservation, of about 340 acres, set apart by Executive order of

September 22, 1866, is on the shore of the Pacific, seventy-five miles southwest of this place. It is mostly a poor sand beach, and on account of its distance from this agency and the other reservations belonging to it, and of the small number of Indians belonging to it, I recommend that it be vacated, and the Indians belonging to it removed to the Chehalis reservation; and if appropriations cannot be made for the support of teachers at the Muckleshoot, Nisqually, and Squaxin reservations, I recommend that they also be vacated, and the Indians belonging to them removed to the Puyallup reservation, as recommended by late Superintendent Milroy in his annual report for this year, to which I respectfully refer for further information in reference to the reservations under my charge.

Enclosed I send a statistical report of the reservations of this agency, so far as I have been able to ascertain with any certainty, embracing the various items mentioned in your circular on that subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

FORT COLVILLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

It gives me pleasure to report the general good health of the Indians under my charge, and their uniform good conduct during the past year. Much interest has been manifested by them in regard to the final settlement of the reservation question, and news from Washington has been anxiously looked for; but up to this time I am not aware that any action has been taken in the matter, and the condition of things here remains substantially the same as when I submitted my last annual report. I deem it unnecessary to say much here in reference to the Colville reservation and the proposed addition thereto, as the subject was so fully referred to by Superintendent Milroy in his annual report of October 20, 1873. The recommendations therein contained I cordially approve, and hope they may be adopted and carried out. The present unsettled condition of affairs is very embarrassing to both whites and Indians, and greatly retards the work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. The status of the Indian, and his amenability to the civil and criminal laws of the State when living off his reservation, not being clearly defined, much inconvenience and serious trouble are liable to occur at any time at this agency.

I have been informed that the chief-justice of this Territory holds the opinion that an Indian not living on his reservation is subject to the operation of the civil and criminal laws of the Territory the same as any citizen, and at the last term of the United States district court held in this (Stevens) county the grand jury called the attention of the judge to the fact that the Catholic fathers were in the habit of marrying Indians without their (the Indians) having first procured a marriage license, and advised that they be notified to discontinue the practice, as contrary to the statute. The fathers at once called upon the judge, and informed him that if such a rule was to be enforced here they would abandon their mission and leave, as war would certainly follow, for which they wished in no way to be responsible. Upon reflection the judge decided that no notice should be taken of the recommendation of the grand jury for the present. The Indians of this agency manifest an increasing desire to procure their living by agricultural pursuits, and have made good use of the few implements distributed to them. They have within the last year built themselves a number of comfortable houses, and are continuing to build, and have also greatly enlarged their farming operations. They sowed over 600 bushels of grain this spring, not 50 of which were furnished by the Government, but from various causes the yield will not be as much as was anticipated.

Under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs I organized an Indian boarding-school here last fall, with the understanding that there was an annual appropriation of $5,000 for that purpose. My plans and purchases were made in accordance with that understanding, and school was opened on the 1st of October, in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The progress made was gratifying in every respect, greatly exceeding my most sanguine expectations. Parents readily availed themselves of the opportunity of sending their children to school, and the children have shown great aptness in learning. But on the 13th of March, 1874, I was directed by the superintendent to suspend the school at the close of the first quarter of 1874, as "the Department for some cause has reduced the allowance for support of the Chehalis and Colville schools for the first and second quarters of 1874 from $5,000 to $1,000." That was a severe blow to our educational prospects, and one which the Indians took very much to heart. They had taken great pride in the school and the progress their children were making, and they could not, or were not, willing to understand this sudden action of the Government, and all their grievances, real or imaginary, in regard to the reser-

vation were renewed. For reasons which I made the subject of a special report to the superintendent at the time, the Sisters of Charity continued the school at their own expense from the 1st of April to the end of the second quarter of 1874; but I hope the reasons given for continuing the school during that quarter may be deemed sufficient to induce the Department to re-imburse them for their services so charitably bestowed.

The habit which prevails to some extent among the Indians of this agency of absenting themselves for an indefinite period, visiting the buffalo country and other places more than two hundred miles distant, is fraught with evil consequences, and as a majority of them are not living on the reservation assigned them, and do not recognize it, I can do but little toward restraining them, and having no adequate means of punishing offenders, many grievances have to remain unredressed. The Indians have remained in the vicinity of the agency for the last month awaiting the arrival of the inspector, whom they are anxious to meet; but up to this time there is no news of his coming and they are beginning to leave, some to secure their crops, others to the hunting-grounds.

As travel is suspended in winter (which lasts from November to April) between this place and Walla Walla, or other points where goods can be purchased, I would earnestly recommend that supplies for this agency be purchased and shipped here during the summer months, or that funds be supplied the agent in time to make his purchases in Portland, Oregon, and have them transported to the agency before the beginning of November, thereby saving to the Government the large percentage on goods purchased here, which I have been compelled to pay heretofore.

I cannot close this report without congratulating the Indians under my charge upon their steady improvement in morals, and their increased zeal in the observance of their religious duties, more than three hundred of them having received the "sacrament of confirmation" at the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop of Nesqually during his recent visit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEAH BAY INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 5, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to instructions embraced in your circular-letter dated August 7, and received August 27, I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report.

I entered on duty here on the 1st of April last, hence I have not yet completed my second quarter in the service. It is therefore too soon to predicate any strongly marked results upon the character and habits of the tribe as the fruit of my labors at this early date.

The aspect of the reservation as I found it was far from being encouraging. Everything was in a dilapidated condition. Houses were out of repair and deprived of furniture. Tools upon the farm and in the shops, to a great extent, were worn out and worthless. Fences were broken down and stock were overrunning all the fields; cattle were emaciated and dying of starvation; teams were too poor to work and destitute of forage. The school that claimed to have a form of life was really dead, so far as all legitimate results were concerned, being at most a mere apology for the absorption of the educational fund, without doing the work of education. The Indians were skeptical of all honest intentions on the part of the Government, and believed that agents and employés neither desired nor labored for their welfare, but for their own emolument exclusively, and hence refused to interest themselves in anything that tends to civilization, and wholly absorbed in their fisheries and living in all the squalor of the most degraded savages.

To organize effective work in all departments of the service; to reconstruct and repair buildings, fences, and implements; to replenish the shops with tools and material; to manure, plow, and plant the gardens and cultivated fields, and so provide against want on the part both of Indians and animals, and by all proper means gain the confidence and cooperation of the Indians, has been my earnest endeavor from the commencement of my work. This latter attempt, viz, to acquire the confidence of the Indians, is the most difficult task of all.

An Indian has no faith in anything which he cannot immediately appropriate. He has no forecast. In any work that looks to a benefit in the future and does not put him in possession of an immediate return, he will take no part. If you give him something for nothing, he has faith in you; he counts you his friend. This is the strongest foundation of an Indian's friendship. This principle has given rise to the universal custom among American Indians of giving to one another. The "*cultus potlatch*" is about the only source of an Indian's popularity, and it is about the only way in which a white man can acquire popularity among them. Expending money to produce crops for their benefit is a process too slow for them. The money that the seed costs put into their hands now is more valued by them

than the certain promise of an abundant crop months in the future. The first clamor that greeted my ears when I came among them was a clamor for the "*cultus potlatch.*" Professions of friendship on my part, a purpose to live among them as a benefactor, teacher, and guide, to work their land, rear their stock, instruct their children, improve their homes, and make them more happy, were all as idle wind in their esteem, in the absence of gifts that cost them nothing, and that they could see and appropriate at once.

The annuity-fund for the first and second quarters they assured me they had not received, and stoutly demanded it of me; nor would they believe me when I assured them that only $23 and a fraction of that fund had come into my hands, and that all the rest had been disbursed by my predecessor. To convince them on this point, I asked of the superintendent a statement of the manner in which the former agent had disbursed the beneficial fund for the first and second quarters of the present year. After long hesitation and delay, he sent me a copy of the statement of issues of my predecessor for the first quarter, by an appeal to which I sought to vindicate myself from the suspicion of withholding from the Indians an appropriation that ought to have been in my possession, but which, for reasons not satisfactorily explained, were turned over to my predecessor on the eve of his retirement. The Indians, with one voice, assured me that the goods set forth in the statement had not been issued. Three of the white employés who certified to the issue were then resident here, and assured me that the statement had been changed after they certified to it, and that the goods described as issued had never been given to the Indians. The difficulty of acquiring their confidence in the presence of such a state of facts may be better imagined than described. The natural distrust of the Indian character has become so intensified by the spirit of the service, as indicated by this and similar transactions hitherto, that the good faith of all white men is doubted, and it has come to be the hardest of all tasks to make them believe that anybody is really their friend.

The late order of the Department, embraced in the circular issued under date of July 17, "requiring all able-bodied male Indians, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to perform service * * * to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered," is a very salutary order, and will go far to silence the unreasonable clamor of lazy, worthless Indians for the "*cultus potlatch*" since it gives the agent the right of discriminating between the needy and the lazy, and of withholding aid where it is not deserved. The habit of distributing annuities indiscriminately to all the individuals of the tribe, in the form of either goods or money, instead of expending them in some permanent improvement that looks to the permanent benefit of the tribe, has tended to injure more than to improve their condition. The modification suggested by the order above referred to commends itself to the judgment of every good agent as wise and salutary, and in this agency it will be turned to good account.

I will now proceed to speak *seriatim* of the points suggested by the blank for statistical information, so far as they are pertinent to this agency:

1. *Name and location of the agency.*—The Neah Bay agency is situated on the south side of the Straits of Fuca, eight miles up the straits from Cape Flattery.

2. *Name of tribe.*—All the Indians of this agency belong to the tribe called Makahs.

3. *Population of tribe.*—I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. William E. Bryant for the exact census of the tribe. This voluntary service of the doctor will be the more appreciated when I assure you that he has, within the last three days, visited every camp of the tribe, that live in four different villages, the most remote of which is fifteen miles distant from Neah Bay, and is approached only by sea, in a voyage round the cape, in a canoe. This remote village is called Ho-sette. It is situated on the coast, ten miles south of Cape Flattery. Between this point and Neah Bay, by an inland trail, are two other villages, one called Suez, upon a stream of the same name, that empties into the ocean some three miles south of the cape. The other, called Wa-ach, at the mouth of a creek of the same name, that empties at a point quite near the cape. The doctor has, at my request, assumed the duty of visiting all these points, and has given me, as the result of his labor, the following census:

Locality.	Male adults.	Female adults.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Neah Bay	78	99	33	46	257
Suez	21	23	14	8	66
Wa-ach	20	24	14	9	67
Ho-sette	55	59	23	32	167
Total	174	205	84	95	559

5. *Number of above who are mixed-bloods*, 6.

6. *Number of white persons on reservation:*

Agent, wife, daughter, and son	4
Blacksmith, wife, and daughter	3
Carpenter, wife, two sons, and four daughters	8
Farmer, wife, and three children	5
Physician, (unmarried)	1
Interpreter, (unmarried)	1
Trader, wife, and two children	4
Inspector of customs, (unmarried)	1
Total	27

7. *Number of school-buildings.*—The building formerly occupied as a school-building and place of public gatherings, is still used on Sundays as a meeting-house. It is also the house and headquarters of the physician, where he is daily consulted, and where hospital accommodations are offered to any of the sick who will accept them. The Indians are, however, very superstitious about the management of their sick, and it is with the greatest difficulty they are persuaded to leave their cabins to accept attendance in a hospital. If one should chance to die in a hospital, (an event which has not yet occurred,) that fact would so intensify their superstitious fear that I doubt if another would consent to enter it. Still the offer of the best care is made them, and there can no longer be any complaint of want of hospital accommodations at Neah Bay. The building now fitted up for the reservation-school is the former trading-house of H. A. Webster, at Bahada Point, two miles distant from the Indian camps, to which reference is made below.

8 *to* 14 *inclusive, referred to hereafter.*

15. *Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year, births and deaths.*—I have no data relative to these inquiries until since the present physician entered on duty, the 1st of July last, since which time all desired information will be found in his monthly reports.

16. *To the care of what religious body the agency is assigned.*—The agent is a minister of the Congregational Church, and is assigned to duty here by the recommendation of both the Congregational and the Methodist missionary committees. The employés are of different churches. One is a Lutheran, one a Baptist, two are Congregationalists, one a member of no church, but a man of pure Christian character.

17. *Number of missionaries, &c.*—This inquiry, and all below to the twenty-sixth, inclusive, are answered by saying none. No. 19, referring to church-buildings, has been answered above under No. 7.

27. *Number of acres in the reservation.*—As the reservation has never been surveyed, the answers under this head must be a rough estimate, without any exact data. The boundary of the reservation begins at a point some ten miles up the straits from Cape Flattery; runs thence south six miles, and thence west to the Pacific Ocean, embracing a tract of country some ten miles by six, or sixty square miles. The reservation farm is situated upon the ocean beach, south of the cape, upon a tract of prairie land, where I judge some sixty acres are inclosed in fence, about one-half of which is plowed, and the balance is in meadow and pasture. Here, at Neah Bay, we have a field of probably twenty-five acres of arable land under fence. The intervals of the Wa-ach and Suez Rivers are rich in the production of grass, but are subject to overflow by the tides, and hence without diking unfit for cultivation. In regard to the Wa-ach prairie, I made a report on the 6th of August. To this I beg leave again to call your special attention as a matter of immense importance to the agricultural interests of the agency. All the land now under cultivation, both here at Neah Bay and at the farm round the cape is sandy and sterile, requiring constant manuring in order to make it productive. The intervals referred to, if protected from salt water, would furnish a field for agriculture broad in extent and inexhaustible in quality, and with proper management would make this tribe of Indians in a short time independent.

29. *Rods of fencing made during the year.*—No new fences have been made, but much labor expended in moving and repairing old fences.

30. *Number of Indians engaged.*—Thus far I have not induced the Indians to turn their attention to farming. They are a sea-going people, more fond of fishing than of farming, and until a more encouraging field is provided for them than any that is now under cultivation, they can actually do better with the products of the sea than of the land, and will continue to seek the one and neglect the other. But when farming can be shown to pay better, I believe they will many of them be induced to change the habits of their life.

31. *Products raised by Government.*—We have cut and secured what is estimated at 30 tons of hay, one half of which, for want of barn-room, is stacked in the meadow. This, I am told by those long acquainted with the reservation, is more than was ever cut upon it before. The theory has always been that hay could neither be cured here nor saved in stacks, by reason of the humidity of the climate; but our hay is secured in good order. Our stacks are well thatched by an experienced English thatcher, after the manner in which stacks are secured in England, and are thus made secure from injury by any amount of rain. Our oat harvest is not yet quite complete, but we estimate the quantity of unthrashed oats at 10 tons;

which, for want of thrashing-facilities, will be consumed in the straw. Our potatoes were struck with the blight when in blossom. We planted some three acres, which promised as well as any I ever saw until the rust struck them; but the crop is well-nigh ruined. Where we expected a thousand bushels, we shall not probably have to exceed a hundred bushels of sound potatoes. We have a fair promise of five hundred bushels of turnips, one hundred bushels of carrots, and fifty bushels of beets and parsnips, together with one thousand heads of cabbage. The Indians have worked for wages in the production of these crops; but crops planted by themselves have been neglected, and are of little value.

32. *Stock owned by the Government—by the Indians.*—The number of cattle turned over to me by my predecessor in March last was thirty-five. Among these were two yokes of working-oxen, some ten or twelve cows, and the balance steers and young heifers. There will probably be an increase of ten calves this year. We have also two horses and seven swine now belonging to the Government. The Indians have a few cattle and a few horses—not over eight or ten of each.

33. *Feet of lumber sawed.*—None.

34. *Cords of wood cut.*—No account of wood has been kept. We have procured only what we have consumed.

35. *Number and value of robes sold.*—The skins of chief value obtained by the Makah Indians are those of the fur-seal. These animals rendezvous near the mouth or the straits from February to June, and are taken some seasons in large numbers. The last sealing-season was very favorable for the business. I have it from the reservation-trader that his purchase of seal-skins this year amounts to four thousand, three-fourths of which were captured by the Indians of this agency, for which he paid an average of $5 per skin. The catch of this year, however, was unprecedentedly large. The season commenced earlier than usual and the seal were more plenty than ever before. In 1876 the whole catch did not exceed fifteen hundred. Besides the fur of the seal their bodies yield oil in considerable quantities, and equal in quality to that of the porpoise and dog-fish. Dog-fish abound in these waters, and after the oil is extracted the bodies are utilized for manure. The Indians also capture occasionally a whale, which adds to their stock of oil, and portions of which they prize for food. The data furnished me by the trader show a trade in oil since the 1st of January, 1874, to the amount of 1,000 gallons, at 37½ cents per gallon. The fish chiefly relied upon for food are the halibut and salmon. Of these the Indians obtain always an abundance in their season, and preserve them for use throughout the year. If they had the proper appliances for preparing these fish for commerce a large revenue might be derived from them, for the finest salmon and halibut in the world abound in these waters.

36. *Number of houses occupied by the Indians.*—I am not able to answer this question definitely. In taking the census this item was not considered, but I would judge there were from seventy-five to ninety, some of which are very large camps, occupied by two, three, or four families, inclosed with rough plank, split out of large timber, and covered with flat roofs with openings for the escape of smoke, the fires being made upon the ground, without chimneys. The camps are generally destitute of floors, but are well supplied with mats, and though forbidding in all their arrangements to those who know the comforts of a civilized home, yet most of the Indians seem very contented in them.

37. *Number and kind of houses built during the year.*—No means have yet come into my hands for the building of houses, and there is no evidence that any houses were built by my predecessor. I have purchased a quantity of lumber, to be paid for out of the first money I receive applicable to its purchase, with which I am repairing the shelters of those most needy and preparing to build new houses so far as my means will permit.

40. *Number and kind of shops.*—We have a blacksmith and a carpenter's shop, equipped for all work which the service requires.

The question of education among these Indians, while it is a question of greatest importance, is at the same time a question of greatest difficulty. In the character of the young Indians that have grown up in this tribe under the administration of the Government for the last fifteen years, I see no good results, mental or moral. I find none of them that can either read or write in a manner to make the attainment of reading and writing of any practical value. There may be a very few that know the English alphabet, and that can copy their name when they see it written by another hand: but I venture nothing in saying there is not an Indian here of any age that can read a verse in the New Testament understandingly, or write his own name independently. I find none of the children who can speak the English language, or who seem to have any higher ideas or ambition than their savage parents. I do not believe this state of facts is a necessity arising from the native stupidity of the children themselves, but that it is the result of indifference on the part of those who have had this part of the service in charge. It is no part of my duty to go back and criticise those who have gone before me; but when I hear of an agent putting his blacksmith into the school with half a dozen children to go through with the form of a school for an hour or two in a day, and turning them back to the filth and darkness of the camps the balance of the time, while he himself absorbed the teacher's salary in the name of his wife, who was enrolled as teacher, but did no service, I find in this fact an explanation of the total want of results from the means provided for education.

I know the task is extremely difficult and uninviting, yet I have faith in the possibility

of enlightening the minds and reconstructing the character of Indian children. But this can only be done by the most patient and self-sacrificing endeavor. There are plenty of persons ready to volunteer as teachers for the sake of the salary; but there are very few persons who have faith in the results that the Indian school is appointed to achieve. I want a teacher who believes these results are possible, and who is willing to labor and sacrifice for them. Such a person, among all who have offered their service, I have not yet found. Partly for this and partly for other reasons, the organization of the school has been delayed. Since the 1st of June the Indians have been absent at fishing-grounds, miles distant from the agency, and on this account it would not have been easy to gather their children into a school; and, besides, there was need of time and expense to make the necessary preparations for the subsistence of the children. I have, therefore, postponed the formal opening of the school until the beginning of the fourth quarter; and for the purpose of carrying out my own ideas, I have determined to make it a part of my own family. I have taken the buildings at Bahada Point, two miles distant from the nearest Indian camps. Here I propose to separate the children entirely from the homes, and, as much as possible, from the ideas and habits of their parents. I propose to take them entirely out of barbarous surroundings, and put them into the midst of a civilized, Christian home. It will be my endeavor to reject from my own mind and from their minds the notion that the clay of which Indians are made is of a coarser grit than the clay of which other people are made, and act upon the hypothesis that they have souls and bodies just like other people, and the same precious interests for time and eternity. I shall insist, first of all, upon cleanliness of person; shall clothe them as comfortably as I clothe my own children; shall give them good, clean beds to sleep in; shall seat them at the same table with my own family, kneel them at the same altar, and require of them the same good behavior. In connection with all this, I shall make it my first endeavor to teach them to speak the English language, not by the slow process of letters and books, but by the usage of common parlance. The Indian tongue must be put to silence, and nothing but the English allowed in all social intercourse. Meanwhile, habits of industry must be cultivated. The girls must be practiced in all domestic duty, in cooking, sweeping, scrubbing, sewing, and knitting, and the boys must be practiced in gardening and all kinds of useful work. Suitable amusements must be devised for them, more attractive than any they have ever known before, and such as will tend to good morals, health, and happiness. When home is thus made attractive to them, and they learn to know that in their teacher they have found the best of all friends, it will be easy for him to impress upon them his own sentiments, and awaken in their minds moral convictions, knowledge of God, of retribution, and the way of salvation. I shall commence this work in my own family, and, as it progresses and enlarges, bring into it such help as may be needed. The great difficulty heretofore of carrying out a plan like the one suggested, even if it had been honestly contemplated, was the proximity of the school to the Indian camps, and the impossibility of separating the children from the filth the vermin, and the vices of Indian life. In this respect the property lately purchased at Bahada Point can be turned to good account, inasmuch as it removes the school at a distance from all the Indian homes.

During the five months of my residence here I have labored hard, assisted by a most excellent corps of employés endeavoring to husband every resource at command for furthering the interest of the Government and the Indians; and I am often congratulated by those who have known the agency in the past for having accomplished more in the way of improvements and productions than any of my predecessors; yet I realize that the real work for which this service is appointed is not begun, and has never been begun. The forms of human life throughout this tribe are those of the lowest and most benighted savages. The simplest lessons of Christian morality are unknown, and the most commonplace requirements of Christian duty are unpracticed. As I regard it, no results of this service are worthy of mention that come short of a modification in the character of the people themselves. Giving these people houses; or blankets, or crops, or cattle will do them no good if we fail to give them character. With their present savage nature better houses will not be appreciated, better clothing will not be worn if given them, better food they do not desire. They have a surfeit of such food as savages desire. In their present dark, degraded condition material gifts of any sort will do them no good. They want character, they want moral conviction, sense of retribution, fear of God, repentance for sin, the grace of forgiveness. After which will come self-respect, decency of person, chastity of life, habits of industry that is the only guarantee of competence and comfort.

I look upon this work and see a mountain before me, which I know that nothing but faith and fidelity can remove, and my hourly prayer is, "Lord, increase my faith" and strengthen me for patient continuance in well-doing, cheered by the promise that he that goeth forth weeping and bearing precious seed shall doubtless return in due time bringing his sheaves with him.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

C. A. HUNTINGTON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

in payment for supplies, I feel confident will prove beneficial. I have adopted that rule with the Indians under my charge, and they work well and are better satisfied with the same goods than when they were given.

I have expended the balance of beneficial funds in my hands for such goods as were needed by the Indians, and issue them in compliance with the above law. As that fund belonging to the agency is small, I feel confident this is the best way to use it.

I am confident if the present policy is carried out, and the different religious denominations will take hold of the work intrusted to them with determination and faithfully discharge their duties, God will bless the efforts being made, and many who are now ignorant and degraded will become good men and women.

I refer you to the reports of physician. teacher, and other employés.

The carpenter has been employed in assisting and instructing the Indians in building, the blacksmith in making and repairing tools, with such other work as was required, and the farmer in hauling supplies to the agency and instructing the Indians in clearing land and farming.

A feeling of confidence and friendship exists between the employés and Indians.

In conclusion, it shall be my endeavor at all times to carry out the intentions and wishes of the Department to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENEY,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON, *September* 9, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs on this reservation, and of the Indians under my charge.

During the past winter and spring the tillable lands that had been surveyed into lots were assigned to those Indians who wished to cultivate and improve them. About forty availed themselves of the opportunity, comprising most of the able-bodied men living here. So large a portion of the land on the reservation is valueless for agricultural purposes that I was unable to give them large tracts of land. The amount given to each averaged about 15 acres, varying somewhat according to the quality of the land and the size of the family occupying it. They immediately set to work with a new energy, clearing and planting. With a portion of the annuity-money I purchased lumber, axes, and provisions, and supplied with food those who would stay at home and work for a given length of time. During the summer the carpenter has assisted them to put up thirty houses, most of them 16 by 22 feet, on the ground, and has nine more all cut out and ready to put up.

The Indians are much exercised about the title to their individual tracts of land. Evil-disposed white men who live on the borders of the reservation are continually telling them that when the treaty expires they will be removed from their homes and their land taken by white men. This discourages them very much. They are very anxious to have a paper from Washington which will secure to them and their children the land they are now settling upon and improving. I consider it of the utmost importance to the rights of the Indians that a good title be guaranteed to the Indian settler of the land he is improving. Only the Twanas have taken up land on the reservation.

The S'Klallams still object to coming on to the reservation. A portion of them near Dungeness, numbering about one hundred, have made up a purse and purchased a tract of land and settled upon it. They prefer to do so, and cut themselves off from the benefits of the treaty, rather than to move on to the reservation. Other bands have leased tracts of land and are residing thereupon. They live near white settlers, and support themselves by working for them by the day or month when they are needed, but lounge about their homes or catch fish when out of work. Their chief failing is their tendency to drink. Within the year, under my direction, they have organized a police force and have punished drunkenness among themselves quite severely, and with good effect. The Indians who live at the mills get money easily, drink badly, live fast, and die off rapidly.

The school on the reservation has been in successful operation during the year. It has been kept steadily for ten and a half months. The average attendance has been over twenty; total number, twenty-six. During the summer months the scholars have worked, under the supervision of the teacher, in the forenoons and attended school in the afternoons. In the winter months school has been kept both parts of the day. There are six weeks of vacation during the year.

The Indians on the reserve have cut and sold 1,500,000 feet of saw-logs during the year, at the rates of $4.50 and $5 per thousand feet. This work they have done entirely themselves, and with their own teams, not hiring any white help.

In conclusion I would strenuously urge that steps be immediately taken to give good titles to those Indians who have settled upon lands, as I consider it imperatively necessary to the ultimate permanence of their advancement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent, Washington.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY,
September 23, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with request, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year 1874.

During the year the four reservations connected with Tulalip have been visited five times, either by myself or my representative.

RELIGION.

With few exceptions the Indians under the treaty of Point Elliot are Christians, having been baptized by Catholic missionaries. Those who live on the reservations are good and persevere in the practice of their religious duties, while most of those who are constantly moving and wandering about all over the country, although they do not entirely lose their faith, are very poor members of the church, and sometimes a little temporal benefit can turn them for a time to any new doctrine. At Tulalip religious services and instructions are well attended, both by whites and Indians, the members of faithful increasing. The old church building is rather small, especially on first-class Sundays. The other four reservations have also their churches, where the Indians meet to say their prayers and sing religious hymns. Religion can never be too much recommended and encouraged among the Indians, being certainly the most powerful means to control and lead them to true civilization.

INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS.

Very encouraging progress has been made by many of the young Indians, who live and work steady on the reservation. They generally understand the English language, and many are able to speak it fluently. They all dress like white people, and live in comfortable houses, keeping them clean and decent. They know the proper use of tools, and many young men can build houses, barns, &c., as well as any common white carpenter in the country. They are generally inclined to imitate the whites in all their manners and customs, which proves beneficial to those who are endowed with good sense and a right understanding, and therefore endeavor to copy only the good qualities of the whites; but it is unfortunately the cause of ruin and destruction to those who, being of inferior mind and wicked nature, are easily led away by the scandalous example of bad whites, (especially outside of the reservation) and add to their natural wild habits those of the most degraded Europeans. I am happy to state, however, that superstition, polygamy, prostitution, drunkenness, gambling, as also the former bad habits of flattening the heads of infants, have entirely passed away from among the good Indians on the reservation.

HEALTH AND DEATHS.

During the past year the health of the Indians belonging to my agency has been generally good. Few deaths have occurred on the reservation; among those I have to mention much to my regret, the death of the old head-chief Napoleon Bonaparte, also one boy and two very promising young girls. But among those who obstinately refuse to stay on the reservation many have been victims of intoxicating poisons, given or sold to them profusely all over the country by a most degraded class of white men. The number of births on the reservation exceeds that of deaths, while the contrary is the case among the unsettled and wandering Indians.

INDIAN CITIZENS.

Many Indians, unwilling to leave their country and to reside on reservations, have taken homesteads and become citizens of the United States, but it is to be regretted that the majority of those Indians are wild and badly disposed yet. They took such steps merely to prevent white settlers occupying the land; they make no improvements on the land, but are causing great and continual trouble among the whites, (their neighbors.) Some of these Indians have already been murdered by their white friends under the influence of whisky; many others are about selling their claims in order to get means wherewith to satisfy with impunity their natural passion for drinking. After such examples the good and sensible Indians fear to advance that way, and think it is too soon yet for them to become citizens. They only ask from the Government a good and written title to a piece of land on their respective reservations.

LATE SURVEY OF THE RESERVATIONS.

The survey lately made has not given any satisfaction to the Indians yet. The white disturbers still continue to tell them that the President will very soon cause all the Indians to be removed from their land; they will therefore never work with courage unless the Government gives to each family a solid, lawful, and permanent title to their respective claims on the reservations. As the great majority of Indians do not like to live back in the woods, it would in my opinion be proper to let each family have a few lots fronting the bay, and their farms, where good soil can be found. The division of the reservations by 40-acre lots is actually creating serious difficulties among the Indians. Some industrious men have to part with their gardens, to be taken possession of by others, in some instances indolent and lazy Indians, who rejoice to obtain a nice and cultivated piece of land at the labor and expense of the former owner, whom they refuse to compensate for improvements made. The former owners positively refuse to relinquish their claim without some just remuneration. Many Indians are by nature and long-formed habits entirely opposed to any kind of hard work, especially to farming, and their 40 acres will never benefit any one, but be left a perpetual wilderness. Should the Government grant to each industrious family the lawful possession of all the land they may properly cultivate, adjoining their old patches, during the next five years, it would certainly create some emulation and enkindle the just ambition of hose who have the future welfare of their children at heart, and those who are fit at any uture time to support themselves could become self-supporting before their treaty expires.

INDIAN DISPOSITION TOWARD THE WHITES.

It is a fact that, unfortunately, the Indians have not always been treated with justice by the whites, and for that reason they have but little confidence in them. It is very difficult to make them believe that the whites are their friends. Notwithstanding this, the Indians on the sound seem to understand that a rebellion would be their entire destruction. A great many forget and forgive like Christians and prefer to keep quiet. Since I took charge I never heard of any depredations amounting to anything being committed by Indians belonging to my agency. No white man has been hurt by them. They never during this time showed any serious hostile disposition except once, when last winter they were suddenly stopped in their logging operations, being at the same time told by white men, whom they believed, that a Government steamer was about to come and take them, per force, if necessary, from the land of their fathers. Then many of those called bad Indians came to the agency armed with guns and knives; but I succeeded in disabusing them, and they went home pacified.

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Potatoes are the principal crop raised by the Indians here. They are in the ground yet, but it is estimated will amount to and probably exceed 4,000 bushels when gathered. Turnips promise 300 bushels; carrots 100; onions 60; cabbage about 6,000 heads, all good sized, averaging nve pounds each; apples and other fruits, about 300 bushels; beets 20 bushels; wheat 100. Oats is all cut for hay. The crop of hay already saved is about 200 tons. The Indians have salted and dried about 700 barrels of fish, mostly salmon, to be used the coming winter. Clams and also wild berries have been gathered in large quantities by the old people during the summer. As the Indians often cross over to the British possessions in order to dispose of their goods, it is impossible for me to give a correct statement of the income derived from their sale of fish-oil and furs, but I think there will be no exaggeration in stating the proceeds for fish-oil to be $9,000, and of furs $6,000.

ACTUAL WANTS.

The regular employés are obliged to perform many different kinds of work, and consequently unable to run the saw-mill properly, wherefore the Indians cannot be supplied with the necessary lumber. A miller, therefore, is very much wanted, and all the Indians living on the reservation respectfully petition for an appropriation for same.

The new reservation-farm on the marsh is very promising; about 35 acres of said farm are well fenced and drained. One part has been sown with oats and the remainder planted with different kinds of vegetables. Everything has grown splendidly, and I may affirm that no better soil can be found in the Territory. Enough vegetables will be raised there this year to support the old and infirm people during the winter. It is very much to be regretted that I have no more means to continue the clearing and draining of that important place.

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During the year we have employed seventy-eight Indians. They cut and hauled to the steam-mill 288,836 feet of saw-logs for the Department; they did all the work at the steam-mill, making 288,836 feet of lumber, rolling in the logs, tending the screws, the cut-off saw, carrying off the lumber, cutting up the slabs, sticking up the lumber, taking away the sawdust, and doing all necessary work around the mill—except three white men, the sawyer, engineer, and one man outside, to instruct and assist in the general work. The lumber made for the Department is worth $20 per thousand, making $5,776.72. They also got into the water saw-mill 142,973 feet of saw-logs. These were sawed by an Indian man, who has been instructed in the work, with the general oversight of the miller. These logs made 142,973 feet of lumber, worth $20 per thousand, making $2.859.46. This latter work was all done by the Indians, without any expense to the agency for teams or subsistence. They have all this lumber for fencing, building houses, barns, and general improvements. These mills have not run more than five months during the fiscal year. The Indians have burned 1,088 bushels of charcoal, worth $15 per hundred, making $163.20; split 2,000 fence-posts; cut and hauled 200 cords of wood for the agency, worth $750; hauled 100,000 feet of lumber, for fencing at the lower part of the reservation, thirty-five miles from the steam-mill, and at the reservation farm and station, ten miles from said mill, hauling worth $10 per thousand, making $1,000; making four miles of post-and-board fence, worth $100 per mile, $400; hauling 75 tons of hay from said farm to the station, six miles, hauling worth $3 per ton, $225; cutting and putting up 230 tons of hay, at the lower part of the reservation, worth $5 per ton, $1,150. Add to the above work the building of bridges, making and repairing roads, taking care of Government stock, plowing, sowing, harvesting, thrashing the grain, hauling the freight needed for the service, gives some idea of the work done by the Indians.

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100,000 feet of lumber, made this season, that will be worked into permanent improvements upon the agency.

The steam-mill is all and even more than I expected when I started to build it. It is capable of making one thousand feet of lumber per hour, and is stocked and run, with little exception, with Indian men. When I made my last annual report the steam-mill was not finished. We have since covered in the mill, put in a log-turner, cut-off saw, constructed rollers for carrying off lumber and slabs, built a reservoir, dug a ditch, and laid two thousand feet of iron pipe, taking water to the mill-house and mill. giving us an abundance of water for use and protecting us against fire. Our water-works are so constructed that, at a moment's warning, we can throw water over the top of the mill The mill-house, mill, and improvement are worth $10,000, or $3,000 more than at my last annual report.

The Department stock is in good condition. We have added, by purchase and increase, (not counting the calves of this season,) between four and five hundred head.

We are careful not to recommend persons to be appointed as employés who are of doubtful character in morals or business, selecting tried men and women, who will give a wholesome example to the Indians and who will be thrifty workers in all the interests of the agency.

The Indians, during the past winter, suffered much with measles and whooping-cough. I think about one hundred died. Those that were careful to follow the advice of the physician and agent got along quite as well as could have been expected. Those following their doctors died generally.

Please see accompanying report of physician. I call the attention of the Department to the scanty provision made for the purchase of medicines. With more than two thousand depending upon the resident physician for medicines, $200 will not furnish the needed supplies. I ask there may be added $150 per year to meet this necessity.

The religious interest among the Indians of this agency is among the most pleasing and promising features for future peace and permanent prosperity. With good subsistence, with cattle, horses, and the comforts of civilized life, the Government needs no soldiers to keep quiet. These improvements and comforts, with proper instruction and wholesome examples, will keep them the white man's friend as long as the sun and moon endure.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

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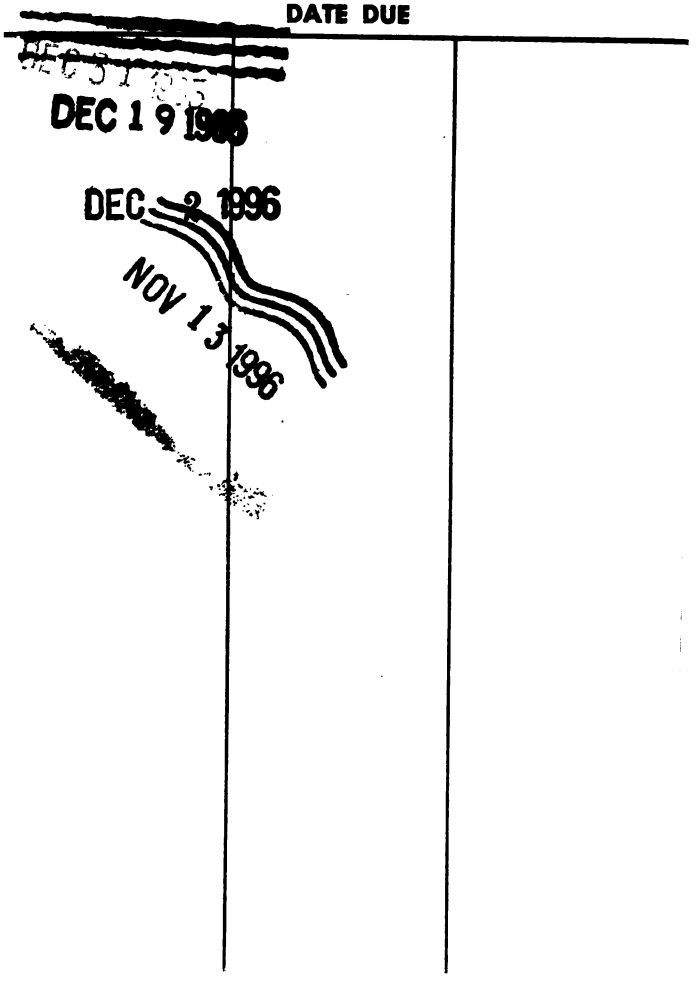
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